

Literature:

Van Name, W.G. 1945.

Diagnostic Characters:

1. Tunic colorless, covered totally or nearly so with sand grains.
2. Size small, usually no more than 12-15 mm.
3. Branchial tentacles simple (not branched), 30-50 in number. Fifteen or more longitudinal rows of stigmata, singly spiralled.
4. Gut, intestine and reproductive organs on left side of body. Intestine curves anteriorly and dorsally beyond the stomach, before extending anteriorly to atrial siphon.

Remarks:

This species can be distinguished from Corella willmeriana by the covering of sand grains, the small size, fewer branchial tentacles, and position of the gut and gonads. In Corella the alimentary and reproductive organs are located ventrally and on the right side of the body, and the intestine bends ventrally beyond the stomach before curving anteriorly to the atrial siphon.

This species can be distinguished from Eugyra by the simple unbranched tentacles (Eugyra has only about 16 large branched tentacles two or three times compound), and by the stigmata (Eugyra has only 8 longitudinal rows, arranged in double spirals).

Depth range: 27-80 m.

Distribution: Bering Sea to Newport Harbor in southern California.

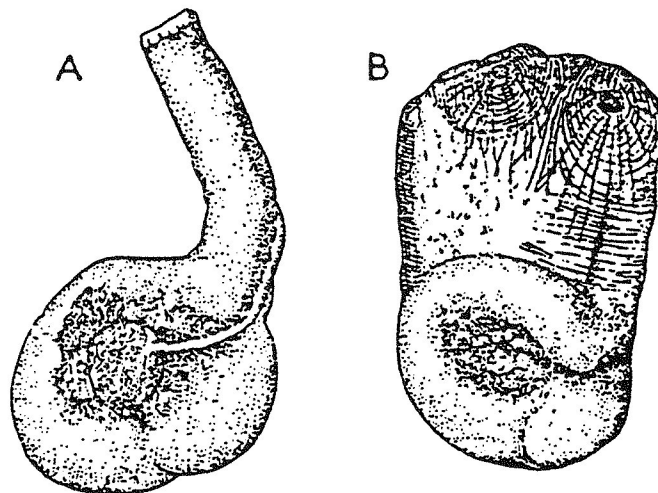


FIG. 112. Agnesia septentrionalis Huntsman. Left side of body. A. Intestinal tract and gonad,  $\times 2.5$ . B. Left side of body removed from the test,  $\times 2$ . After Ritter.