

IX.—Notice of some new species of British Nudibranchiata.

By JOSHUA ALDER and ALBANY HANCOCK.

SEVERAL new species of Nudibranchiate Mollusca have occurred to us during the last two or three years, descriptions of which we had hoped before this to have published elsewhere. Unavoidable circumstances have delayed the publication; and as some of the species are the discoveries of friends, who have kindly placed them in our hands for description, we consider it due to them as well as to ourselves not to delay any longer the announcement of these acquisitions to the British fauna, some of which are of considerable interest.

DORIS ZETLANDICA.

White: cloak with large, soft, conical, pointed, unequal tubercles: dorsal tentacles linear: oral tentacles tubercular: branchial plumes 6, bipinnate, retractile within a cavity. Length $\frac{6}{10}$ ths of an inch.

A single specimen of this new *Doris* was found in Shetland by Mr. Barlee in 1849. It differs from all the other British species with retractile tentacles in the form of the tubercles; but the most remarkable difference is in the character of the tongue, which is covered with long, linear, subclavate spines, denticulated on the inner margin.

DORIS MILLEGRANA.

Yellow or orange?: cloak covered with minute granular tubercles: oral tentacles linear: branchial plumes 6, bipinnate, retractile within a cavity. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Two specimens of this *Doris*, which we do not find before described, are preserved in Dr. Leach's collection in the British Museum. They were sent from Torbay by Mrs. Griffiths. The species comes nearest to *D. Johnstoni* in the character of the tubercles, but differs from it in having only six plumes, which do not form a distinct cup. The tongue resembles a good deal that of *D. tuberculata*, having stout, smooth spines; but in this species five or six of the extreme lateral spines are minutely pectinated, which is not the case in *D. tuberculata*, nor in *D. Johnstoni*, though in the latter the spines are also of two kinds. We have been aware of the existence of these specimens in the British Museum for several years, but hoped before this to have met with the species in a living state. Having failed in doing so, Dr. Gray has liberally allowed us to examine and describe it from the spirit specimens. There can be no doubt of its distinct-

ness from *D. tuberculata*, with which it had been confounded by Dr. Leach.

DORIS PROXIMA.

Orange-yellow: cloak with stout elliptical tubercles: dorsal tentacles subclavate: head furnished with a broad veil: no oral tentacles: branchial plumes 11, simply pinnate, non-retractile. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

This species has been sent us by Mr. Price of Birkenhead, where it occurs not unfrequently within tide-marks, in the spring. It bears great resemblance to *Doris aspera*, of which we at first thought it might be a variety. A careful inspection, however, shows some points of difference; more especially in the shape of the tubercles, which are elliptical and obtusely pointed in this species, while in *D. aspera* they are rounded and flattish. An examination of the tongue has set the matter at rest, as it is decidedly different from that of *D. aspera*.

THECACERA CAPITATA.

White, freckled with greenish brown: tentacles retractile within cavities: veil with two to four orange tubercles on each side, and a row of orange tubercles between the tentacles: branchial plumes 7, pinnate, tipped with orange: a stout branchial lobe on each side also tipped with orange. Length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Dredged at St. Ives, Cornwall, by Mr. Barlee, to whom we are indebted for specimens in spirits.

IDALIA ELEGANS, Leuckart.

Rose-coloured, freckled; the processes orange-yellow: anterior filaments 2 (one near the base of each tentacle): lateral filaments numerous, irregular, the posterior ones obtuse, lobular: dorsal filaments 5, three on the median line and two sublateral: branchial plumes 18 (the anterior and posterior ones bifid): foot margined with yellow. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

We obtained specimens of this beautiful *Idalia* by dredging off Guernsey last summer. A species described in the Catalogue of the Mollusca of Northumberland and Durham, which we referred with doubt to *I. elegans*, we now propose to call *I. Leachii*. A specimen of the latter is preserved in Dr. Leach's collection in the British Museum.

IDALIA PULCHELLA.

Body freckled with pale lilac: tentacles subclavate: anterior filaments 4, set on an expanded pallial ridge: lateral filaments 5 or 6 on each side, the last large and bifid: branchial plumes 11

(the anterior one bifid), rather small, diminishing posteriorly. Length $\frac{4}{10}$ ths of an inch.

* This pretty species was dredged by Mr. Barlee at St. Ives in the summer of 1853.

TRITONIA ALBA.

Transparent white, with opaque-white transverse markings; rather depressed, smooth or very faintly tuberculated: branchiæ imperfectly bipinnate, 4 or 5 on each side, with intermediate smaller ones, set on an expanded and waved pallial margin: veil bilobed, with irregular digitations. Length $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The character of the tongue has again come to our aid in distinguishing this species from the young of *T. Hombergii*, to which it bears great resemblance. In this species the lingual spines have slender lateral denticles, while those of *T. Hombergii* are quite smooth. It occurs occasionally along with *T. plebeia*, on masses of *Alcyonium digitatum* brought in on the fishing lines, at Cullercoats, Northumberland.

EOLIS CARNEA.

Flesh-coloured, slender: branchiæ linear-conical, rose-coloured, set in seven clusters: tentacles rather long, of equal length, the dorsal pair dark olive-brown, paler above: oral pair whitish: anterior angles of the foot much produced. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

A single specimen was dredged by Mrs. Wyatt of Torquay in Salcombe Bay some years ago. We have not met with it in a living state. The dentition of the tongue, as well as the character and arrangement of the branchial papillæ, show a relationship between this species and *E. alba*.

EOLIS GLAUCOIDES.

White, depressed: head small: tentacles small, smooth: branchiæ linear, white, with yellowish tips, and a narrow, pale fulvous central gland, set in 11 pedunculated clusters: foot broad, with the anterior angles acute, short. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

Under stones near low-water mark on the Isle of Herm near Guernsey. This very curious *Eolis* shows, in most of its characters, an approach to the genus *Glaucus*. One specimen only was found.

EOLIS PUSTULATA.

White, pellucid: branchiæ long, linear, obtuse, yellowish orange, granulated with white, set in 9 or 10 rows: tentacles shortish: anterior angles of the foot rounded. Length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

We obtained two examples of this new species from the fishing boats at Cullercoats. The granular character of the papillæ distinguishes it from every other British species.

EMBLETONIA PALLIDA.

Yellowish white, with a few black spots on the back: tentacles shortish, approximating: oral lobes indistinct, united into a semicircular veil: branchiæ nearly linear, very pale orange, set in 4 or 5 rows on each side, two papillæ in each row. Length $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch.

A specimen of this minute species, discovered by Mr. Price on the shore at Birkenhead, was kindly sent us by that gentleman in the spring of this year. It differs from the other British species in having a double series of papillæ at the sides.

ANTIOPA HYALINA.

Pellucid, yellowish, with brown markings down the middle of the back: branchiæ elliptical, tuberculated, hyaline, with the central vessel fulvous: dorsal tentacles obtuse, obscurely laminated, united by a crest: oral tentacles united by a narrow veil. Length $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of an inch.

We are indebted for our knowledge of this species to Mr. Byerley of Upton, Birkenhead, who dredged it near Hilbro Island at the mouth of the Dee in 1851. In many of its characters it comes very near to *Proctonotus mucroniferus*, but the laminated crest shows it to belong to the genus *Antiope*.

X.—Notes on the Ornithology of Ceylon, collected during an eight years' residence in the Island. By EDGAR LEOPOLD LAYARD, F.Z.S., C.M.E.S. &c.

[Continued from p. 64.]

219. GALLOPERDIX BICALCARATUS. *Aban-cuccula*, Cing.

This species, known to Europeans under the various denominations of "Spur Fowl," "Double-spurred Partridge," and "Kandy Partridge," is an inhabitant of the central, southern, and south-western provinces. It delights in deep-tangled brakes, and thick masses of canes on the sides of gentle declivities; these it finds abundantly in the localities above cited, while in the northern and eastern provinces the sandy soil and open jungles offer no congenial home to a bird of its shy and retiring habits. Even in localities where it does occur, it is more often heard than seen; for so extreme is its wariness, that it rarely falls before the gun even of the native hunter, who creeps about unclad, and noiselessly as the denizens of the forest. It is trapped by means of nooses and other snares placed in its path, for its flesh is highly valued by the natives. I think it



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