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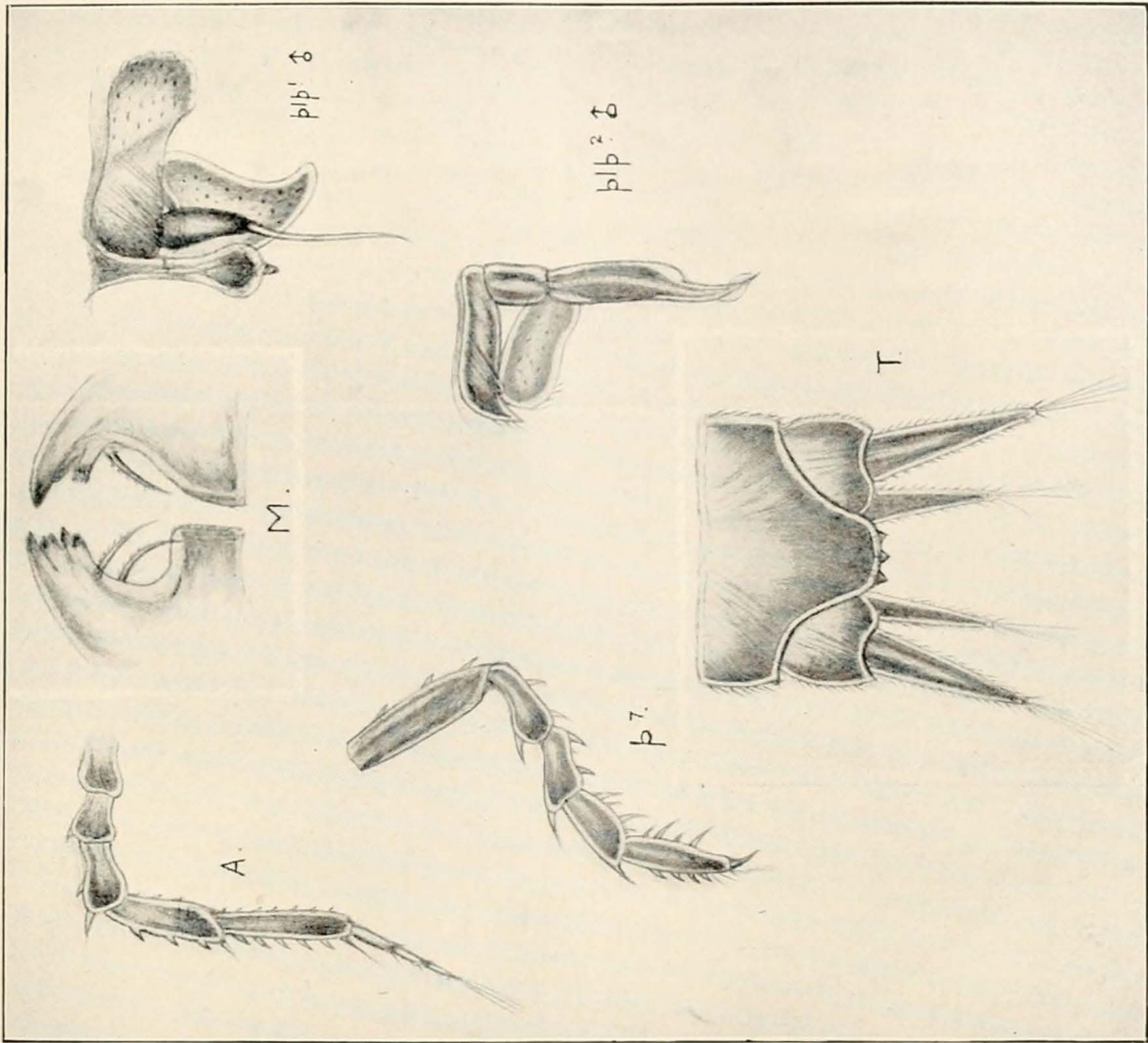
WHITE-BEAKED DOLPHIN, *LAGENORHYNCHUS*  
*ALBIROSTRIS*, IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

By BRUCE CAMPBELL.

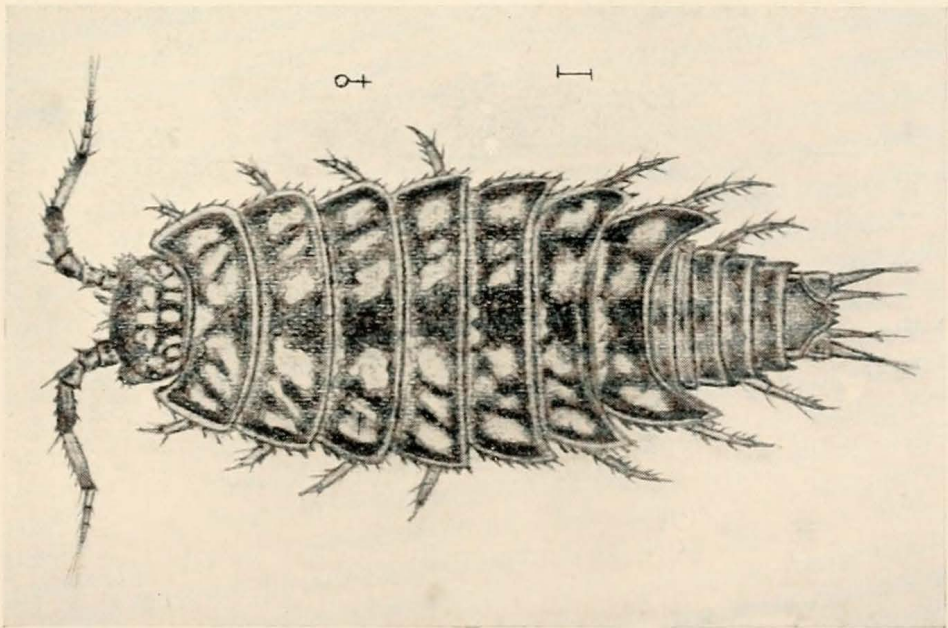
PLATE II.

A FINE specimen of this uncommon Cetacean was captured off Cramond on the 26th of March. I had the pleasure of examining and photographing it on the following day, and found it to be an adult male measuring 8 feet 8.5 inches on the straight. Its stomach contained the bones of fishes and the claws and the legs of Hermit Crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*).

This species is new, so far as is known, to the fauna of the Firth of Forth, but examples have been obtained in the North Sea just to the north and south of the mouth of the Firth, namely at the Bell Rock and off Berwick. Though this species was described in 1846 from an English specimen captured off Yarmouth, it was not until 1879 that it was detected in Scottish seas, but since that date several have been obtained on both the east and west coasts of Scotland. The White-beaked Dolphin is a native of the North Atlantic from Davis Straits south-eastwards to the British and Irish coasts, the North Sea and the Baltic.



Alex. Patience, del.



Alex. Patience, del.



REDSHANK, *Totanus calidris* (Linnæus).—We saw a single bird in South Uist in the beginning of June, and another near Loch Maddy, North Uist, a little later in the same month.

WHIMBREL, *Numenius phæopus* (Linnæus).—When we first landed in Barra on 18th May there were quite a number of Whimbrel on the west side of the island. They gradually passed away northwards, and on 26th May, our last day on the island, we only saw two or three. On the 31st of May we saw three on the north side of the Sound of Barra.

COMMON TERN, *Sterna fluviatilis*, Naumann.—A single example, seen by Bahr in Loch Boisdale harbour, was the only Common Tern we saw throughout the Outer Hebrides.

LESSER TERN, *Sterna minuta*, Linnæus.—Mr. W. L. MacGillivray told us that the Lesser Terns first appeared in Barra in the summer of 1901, and nested there in 1902 and 1903, but since then they have not returned. We visited one other Hebridean nesting locality, but only saw about six pairs of these birds.

IVORY-GULL, *Pagophila eburnea* (Phipps).—Dr. Mackenzie, North Uist, told me on 28th June that he had lately seen an Ivory-Gull on his farm of Scolpig in that island. He said there was no doubt about the identification as he was quite close to the bird.

FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis* (Linnæus).—The principal lightkeeper at Barra Head informs me that he saw the first pair of Fulmars there in 1899, but it was not till 1902 that he actually saw eggs, though he adds that they may have nested there before that date without his knowing. There are from eight to twelve pairs breeding there now.

EDINBURGH.

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## ON A NEW BRITISH TERRESTRIAL ISOPOD.

By ALEXANDER PATIENCE.

### TRICHONISCIDÆ.

Genus TRICHONISCUS, Brandt, 1833.

*Trichoniscus spinosus*, n. sp. (Plate III.).

*Description of Species.*—Body oblong-oval in form, about two and a half times as long as broad. Dorsal face convex and closely covered with small spines directed backwards.



Cephalon with front obtusely rounded, lateral lobes moderately produced and bearing one or two small spines on the outer edge. Lateral parts of the segments of mesosome edged with small appressed spines, the three posterior segments having the corners recurved and acuminate. Metasome occupies about one-fourth of the length of body, the terminal expansion of the last segment being obtusely rounded at the tip and armed with from two to five triangularly-shaped spines. Antennulæ with the last joint longer than the second and bearing from four to six sensory filaments. Antennæ about one-third the length of body, spinulose, and the flagellum composed of three articulations. Eyes consist of three visual elements embedded in dark pigment. Left mandible with two, right with one, penicil behind the cutting part. Last pair of legs in both sexes of the same structure, the last joint having on the outer edge three or four short but fairly prominent spines. Inner ramus of first pair of pleopoda of male not greatly produced, the tip of the last joint reaching to the middle of the distal joint of second pair; the last joint of very delicate structure, needle-shaped and about twice the length of first. Inner ramus of second pair biarticulate, the last joint about three times the length of first, abruptly contracted at about two-thirds towards the distal end and terminating in a spear-like point. Uropoda with the outer ramus about twice the length of basal part, the inner ramus being narrower and shorter. Colour dark reddish brown, marbled with white. Length of adult female 3.5 mm.

*Remarks.*—This species bears some resemblance to *Trichoniscus stebbingi*, Patience, in the general form of the body; in the type of coloration; in the structure of the first pair of pleopoda of the male, and in the shape of the last segment of the metasome. The telson, however, in *T. spinosus* is more obtusely rounded at the tip than in the above-named species, and in this respect connects *T. stebbingi* with the other British species of *Trichoniscus*, where the tip of the last segment of the metasome is truncate. Again, the last joint of the inner ramus of the first pair of pleopoda of the male is slightly longer and comparatively more slender than in *T. stebbingi*, while the colour arrangement on the



dorsal face presents a more definite pattern. The antennæ, legs, and uropoda, which in *T. spinosus* are coloured, are in *T. stebbingi* generally devoid of pigment.

*Occurrence.*—I discovered this pretty little species recently (Feb. 6, 1907) in a greenhouse in Springburn Public Park, Glasgow, living in company with *T. stebbingi*, *T. pusillus*, Brandt, *T. roseus* (Koch) and *Haplophthalmus danicus*, Budde-Lund. All these species were bearing ova. I have not yet found it outside the greenhouse mentioned above, but as I first met with the closely allied species, *T. stebbingi*, in the open country, I have no reason to doubt that *T. spinosus* will yet be discovered in quite open situations.

I have drawn attention recently in two papers, relating to the distribution of the terrestrial isopods within the Clyde faunal-area, to the fact that my examination of a large number of hothouses throughout the area showed that the members of the *Trichoniscidæ* do not seem to have any marked preference for these places, although the food there is both choice and abundant. Evidently the most important and indispensable condition to their existence is a fairly abundant and steady supply of moisture, and where I have met with these species inhabiting greenhouses, this condition of things usually obtained. Many species, however, belonging to the *Oniscidæ*, do not seem to be affected in the same manner, e.g. I have found *Porcellio scaber*, Latr., *P. dilatatus*, Brandt, *Metoponorthus pruinosis* (Brandt), and *Cylisticus convexus* (De Geer), living in hundreds in tomato-houses in widely separated parts of the Clyde faunal-area, where they seemed to enjoy the almost tropical heat which usually prevails.

The members of the *Trichoniscidæ* are evidently a hardy race. Bate and Westwood refer to Kinahan as having found *T. vividus* (Koch) quite active mid snow. The same remark may be equally well applied to many more members of the family, for I have found during the past winter (1) *T. pygmæus*, G. O. Sars, and *T. roseus* living quite actively in a garden at Dullatur, Dumbartonshire, underneath old logs which were covered with snow and ice, and (2) *T. pusillus* and *H. danicus* in several places near Lanark, under the bark of fallen trees, where the interstices had become filled up with ice.



*T. spinosus* like *T. stebbingi* is active in its movements and runs with agility when alarmed.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- ♀ Female specimen of *Trichoniscus spinosus*, about 3.3 mm.  
*M.* Mandibles.  
*A.* Antenna.  
*p.* 7 One of the seventh pair of legs.  
*plp*<sup>1</sup> ♂ One of the first pair of pleopoda of male.  
*plp*<sup>2</sup> ♂ One of the second pair of pleopoda of male.  
*T.* Last segment of metasome with the uropoda.

### A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE SCOTTISH *CRYPTINÆ* (*ICHNEU- MONIDÆ*).

By P. CAMERON.

IN this paper I have only enumerated the species I have collected myself, and in my own collection. It cannot therefore be regarded, in any respect, as a complete catalogue of the species inhabiting Scotland; but the 113 species enumerated may be looked upon as fairly illustrating the *Cryptinæ* of the country. The species were examined some years ago by the late Mr. John B. Bridgman of Norwich and, more recently, by Mr. Claude Morley, the author of a work on the British *Cryptinæ*.

Judging by my collection the tribe *Cryptini* (which contains some of the largest species) appears to be poorly represented in Scotland, although common in more southern districts.

I have followed the generic arrangement of Prof. Schmiedeknecht in his *Opuscula Ichneumonologica*.

#### STILPINI.

EXOLYTUS, Foer.

1. *lævigatus*, Gr., Lambhill, near Glasgow, Dumfries, Sutherlandshire.
2. *splendens*, Gr., Glen Lyon, Kingussie.
3. *scrutator*, Hal., Clyde near Cambuslang, Bishopton, Blair Athol.