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THE CRUSTACEA OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND
DURHAM

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There were no very early students of the Crustacea in these northern counties, and we are not aware of any publications on the subject prior to 1832. The following notes supply a record of all observations and papers up to the year 1862-4, at which time a stimulus was given to the study of this and other branches of Marine Zoology by grants from the British Association. These, with local contributions, enabled dredging to be carried out by means of a steam-tug in the deeper waters which lie off the coast. The earlier papers referred to are as follows:—

Johnston (George), "Illustrations of British Zoology," Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v., 1832, p. 520; vol. vi., 1833, p. 40; vol. vii., 1834, p. 253; vol. viii., 1835, pp. 202, 494, 565, and 668; vol. ix., 1835, p. 80. These papers contained notices of the occurrence of various species of Isopoda, Amphipoda, and parasitic Crustacea, accompanied by illustrations.

Johnston (George), Zoological Journal, vol. iii., 1827, p. 176.
Gammarus maculatus and *G. dubius*.

Johnston (George), Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. i., 1834, "Catalogue of the Cirrhipeda found on the coast of Berwickshire" 6 species.

Embleton (Robert), Proc. Berwickshire Nat. Club, vol. i., 1834, "List of Malacostracan Podophthalma found on the coast of Berwickshire and North Durham." Twenty-eight species are recorded, including description and figure of his new species *Galathea nexa*.

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- Baird (W.), Hist. Berwickshire Nat. Club, vol. ii., p. 145 (1845?), "Arrangement of the British Entomostraca." In this paper are a few records from Berwick Bay.
- Baird (W.), Hist. Berwickshire Nat. Club, vol. ii. (1845?), *Caligus Strömii* described.
- Hardy (James), Hist. Berwickshire Nat. Club, vol. iv., p. 212 (1845?), *Pagurus Prideauxii* Leach. "Found in deep water off Burmouth, lodged in a curious domicile formed of a sponge (*Halichondria suberea* Johnston)." It seems probable that the species found was *Pagurus cuanensis*.
- Hancock (Albany), Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, vol. i., 1850, and also Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. iv., 1849, p. 305; pls. viii., ix., "Notice of the occurrence on the British coast of a Burrowing Barnacle belonging to a new order of the class Cirripedia." The species was named *Alcippe lampas*.
- Hancock (Albany), Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, vol. iv., 1858, p. 17, and also Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. ii., p. 443, describes the markings on the sand caused by the crawling of the two Amphipoda *Sulcator arenarius* and *Krøyeria arenaria*; which Crustacea are described by Spence Bate in the Tyneside Transactions immediately before the paper by Hancock at p. 15, and figured pl. ii., figs. 1 and 2.
- Norman (A. M.), Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, vol. iv., 1860, p. 326, pl. xvii., "On an undescribed Crustacean of the genus Mysis."
- Norman (A. M.), Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, vol. v., 1860, p. 143, pl. iii., "On species of Ostracoda found in Northumberland and Durham, new to Great Britain."
- Hancock (Albany) and Norman (A. M.), Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xxiv., 1863, p. 49, pls. xv., xvi., "On Splanchnotrophus, an undescribed genus of Crustacea, parasitic in Nudi-branchiate Mollusca." One of the two species, *Splanchnotrophus brevipes*, had been taken on the Northumberland coast.

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From this date, when the dredgings, aided by grants from the British Association, were commenced, the Crustacea of the north-east coast began to receive more attention.

The north-east coast of England is not favourable, at any rate in the littoral zone, to the development of the smaller marine animals; the swell which throughout so great a portion of the year beats on the rocky shores leaves little peace for the animals which should live there; while the almost total absence of sheltered bays or even nooks deprives the smaller Crustacea of suitable dwelling places. In years gone by Alder and Hancock made the rocks at Cullercoats famous by the number of interesting Nudibranchiate Mollusca which they discovered there. It is to be feared that they would not have been so successful had they worked there at the present time; the immense increase of population which has taken place north of the entrance to the Tyne, the sewage poured into the water, the vast amount of dredged mud carried out from the Tyne and deposited off shore have greatly changed the condition not only of the shore but of the neighbouring sea from which the Nudibranchs used to make their way landwards at the time of spawning. The North Sea, however, in its deeper parts is excellent dredging ground, whence additions to our fauna have been continually turning up, and where excellent work remains to be done by those who come after us.

We give a comparative table of the Crustacea which have been found on the north-east coast, with those from such other parts of the coasts of Great Britain as have been efficiently worked to a greater or less degree.

The authorities who are responsible for the several columns are as follows:—

1. Northumberland and Durham as in the Catalogue which follows.
2. "Notes on the Crustacea of the Channel Islands," Canon A. M. Norman, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, vol. xx., 1907, p. 356.

