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H. NOUVEL

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On a Crayon, some Schizopoda, and Camacea new to or  
rare in the British Seas. By the Rev. Canon A. M.  
NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L., F.L.S.\*

THE Scotch Fishery Board have sent me for examination some of the higher Crustacea which have been met with during the past year. Among them are many species of interest, and these are recorded in the following notes. With few exceptions the several forms are now first published as members of our Fauna, although some of them have been long known to myself. Mr. Brook and Mr. Scott must be congratulated on the success which has brought these species to light, and their discovery will, I trust, lead other naturalists to realize how much remains to be done among the great class of Crustacea in our seas, and that careful investigation will be amply rewarded even among the higher orders; but no real progress can be made with respect to the food of fishes until investigators are familiar with those smaller Crustacea which constitute so large a portion of that food. As an instance of this I may mention that Dr. Baird, many years ago, published an interesting paper on the food of the vendace. No author at that time was more competent to undertake the task, and one of the Entomostraca in the stomachs was new to science, *Bosmina coregoni*, and has not as yet been met with elsewhere in our islands than in Lochnaben. Yet when I repeated these investigations three years ago, I found that while the vendace fed on those species recorded by Dr. Baird, a large portion, perhaps in bulk the largest portion, of its food, was *Leptodora hyalina*, an Entomostracan unknown to Dr. Baird, and which, from its extraordinary tenuity, delicacy, and transparency, and its totally different form from that usual among Cladocera, was no doubt passed over by my old friend as something he could not make out, though it is much larger than the species he satisfactorily determined. A "more dainty dish to set before a" fish cannot well be imagined than *Leptodora hyalina*, an animal so transparent that, notwithstanding its size, it can scarcely be detected in a glass of water unless held up to the light.

\* [It seems desirable that this paper should be printed in the 'Annals,' as the Fourth Annual Report of the Fishery Board of Scotland, in which it has already been published, is hardly likely to have extensive circulation among carcinologists.—A. M. N.]

Norman  
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## Order CARIDA.

## Genus CRANGON, Fabricius.

*Crangon (Cheraphilus) neglectus*, G. O. Sars.

*Cheraphilus neglectus*, G. O. Sars, "Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer" (Christ. Vidensk. Forhandl.), 1882, p. 45, pl. i. fig. 7.

Rostrum well rounded at the extremity. Carapace with a single central spine, and a second small tubercle-like spine on the central line behind it, without the lobe-like folds of *fasciatus*, and with the sulcus which in that species defines their lateral regions much less distinct and deep. Antennal scale not greatly widened at the base. Last joints of maxilliped not broadly flattened. Second pereopod longer, reaching one third the length of the hand of first pair; its chela very weak, the finger and thumb parallel and touching each other, and apparently altogether too feeble to be used for grasping. Body not speckled with brown. Carapace more or less suffused with rufous or chestnut colour; a band across the fourth segment of pleon, and a second across the telson and uropods of the same colour.

"Ad oras meridionales et occidentales Norvegiæ in prof. 2-6 orgyarum fundo arenoso" (G. O. Sars). Haakelsund, Kors Fiord, Norway, 3 fathoms (A. M. N.), Tarbert, Loch Fyne (Scotch Fishery Laboratory).

I took six specimens of this shrimp, male and female, in 1878, in 3 fathoms water, at Haakelsund, Kors Fiord, West Norway, but at the time, from its general resemblance to *C. fasciatus*, passed it over as that species, as no doubt Norwegian naturalists had also done. In 1882 it was described by Prof. G. O. Sars. Mr. Scott has now added it to the British fauna, having forwarded to me for examination two or three small specimens which were taken at Tarbert. No other British specimens of this species are in my own collection, but it is not improbable that some of the northern specimens which have been referred to *C. fasciatus* belong to this new form. The two species to the unaided eye resemble each other closely, and one is apt to be led astray by the circumstance that, like *C. fasciatus*, *C. neglectus* commonly has the carapace dark-coloured, and a band of colour across the third segment of the pleon, and another across the telson and uropods; but the colour of these bands is chestnut ("badia," Sars) in *neglectus*, but deep umber-brown in *fasciatus*.

*Crangon fasciatus*, Risso.

*Crangon fasciatus*, Risso, Crust. de Nice, p. 82, pl. iii. fig. 5, and Hist. Nat. de l'Eur. Mérid. v. p. 64; Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust. ii

p. 312; Bell, Brit. Crust. p. 259; White, Pop. Hist. Brit. Crust. p. 107; Lucas, Hist. Nat. Anim. Art. Alger. p. 38; Heller, Crust. des südlichen Europa, p. 228, pl. vii. fig. 10.  
*Egyn fuscatus*, Kinahan, Britannic Species of Crangon and Galathea, p. 76, and woodcut.

Rostrum broadly and abruptly truncate at the extremity, its sides bending upwards, so that it is deeply sulcate in the centre. Carapace bearing a single central spine, on either side of which and between it and the margin are three slight lobe-like folds. Between this portion of the carapace and its hinder margin is a deeply cut sulcus arching forwards at the sides. Antennal scale short and very broad, unusually expanded on the inner side at the base. Maxillipeds with the two terminal joints broad and flattened. Second pereopods very short, just reaching the base of the hand of the first pair, the chela well developed (for a *Crangon*). Animals more or less speckled with dark brown, the carapace sometimes being entirely suffused with that colour. The epimera of the second, third, and fourth segments of the pleon are generally marked with the same colour, and also two transverse bands, one on the fourth segment, the other across the telson and uropods.

Specimens of this species are in my collection from Jersey (*Sidel and Co.*), Guernsey and Falmouth (*A. M. N.*), Starcross, Devon (*Mr. C. Parker*), Weymouth (*Mr. P. H. Gosse*). I have also recorded it from Shetland, but cannot at this moment lay my hands on the specimens to re-examine them.

Other recorded localities are Salcombe Bay (*Mr. Alder*), Dublin and Belfast (*Dr. Kinahan*), Galway (*Dr. Melville*), Mediterranean (various authorities).

#### Order SCHIZOPODA.

##### Family Euphausiidae.

##### Genus BOREOPHAUSIA.

*Boreophausia*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notice on the Schizopoda of H.M.S. "Challenger" expedition (Christ. Vidensk. Forhandl. 1883, no. 7), p. 12; Report "Challenger" Schizopoda (vol. xiii.), 1885, p. 64.

##### *Boreophausia Raschii* (M. Sars).

*Thoracopoda Raschii*, M. Sars, "Om Skættens Thoracopoda og dens Norske Arter" (Christ. Vidensk. Forhandl. 1863), p. 11.  
*Euphausia Raschi*, G. O. Sars, "Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer" (Christ. Vidensk. Forhandl. 1882, no. 18), p. 51.

First found by M. Sars in the Christiania Fiord, and subsequently by his son, Prof. G. O. Sars, on the west coast of Norway.

