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# REPORT

OF THE

SEVENTY-FOURTH MEETING

OF THE

# BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

## ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

HELD AT

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The telson is somewhat acutely pointed, with the lip sewitubular, owing to its being arched dorso-ventrally. Length, 9 mm.

*Metamunna typica* differs from *Pleurogonium* in the presence of eyes and eye-stalks, and from *Paramunna* in the absence of the two lobes to the cephalon. The sides of the metasome are serrated as in *Paramunna bilobata*. Length, 2 mm.

*Iachnosoma Greenii* differs from the rest of the species of the genus in the absence of large spines from the body, and, in the uniform armature of very small spinules. Uropoda one-jointed, as in *I. spinosum*, *I. Thomsoni*, and *I. quadrispinosum*. The superior antenna is very characteristic, having the form seen in *I. spinosum*.

*Ilyarachna Plunketti* is closely allied to *I. longicornis*, but differs in having the outer, instead of the inner, corner of the basal joint of the antennule produced. From *I. hirticeps* it differs in the absence of armature from the cephalon. Length, 4 mm.

*Munnopsoides Beddardi*, for which a new genus has been erected, differs from the typical *Munnopsis* in having no palp to the mandible and in having the fifth segment of the mesosome considerably longer and narrower than the rest. The type of the genus is *M. australis* (Beddard), described from the *Challenger* expedition. This species differs from *M. australis* in the larger and more massive cephalon, in the shape of the maxillipeds, and in the shorter and broader fifth segment to the mesosome. Length, 5 mm.

*Lipomera lamellata* has been made the type of a new family, the *Lipomeridae*, distinguished by having the seventh segment of the mesosome with its appendages very considerably reduced, and in the uropoda consisting of a broad lamellar plate folded on itself.

The family is very closely related to the *Munnopsidae*, and especially to the genus *Eurycope*, but the seventh legs, instead of being well developed, with a broad lamellar terminal joint beset with long and strong plumose setae, are very small and poorly developed, devoid of setae, and imperfectly jointed. Length, 1.25 mm.

9. *Some New and Rare Schizopoda from the Atlantic Slope on the West of Ireland.*<sup>1</sup> By E. W. L. HOLT and W. M. TATTERSALL, B.Sc.

10. *Some New Copepoda from the Atlantic Slopes.* By G. P. FARRAN.

During the dredging cruise to the Porcupine Bank made by the s.s. *Helga* in 1901 a number of new species of Copepods were obtained, which are of particular interest in that the nearest allies of most of them appear to be Northern forms, many of which have been recently described by Professor G. O. Sars in his 'Crustacea of Norway.'

A full account of the Copepods taken on this occasion, together with descriptions and figures of the new species, is in the press, and in the Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, but in the meantime a short account of the new forms may be of interest.

*Bradyetes inermis*.—This form, for which a new genus appears to be required, is closely allied to *Bradigidius* and *Bryaxis*, agreeing with them in the jointing of the limbs and in the possession of densely setose antennae. It further agrees with *Bryaxis* in having the lateral edge of the carapace deeply emarginate.

It differs from both in the absence of spines on the last thoracic segment, and in its much slenderer and less strongly chitinous form. The rostrum is absent. Length, 2.57 mm.

*Bryaxis minor*.—This species, except for one strongly marked feature, the second antennae, agrees minutely with *Bryaxis brevicornis* (G. O. Sars). Its length, however, is only 1.6 mm. In this species the terminal joint of the second antennae

<sup>1</sup> Will be published in the Reports of the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, 1904.

is longer than the second and bears three well-developed setæ, while in *B. brevicornis* the terminal joint is much reduced and bears three very slender short setæ.

*Gaetanus Holtii*.—This species has the upright cephalic spine of *Gaetanus miles* and the short antennæ and three-jointed exopodite of the first foot of *G. armiger*, and thus forms a link between the two sections of the genus. It differs from all previously described species in having a spine on the outer edge of the first joint of the exopodite of first foot. Length, 5½ mm.

*Gaetanus minor*.—This, the smallest member of the genus, has the short antennæ and forward-directed spine of *G. armiger*. It is alone in having a one-jointed endopodite to its second foot. Length, 2·4 mm.

*Scolecithrix emarginata*.—This is a large species with a very short abdomen. The last thoracic segment is emarginate. The fifth feet somewhat resemble those of *S. cristata*. First antennæ slightly longer than the body. Length, 4·8 mm.

*Scolecithrix ovata*.—This species is allied to *S. dentata*, but differs from it in the form of the fifth foot, which consists of a broad oval lamellar joint arising from a small basal. It bears a short backward directed spine on its inner margin, and a more distal very short spine also on the inner margin. Length, 2·3 mm.

*Scolecithrix echinata*.—This species is closely allied to *S. brevicornis*, but differs in the proportional length of the abdomen, which is contained four times in the cephalothorax instead of 2½ times as in that species. The fifth feet also differ in the proportional length of their spines. Length, 1·92 mm.

*Xanthocalanus Greenii* ♀.—This is a very large, robust species, with short abdomen; the fifth thoracic segments are slightly produced externally, but are not acute; fifth feet very small, three-jointed, the last joint with three spines, one terminal and two lateral. The animal measures 6 mm. in length, and is in consequence the largest of the genus.

*Xanthocalanus pinguis* ♀.—This species is moderately robust, with fifth thoracic segments produced and swollen, but ending bluntly. The first antennæ do not reach beyond the fourth thoracic segment. The fifth feet are three-jointed, the last joint with four spines, two terminal and two lateral. Length, 4·5 mm.

*Xanthocalanus obtusus* ♀.—This species is short and robust. The fifth thoracic segments are not produced, and end in a very obtuse angle on either side. The fifth feet are three-jointed, the second joint being the largest; the terminal joint has two lateral and two terminal spines. Length, 2·4 mm.

*Oithrix bidentatus*.—I have thought it necessary to create a new genus for this species. It is very closely allied to the genus *Xanthocalanus*, and differs mainly in the form of the rostrum, which is broad and truncate, and in the terminal sensory filaments of the first maxilliped, which are short and swollen instead of long and vermicular.

In the species, and possibly in the genus, the fifth thoracic segment is produced on each side into a pair of sharp points. The fifth feet are as in *Xanthocalanus*. Length, 3 mm.

*Lucicutia curta*.—This species seems intermediate between *L. planicornis* and *L. longicornis*. The first to fourth feet have three-jointed exopods and endopods. Terminal spine of exopod of fifth foot is contained 1½ times in the length of the third joint. First antennæ slightly longer than the body. Length, 2·4 mm.

*Aegisthus spinulosus*.—This species approaches *A. aculeatus* in general form, but the segmentation between the first and second abdominal segments is complete, and the chitinous reticulations on the cephalon are absent. There is a small two-jointed exopod present on the mandible.

#### 41. On a New Species of *Dolichoglossus*.<sup>1</sup> By W. M. TATTERSALL, B.Sc.

The little Enteropneust described below is the first member of the group recorded for British waters. It is true that a species of *Balanoglossus* occurs in the Channel Islands, but that zoologically is in France.

<sup>1</sup> Full descriptions and figures will appear in the Reports of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland.