



# Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Series 1

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah07>

## V.—Note of Species obtained by deep Dredging near Sana Island, off the Mull of Cantire

George C. Hyndman Esq.

To cite this article: George C. Hyndman Esq. (1842) V.—Note of Species obtained by deep Dredging near Sana Island, off the Mull of Cantire, Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 10:62, 19-20, DOI: [10.1080/03745484209445188](https://doi.org/10.1080/03745484209445188)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03745484209445188>



Published online: 04 Dec 2009.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 1



View related articles [↗](#)



Citing articles: 1 View citing articles [↗](#)

V.—Note of Species obtained by deep Dredging near Sana Island, off the Mull of Cantire. By GEORGE C. HYNDMAN, Esq., Member of the Natural History Society of Belfast\*.

WHEN cruising about with my friend Edmund Getty, Esq., in the Gannet yacht on the 19th of July 1841, the following result was obtained by dredging at the depth of forty fathoms, about two miles east of Sana Island. The bottom was shelly, with a proportion of shell-sand. The region "coralline," according to Mr. Forbes's definition. Dredge down three times.

Species obtained.	No. of living specimens.	No. of dead specimens.	Observations.
FISHES.			
Aspidophorus europæus	1		
MOLLUSCA.			
Chiton lævis	1		On fragment of <i>Echinus</i> .
Capulus hungaricus	6		Small and worn.
Emarginula fissura	4		Small.
Trochus tumidus	1		
— millegranus	1	2	
Buccinum undatum		2	Largest size, containing <i>Pagurus Bernhardus</i> .
Fusus despectus		3	
— corneus	3		One very minute.
Natica glaucina, Flem.		2	Invested with <i>Actinia (Adamsia) maculata</i> , and containing <i>Pagurus Prideauxiana</i> .
— Montagui, Forb.		2	
— Alderi, Forb.		1	
Rissoa communis, Forb.		1	
Orthocera		1	In shell-sand.
Anomia		14	All upper valves.
Nucula margaritacea		4	
— oblonga, Brown's			
Illus.		1	
Modiola vulgaris		6	Small.
Nucula rostrata		2	Single valves.
Anatina pubescens		4	Single valves.
Kellia suborbicularis		1	Odd valve.
Mactra elliptica		20	Single valves, chiefly small.
Goodallia triangularis } — minutissima }			{ All dead; two or three of each species perfect, and several odd valves.
Tellina crassa		12	Single valves.
Psammobia florida		18	Single valves.
Cardium lævigatum		3	Single valves, small.
Lima subauriculata		1	"Nearly half an inch in length," as was a specimen procured by Mr. Jeffreys at Oban.
— fragilis		12	Single valves.
— tenera		160	Not a single specimen with the valves united, but some of them with the cartilage fresh. Many worn and covered with <i>Serpula</i> and crustaceous zoophytes. The specimens are generally large—one is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Mr. Jeffreys found the species at Oban $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
Pecten sinuosus		2	Single valves.
— obsoletus		12	Single valves.

\* This and the following communication were brought before the notice of the British Association at the Manchester meeting by Mr. Patterson.

Species obtained.	No. of living specimens.	No. of dead specimens.	Observations.
<i>Pecten opercularis</i> .....	2	50	Of the living specimens, one was full-grown, the other small. The dead valves were separate and much worn; a few of small size.
<i>Pectunculus pilosus</i> .....		300	
<i>Venus ovata</i> .....		6	Single valves.
— <i>fasciata</i> .....	1	2	
— <i>virginea</i> .....		2	Single valves, small and much worn.
— <i>cassina</i> .....	3	21	
<i>Lucina undata</i> .....		2	The living specimens and the perfect dead shell (the remainder were odd valves) small; the odd valves mostly full-sized. The animal has a large hatchet-shaped foot, and a long siphonal tube.
<i>Nudibranchia</i> Mollusca .....			Single valves.
ECHINODERMATA.			A species of.
<i>Stellonia rubens</i> .....	1		
<i>Echinus sphæra</i> , Müll.	1		Large.
— <i>miliaris</i> , Leske.		3	
<i>Echinocyamus pusillus</i> .....		50	
<i>Spatangus purpureus</i> ...	6		From a very small size up to largest. The intestines filled with fragments of shells. Do they eat the shell-fish and break up the shells, or do they swallow the shell-sand and extract the nourishment from it?
ZOOPLYTES*.			
<i>Flustra foliacea</i> .			
— <i>truncata</i> .			
— <i>tuberculata</i> .			
<i>Thuiaria articulata</i> .			
<i>Antennularia antennina</i> .			
<i>Sertularia abietina</i> .			
— <i>polyzonias</i> .			
<i>Plumularia falcata</i> †.			
<i>Thoa Beanii</i> .			
<i>Farcemia salicornia</i> .			
<i>Notamia loriculata</i> .			
<i>Campanularia volubilis</i> .			
<i>Cellepora ramulosa</i> .			
— <i>pumicosa</i> .			
<i>Crisia eburnea</i> .			
<i>Discopora hispida</i> .			
<i>Hippothoa lanceolata</i> .			
— <i>catenularia</i> .			
<i>Tubulipora obelia</i> .			
— <i>serpens</i> .			
<i>Lepralia immersa</i> .			
— <i>variolosa</i> .			
— <i>nitida</i> .			
<i>Celleporaperlacea</i> . Delle			
Chiaic ‡.			
— <i>Macry</i> . Delle			
Chiaic?			
<i>Corallina officinalis</i> .			

\* Although Zoophytes were plentiful, no *Alyx* whatever occurred.

† *Pl. myriophyllum* was dredged up near the same locality in June 1842.

‡ These two species (hitherto unnoticed as British) and other minute ones have been determined by Mr. W. Thompson.