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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah12>

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Published online: 09 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Rev. J.H. Crawford F.L.S. (1891) XXXVII.—Further note on the Medusæ of St. Andrews bay (August 1890-May 1891), *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6*, 8:46, 295-297, DOI: [10.1080/00222939109460440](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939109460440)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939109460440>

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XXXVII.—*Further Note on the Medusæ of St. Andrews Bay (August 1890–May 1891)*.* By the Rev. J. H. CRAWFORD, F.L.S., Dundee.

ANTHOMEDUSÆ.

Among the Ctenophoræ *Beroë* and *Cydlippe* were common in August, and remained during the autumn and early winter. As these lessened in numbers *Lesueuria*, absent before, made its appearance. On 21st January there were several *Lesueurice* and one *Beroë*. Shortly afterwards all three vanished, and have not yet reappeared.

Tiara octona and *Margelis ramosa* (*Bougainvillia britannica*, Forbes) were fairly numerous during August. A specimen of the former was captured as late as 7th October.

Codonium pulchellum (*Sarsia pulchella*, Forbes) was found only sparingly till towards the close of September, when it was extremely abundant and ripe. After the winter's absence a single young individual was captured in May. The peduncle protruded considerably beyond the velum, and the stomach was greatly distended with food.

Among the more interesting of the Anthomedusæ was *Euphysa aurata*, of which many were brought in during August. This form had the characteristic single abnormally developed tentacle and the three bulbs. In no case were there tentacle rudiments distinguishable from the bulbs. In addition to the scarlet spot on each yellow ocellus, a scarlet ring ran round the umbrellar margin.

A single specimen of *Codonium gemmiferum* (*Sarsia gemmifera*) was captured on 16th August. This was a specially interesting form. The peduncle was much longer than, nearly six times the length of, the umbrella, a condition not mentioned by Forbes. It was beset along its course with spirally arranged buds in different stages of ripeness, and terminated in a bottle-shaped stomach.

Hybocodon seemed to be over for the year, as not a single individual appeared in August. It had been plentiful about June, which seems to be its season. Many specimens were preserved in the laboratory, showing that process of budding at the base of the single tentacle from which it gets its name of humpbacked.

* *Vide* 'Annals,' 1890, v. p. 296.

LEPTOMEDUSÆ.

The Leptomedusæ were numerous and seem to be the predominant order in the bay, and, indeed, in the North Sea. The chief forms were *Thaumantias hemispherica* (*inconspicua*, Forbes), *ocellata*, and *Laodice cruciata* (*Thaumantias pilosella*), with marginal cirri and clubs. Both swarmed throughout August, and continued in diminishing numbers till November.

The interesting vesiculate form *Tima Bairdii*, with its characteristic long peduncle, was familiar throughout the autumn and winter, although generally brought in only one at a time. A specimen more than 2 inches in diameter occurred on 21st January; after that it disappeared.

A form evidently allied to *Tima*, but with shorter peduncle, with more numerous tentacles, and with the reproductive organs only on a portion of the canals, was found in great numbers in August, but not later. This is probably the *Irene pellucida* of Hæckel (*Geryonopsis pellucida*, Forbes).

The ocellate *Meliceridium octocostatum* (*Stomobrachium octocostatum*), with its eight canals, was found in August and again (ripe) in January. In each case there was only one individual.

TRACHOMEDUSÆ.

The Trachomedusæ were unrepresented in August; but *Aglantha digitalis* (*Circe rosea*) made its appearance about the end of September, and was numerous and ripe in January. Not the slightest tinge of the colouring from which it gets its name was noticed in any of the specimens.

NARCOMEDUSÆ.

One individual of *Polyxenia cyanostylis* (*Polyxenia Alderi*, Forbes) was brought in on 18th August.

ACRASPEDÆ.

The Tesseridæ were represented by *Lucernaria*, found plentifully in the seaweed in the rock-pools below the laboratory, and the Ephyroniæ (Discomedusæ) by *Cyanea* and *Aurelia*, only too common in the sea and along the shore.

PLANULÆ.

There were some fine series of *Cyanea planula* in the laboratory in November.

During the last two months (April and May) the bottom-net has yielded a large number of minute forms. Most of these seem to be immature Anthomedusæ and Leptomedusæ, chiefly the latter. The epyræ of Discomedusæ have as yet appeared in surprisingly small numbers.

St. Andrews Marine Laboratory,
1st June, 1891.

XXXVIII.—*Description of a new Species of Arborophila.*

By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT (Nat. Hist. Mus.).

THE Natural-History Museum has for many years possessed a specimen of *Arborophila* which was supposed by Gray to belong to the species *A. orientalis* (*personata*) described by Horsfield from a single adult specimen obtained by him in the province of Blambangan, East Java. The former bird, however, which formed part of the Zoological Society's collection, is marked "Sumatra," and was, in all probability, one of those collected by Raffles in that island. On comparing this specimen with Horsfield's Javan type, it is at once evident that the two birds represent quite distinct species; and I therefore now propose the name *A. sumatrana* for the Sumatran species. On looking up the literature I find that Nicholson ('Ibis,' 1883, p. 256) makes the following remarks:—"The specimens sent by Mr. Forbes [from Sumatra] differ considerably from the type of *Arborophila personata* in the British Museum, being much more of a bluish ash-colour on the fore neck and breast, while the back is much more closely barred with black, and the flanks are much more broadly and distinctly barred with black and white. The different plumages of this species have not been thoroughly worked out; but the Sumatran bird may ultimately prove to be distinct." The synonymy should stand as follows:—

Arborophila sumatrana, sp. n.

Perdix personata, Gray, List of B. pt. v., Gall. p. 59 (1867) [part, Sumatra].

Perdix personata, Gray, Hand-l. B. ii. p. 268. no. 9703 (1870).

Arborophila personata, Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 255.

Resembles *A. orientalis*, but differs in having the lores pale brownish; no white superciliary stripe; the top of the head golden brown tipped with dark brown; the back and upper

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 6. Vol. viii.

20