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**Magazine of natural history and journal of zoology,  
botany, mineralogy, geology and meteorology.**

London :printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green,1829-1837.

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/39136>

**v. 9 (1836):** <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/19501>

Article/Chapter Title: Catalogue of Irish Crustacea, Myriapoda, and Arachnoida, selected from the papers of the late John Templeton

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Subject(s): Crustacea, Myriapoda, Arachnoida

Page(s): Page 9, Page 10, Page 11, Page 12, Page 13, Page 14

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Ornithology; from the Close of the 17th Century to the present Time." I mention this, because most of the works which have appeared on ornithology are therein noticed; and many unaccountable errors, similar to that I have just mentioned, are pointed out. To this article, therefore, I refer Mr. Rennie; and return we once more to the redbreast, which, we begin to fear, will get rather ruffled at the repeated breaks in his history. Another very favourite place of nidification with the redbreast is the thatch of old sheds. The industrious little bird is not satisfied with the natural nest, as it were, thus afforded, but builds one within this, in the same way that the common redstart (*Ruticilla Luscinia*) does; and neither of these birds easily forsake their eggs. [IV. 465.] I have known redbreasts caught many times a day on their eggs, yet continuing to sit on them: —

“ Sit on; away we would not bear  
Those freckled eggs, thy anxious care;  
Nor of thy plumes a feather mar,  
Thou social bird!

“ Sit on, and keep thy leafy bed,  
Secure in thy secluded shed,  
Till forth thy spotted brood be led  
Yon shrubs among.”

It only remains to give the description and colours; which is, as Wilson remarks, necessary even in the commonest birds. *Male.* Head, back, wings, and tail, olive brown tinged with green; forehead, cheeks, and breast, reddish orange, somewhat inclining to brick-red; the red on the breast surrounded with light grey; belly white; thighs brownish green; flanks the same; quill-feathers brown, edged with olive; bill and shanks dark brown; length  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. — *Female.* Rather smaller; colours not so bright, nor so distinct; in other particulars similar. — *Young.* Oil-green tinged with brown, and spotted with lighter brown. In this state they are sometimes, by the inexperienced, mistaken for the hedge dunnoc. [IV. 412.] The common blueback (*Sialia familiaris*) claims a near relationship to the robin redbreast; and was, by some of the American ornithologists, called *Rubécula sialis*, the blue-backed redbreast.

Near Derby, October 5. 1835.

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ART. III. *Catalogue of Irish Crustàcea, Myriápoda, and Arachnòida, selected from the Papers of the late John Templeton, Esq.*  
By ROBERT TEMPLETON, Esq.

CONSIDERABLE additions have been made since the date of this catalogue (1826), due principally to the exertions in the

cause of science of two of the most distinguished members of the Belfast Natural History Society, George C. Hyndman and R. Patterson, Esqrs.

## CRUSTA`CEA.

### ENTOMO`STRACA.

#### I.

*Apus* *Cuv.* Scop. *cancrifórmis* *Lam.*? In stagnant waters. — *Caligus* *Müll.* *Mùlleri*, Samouelle Ent. Comp. p. 79. On the codfish. — *C. productus* *Müll.* On the salmon.

#### II.

*Dáphnia* *Müll.* *Pùlex* *Lin.*, Samouelle Ent. Comp. p. 80. In the pond at Cranmore. — *D. longispina* *Müll.* In the pond at Cranmore. — *Cýpris* *Müll.* *conchàcea* *Lin.* Inhabiting ditches and stagnant waters, where I have seen it on the dissolving of the ice after a severe frost. — *Cytherèa* *Müll.* *víridis* *Müll.* Among *Fùci* at Bangor and Macedon point. — *C. lùtea* *Müll.* Among *Fùci* at Bangor.

#### III.

*Cýclops* *Müll.* *quadricórnis* *Lin.* In the drains at the moss, Cranmore. — *C. minùtus* *Müller.* Early in spring, in the drains of Cranmore. — *C. longicórnis* *Müll.* In the drains at the point fields, Belfast. — *Polyphèmus* *Müll.* *óculus* *Müll.*, *Cephalóculus stagnòrum*. In marshes and drains, very rare.

#### IV.

*Branchiópoda* *Lam.* *stagnàlis* *Linn.* In the pond along with *Dáphnia Pùlex*.

## MALACO`STRACA.

### PODOPHTHA`LMA.

#### I. BRACHYU`RA.

##### *Corýstidæ.*

*Corýstes* *Lat.* *Cassivelaúnus* *Penn.* Found on the shore at Cushendall Bay. — *Atelécyclus* *Leach* 7-dentàtus. Found in the stomach of a codfish, January 17. 1817.

##### *Portùnidæ.*

*Cárcinus* *Leach* *Mæ`nas* *Auct.* Common about all our shores. — *Pórtunus* *Fab.* *pùber* *Linn.* Found in Belfast Lough. — *P. depuràtor* *Linn.* Found on the sands at Dunfanaghy, county Donegal, July 13. 1815. — *P. lívidus* *Leach.* With last, on the shore at Dunfanaghy.

*Cancéridæ.*

*Cáncer Linn. Pagùrus Linn.* Common.

*Oxypodàidæ.*

*Pinnotères Latr. minùtus Linn. Penn.* Dredged up in Belfast Lough, August 18. 1811.

*Maíadæ.*

*Pìsa Leach tetràodon Penn.* — *Hýas Leach Aràneus Linn.* Carrickfergus, on the shore; in the belly of a codfish, January 1798.

*Lithodiadæ.*

*Lithòdes Latr. Màja Linn.* Found on the coast of the county Wexford, a specimen thence is in Trinity College Museum. It is called by the people Craban.

*Macropodiadæ.*

*Macropòdia Leach Phalángium Penn.* Not uncommon on the Irish coast.

## 2. MACROU`RA.

*Pagùridæ.*

*Pagùrus Fab. Bernhárdus Auct.* Very common on the coast, in the deserted shells of *Mùrex antiquus* and *Búccinum undàtum*.

*Galatèadæ.*

*Porcellàna Lam. platychèles Penn.* Whitehouse shore, Mr. James Grimshaw, jun. — *Galatèa Fab. spinígera Leach, Astacus strigòsus Penn., Herbst,* not of Linnæus. Found on a rock near Bangor, November, 1819. Another specimen in the stomach of a codfish.

*Astácidæ.*

*A'stacus Fab. Gámmarus Linn.* Along all our rocky coast. — *A. fluviátìlis Fab., Cáncer A'stacus Linn.* Inhabits several of our lakes and rivers. In great abundance in a lake near Tullahan, county Monaghan; near Antrim, in the 6-mile water. — *Nèphrops Leach norwégicus Linn.* A rare species, but sometimes found in Belfast Lough.

*Palæmónidæ.*

*Crángon Fab. Latr. vulgàris Fab.* Common. — *Palæ`mon Fab. serràtus Penn.* Inhabits sandy bays; was once common in Belfast Lough, now rare. — *P. Squílla Linn.* Common on the shore of Belfast Lough.

## EDRIOPTHA'LMA.

*Gammáridæ.*

*Tálitrus Latr. Locústa Latr.* Inhabits all our sandy shores. — *Orchéstia Leach littorea Mont.* Inhabits all our sandy shores, living under stones and *Fùci*, and, when disturbed, leaping to a considerable distance. — *Gámmarus Latr. Pùlex Linn. aquáticus Leach.* Inhabiting our rivers and springs. — *G. Locústa Mont.* Inhabits the sea along our coasts, never voluntarily leaving the water. — *Coròphium Latr. gróssipes Linn., longicórne Latr. Leach.* Inhabits Belfast Lough. In the little pools of salt water at the point fields, Belfast.

*Idotèadæ.*

*Idotèa Fab. éntomon Linn.* Common on rocks. — *I. œ's-trum Penn.* On rocks.

*Næ'sa Leach bidentátus Adams, Linn. Trans., vol. viii. tab. 2. fig. 3.* Found on some limestone lifted out of the sea at Whitehouse. — *Sphæròma Lat. serràta Fab.* Found at Whitehouse shore among sea weeds, Sept., 1807. — *Lim-nòria Leach térebrans Leach.* Occurs on several parts of the coast, along with the *T'erèdo*, on piles and timber.

*Aséllidæ.*

*Aséllus Geoff. aquáticus Linn.* Common in rivulets and ditches.

*Ligìadæ.*

*Ligìa Fab. oceánica Fab.* Common on our shores on rocks.

*Oníscidæ.*

*Oníscus Auct. Aséllus Linn.* Common among rotting timber, &c. — *Porcéllio Latr. Aséllus Fab., scàber Latr.* Common under stones, wood, and in old walls. — *P. læ'vis Leach.* Rare: I have only seen one specimen. — *P. convéxus* I have not met with.

*Armadillo Lat. vulgàris Lat.* Inhabits among stones and moss.

## MYRIA'PODA.

## CHILO'GNATHA.

*Gloméridæ.*

*Glómeris Lat. marginàta Vill. Leach.* Very common under stones, and in moss. — *G. testàcea.* Similar to the last, but of a brick red; the segmental margins a little paler. I have seen a few specimens of this *Glómeris*: one is at pre-

sent in the collection of the Museum of Natural History, Belfast; the rest in Mr. G. C. Hyndman's cabinet. It is, perhaps, merely a variety of the last.

*Iulidæ.*

*Iulus Linn. terrêstris Linn.* Inhabiting moss under stones and rotting bark of trees. — *I. dùbius.* Pale brown, with a tinge of purplish red: segments striated, a brown dorsal line: the stigmata dark brown; the 4 anterior and 4 posterior rings without stigmata; the extreme segment pointed. Among rotting wood, not uncommon at Cranmore. — *I. punctatus Leach.* Not very rare among rotting wood. — *I. pulchellus Leach.* Very common in gardens, &c.: it destroys bulbous and tuberous roots. It is the dreaded wire-worm of gardeners and farmers. — *I. pusillus Leach.* I met with one specimen under a slate, among the blanched roots of grass.

*Polydésmidæ.*

*Polydésmus Latr. complanatus.* Common.

*Scolopéndridæ.*

*Lithobius Leach forficatus Linn.* Very common. — *L. variegatus Leach.* Not uncommon. — *L. lævilàbrum Leach.* Occasionally seen. — *Crýptops Leach horténsis Leach.* Not uncommon among moss and rotting plants in fields.

*Geophílidæ.*

*Geóphilus Leach subterràneus Shaw, Leach.* Very common in the garden at Cranmore. — *G. marítimus Leach.* I found some specimens under stones at Bangor. — *G. longicórnis Leach.* Under stones, &c. — *G. eléctricus Linn.* Found in crevices of decaying trees in damp situations.

ARACHNOÏDA.

PODOSOMATA.

*Nymphónidæ.*

*Nýmphum gróssipes Linn.?* Found among *Confervæ* collected about the Whitehead, Belfast Lough. The specimen is at present in the Belfast Museum. Dr. Drummond found another species, April 1820; but, as I have not seen it, I cannot refer it to its proper species.

POLYMEROSO'MATA.

*Sirónides.*

*Sìro Lat. rùbens Lat.* Among moss, rare.

## Scorpiónides.

Chélifer *Geoff. musæorum Leach.* Broad, sub-pentagonal, pale brown, imbricated, depressed, legs pale reddish brown, 5-jointed. Cheliferous legs, with the first joint minute cylindrical; second, large triangular; third, elongate cylindrical, truncated obliquely at the extremities; fourth, clavate; fifth, pyriform; all more or less covered with minute hairs: the hinder legs with 2 claws. Beneath, the abdomen has, near its centre, an infundibuliform rhomboid depression. R. T. In Mr. Hyndman's cabinet. — *C. parasítica Herm.* The hairs on the abdomen of this species are all spatulate with the apex generally trifid; those on other parts, lobated or toothed laterally. Caught in Island Magee, county Antrim, and at present in Mr. Patterson's cabinet, Belfast. Herman's figure is far from correct, especially in the form of the points of the cheliferous legs. R. T.

## DIMEROSO'MATA.

## Phalángidæ.

*Phalángium Linn. bimaculatum Fab.* Common. — *P. cornutum Linn.*, *P. cornutum Linn. male*, *P. Opilio Linn. fem.* Common. — *P. annulipes.* Two female specimens. — *P. pusillum.* Not uncommon. — *P. armatum.* Common. — *P. nigripalpe.* Rather rare. — *P. trispiniferum.* *P. hispidum ? Herm.*, *P. spinulosum ? Herm.*, *P. tricuspium ? Dufour.* Very common. — *P. longipes.* *P. longipes ? Herm.* Common. — *P. rotundum Latreille.* Very common.  
*Woolwich, Sept. 30. 1835.*

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ART. IV. *Illustrations in British Zoology.* By GEORGE JOHNSTON, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Cl. Annélides, Ord. Errántes, Fam. Nerèides.

## Genus PSA'MATHE.

*Character.*—Body scolopendriiform: head small: eyes 4, in pairs: tentacula 4, short, frontal: mouth edentulous, the proboscis very short, its aperture encircled with papillæ: tentacular cirri 4 pairs, unequal; feet uniramous, bifid at the apex; the dorsal cirri elongate, jointed, the ventral short: tail with two filaments.

This genus, which I have named *Psámathe*, in honour of the daughter of Nereus and Doris, will take rank, as it appears