

Zooplankton

Sheet 126

ORDER: TINTINNIDA

Family: Tintinnidae (1)

**Genera: Tintinnus,
Steenstrupiella, Amphorides,
Albatrossiella, Dadayiella,
Ormosella, Brandtiella,
Stelidiella**

(By S. M. MARSHALL)

1969

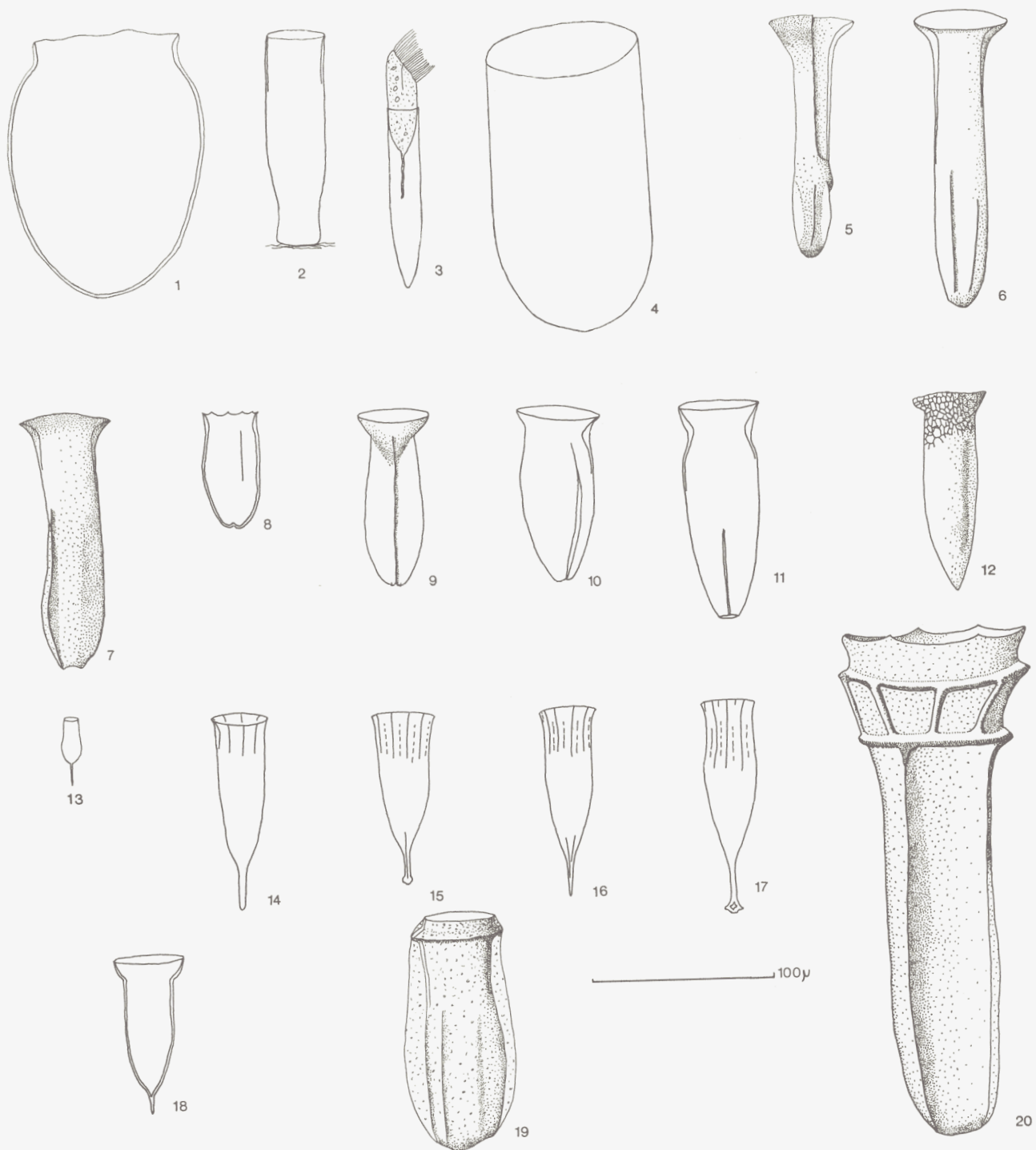


Plate XI.

	Fig.	Length in μ	Oral diam. in μ (Max. width in brackets)	Approx. ratio L/oral diam.	Distribution	Notes on lorica
Family TINTINNIDAE CLAPARÈDE & LACHMANN, 1858						Lorica usually elongated, tube-, vase-, or trumpet-shaped, suboral region often flaring, oral rim with or without teeth, aboral end open or closed. Wall without rings or spiral structure, often with striae or fins, hyaline, bilaminate.
Sub-family Tintinninae KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Small and short, tube-, vase-, or trumpet-shaped, oral region usually flaring aboral end closed. Fins usually present.
Genus <i>Tintinnus</i> SCHRANK, 1803	Plate XI					Tubular or bag-shaped, no flaring mouth, oral rim entire, aboral end closed and rounded. Wall hyaline with no striae or fins.
<i>T. bursa</i> (CLEVE, 1900)	1	70-145	67-80	1.6-1.9	13	Tubular or oval with slightly inflated bowl, sometimes with slight constriction below mouth.
<i>T. inquilinum</i> (O. F. MÜLLER, 1776)	2	115	30	3.2-3.9	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 11	Tubular, contracting in lower $\frac{1}{3}$ to diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ that of mouth. Usually sessile, attached to algae.
<i>T. obliqua</i> CLAPARÈDE & LACHMANN, 1858	3	90	13	7.0	4, 7, 10, 14	Tubular, narrow, contracting gradually to bluntly rounded aboral end.
<i>T. vitreus</i> BRANDT, 1896	4	140-155	82	1.7-2.0	2	Tubular, wide, aboral end hemispherical.
Genus <i>Steenstrupiella</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Elongated, trumpet-shaped with flaring mouth, tubular shaft and usually slightly inflated aboral end with 4-6 vertical fins or striae.
<i>S. robusta</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929	5	107-133	38-48	2.7-4.4	13	Trumpet-shaped with flaring mouth, tubular shaft and slightly inflated aboral end. Hexagonal in cross section aborally, with 6 low fins. Wall thickest just at oral flare, thin at oral rim and elsewhere.
<i>S. steenstrupii</i> (CLAPARÈDE & LACHMANN, 1858)	6	120-161	37-50	3.2-6.3	4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Elongated, narrow, with flaring mouth and slightly inflated aboral end with 6 short low fins. Wall thickest just at oral flare, thin at mouth and below.
Genus <i>Amphorides</i> STRAND, 1926						Tubular- or vase-shaped, usually with flaring collar. Oral rim entire (or toothed), aboral end closed, often truncated. Bowl with 3, 4, or 8 longitudinal ridges or fins. Wall hyaline, structureless.
<i>A. amphora</i> (CLAPARÈDE & LACHMANN, 1858)	7	100-220	55	2.5-4.0	4, 7, 13	Vase-shaped with flaring collar, greatest width in lower part of bowl, with truncated aboral end. 3 low vertical fins. Wall thickened at neck

	Fig.	Length in μ	Oral diam. in μ (Max. width in brackets)	Approx. ratio L/oral diam.	Distribution	Notes on lorica
<i>A. gaarderae</i> nom. nov. (RINGDAL GAARDER, 1946)	8	65–66	30	2.2	11	Short, rather tubular with slightly flaring mouth and toothed oral rim. Only one specimen seen and it was perhaps a deformed <i>A. quadrilineata</i> . The toothed oral rim would bring it near <i>Odontophorella</i> .
<i>A. infundibulum</i> (KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929)	9	99–100	40–48	1.9–2.9	4, 13	Vase-shaped with flaring collar and truncated aboral end, greatest width about middle of bowl. Three blade-like fins, sometimes running up on to collar.
<i>A. minor</i> (JÖRGENSEN, 1924)	10	83–94	34–48	1.7–3.3	13	Short, vase-shaped with flaring collar and truncated or rounded aboral end. 4 fins, variable in length.
<i>A. quadrilineata</i> (CLAPARÈDE & LACHMANN, 1858)	11	92–182	38–66	2.4–3.6	4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13	Vase-shaped, with flaring collar and truncated aboral end. Variable in form, greatest width above or below middle of bowl, 3–4 fins running $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ way up bowl.
Genus <i>Amphorellopsi</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Resembles <i>Amphorides</i> except that aboral end is pointed. 3–6 longitudinal fins. Wall hyaline, structureless except in <i>A. acuta</i> .
<i>A. acuta</i> (SCHMIDT, 1901)	12	91–150	31–45	2.6–3.9	13	Bowl fusiform, flaring mouth, sometimes with undulating oral rim. Aboral end acutely pointed. Reticulation visible in oral region.
Genus <i>Albatrossiella</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Small, more or less cylindrical with or without flaring mouth. Bowl ends aborally in aciculate spine sometimes longer than bowl.
<i>A. minutissima</i> (MEUNIER, 1910)	13	37	5	7.4	1, 2	Minute, inflated at base of bowl, with spine about half length of bowl.
Genus <i>Dadaiella</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Bowl slightly fusiform or tubular, oral region flaring slightly if at all, with 9–18 ribs or facets extending partly, or rarely wholly, over bowl. Bowl ends in short pedicel sometimes with terminal knob. Aboral end closed. Wall hyaline, structureless except in thickened wall of pedicel.
<i>D. acutiformis</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1939	14	75–106	21–31	3.5	13	Bowl mostly cylindrical, oral region slightly flaring with 9 facets extending a short way below rim. Pedicel about $\frac{1}{3}$ total length, aboral tip pointed. (= <i>D. acuta</i> , see: KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929 (Fig. 609)).
<i>D. bulbosa</i> (BRANDT, 1906)	15	90–125	31–35	2.9–4.0	12, 13, 15	Bowl almost tubular with slightly flaring oral region, faceted, with 9–18 ribs sometimes projecting slightly above oral rim (? incomplete lorica). Short pedicel about $\frac{1}{4}$ total length ending in knob, or knob with minute point.

	Fig.	Length in μ	Oral diam. in μ (Max. width in brackets)	Approx. ratio L/oral diam.	Distribution	Notes on lorica
<i>D. ganymedes</i> (ENTZ, Sr., 1884)	16	90-120	29-30	3.0-4.2	11, 12, 13, 15	Almost tubular or with slightly flaring oral region, tapering from about $\frac{1}{2}$ total length to slender pedicel, about $\frac{1}{4}$ total length, pointed or obtuse, at aboral tip. Pedicel often has 9-12 low longitudinal fins throughout its length. Oral region faceted with 9-18 ribs, sometimes sticking up above oral rim. 9 secondary ribs sometimes appear between 9 stronger primary ribs. HADA (1938) includes in this sp. <i>D. acutiformis</i> , <i>D. bulbosa</i> and <i>D. jorgenseni</i> .
<i>D. jorgenseni</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929	17	80-119	31	3.8	8	Bowl fusiform with slight constriction below mouth and slight inflation about middle of bowl. Oral region faceted with both primary and secondary ribs. Short slender pedicel ending in knob with lateral spikes. Ribs also on pedicel.
Sub-family Stelidiellinae KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Short and stout, collar highly developed, bowl-, sack-, vase- or tube-shaped, or conical, aboral end closed. Longitudinal structure, part or full length, usually present.
Genus <i>Ormosella</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Conical or vase-shaped, collar large, well set off from bowl with inner nuchal ledge. Bowl ending in sharp or blunt point or fine pedicel. Bowl and pedicel faceted with 7-12 longitudinal equal facets. Wall hyaline.
<i>O. bresslaui</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929	18	56-85	28-33	2.0-2.6	13	Small, vase-shaped with large collar about $\frac{1}{5}$ total length, nuchal constriction and inner ledge. Bowl ending aborally in spine or short pedicel. 12 faint facets on bowl from neck to tip of spine.
Genus <i>Brandtiella</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Collar divided into suboral ring and projecting angular portion below. Bowl sack-shaped with 3 or 4 longitudinal ridges aborally. Wall with fine prismatic structure. Lorica enveloped in gelatinous sheath, thickest in middle, structureless, with inclusions of coccoliths, diatoms, and other particles. One species only.
<i>B. palliata</i> (BRANDT, 1906)	19	128-203	29-53	2.6-4.1	13, 15	As genus.
Genus <i>Stelidiella</i> KOFOID & CAMPBELL, 1929						Stout, tubular or bag shaped with large collar divided into suboral ring and fenestrated band. Bowl ridged, 4-angled. Wall hyaline structureless.
<i>S. stolidium</i> (BIEDERMANN, 1893)	20	280-290	100	2.8-3	11, 13	Tubular with collar nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ total length. Oral rim with 6 blunt teeth, lower band with thick rings and uprights enclosing 8 squarish closed fenestrae. Bowl 4-angled, ridges extending from lower collar to aboral end.

(For introduction to Plankton Sheets 117-127, Key to numbers used in the tables and distribution, and Sources of illustrations, please refer to Sheet No. 117, pp. 2 and 11-12).