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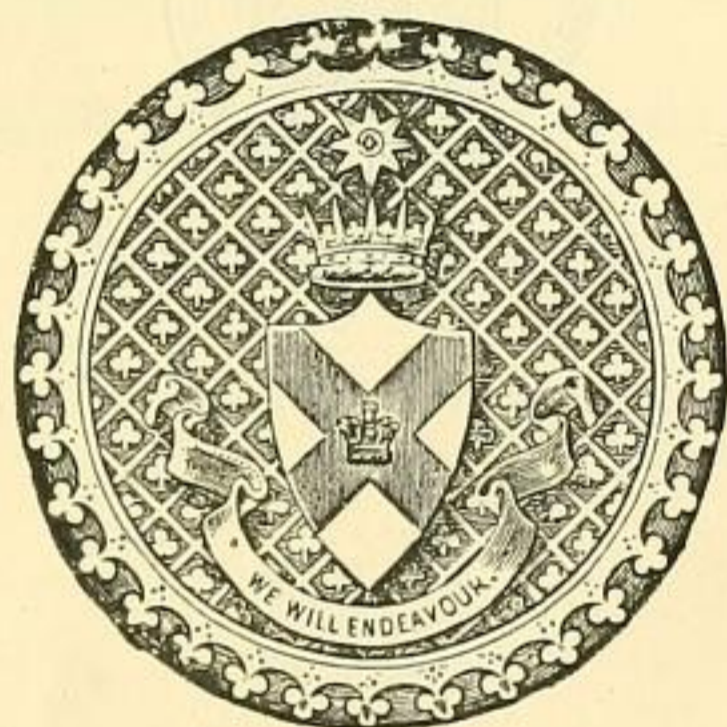
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1898-1900.

X.—REPORT ON THE TURBELLARIA. By F. W. GAMBLE, M.Sc.

THE Turbellaria have received scant notice at the hands of previous faunistic workers on the coasts of Ireland. It is, then, not surprising that in the following list of seven Polyclads from Valencia, four species are added to the Irish list: *Stylochoplana maculata*, *Cycloporus papillosus*, *Oligocladus sanguinolentus*, *Stylostomum variabile*.

The species of Rhabdocœles require considerable time and care for their identification, and there is no doubt that many additional forms may be found, especially among the Acœlous and Allœocœlous groups.

(a) POLYCLADIDA.

Stylochoplana maculata, Quatrefages.

Not uncommon among brown weeds on the shore near Reenagiveen, on Beginnish shore, and also dredged on the Ascidian ground in the harbour.

Leptoplana tremellaris (O. F. Müller).

Common everywhere under stones between tide-marks, usually occurring in groups.

Prosthecercæus vittatus (Montagu).

The muddy shores of estuaries form the proper habitat of this fine species. It is taken in the fine, muddy deposit that accumulates in bivalve-shells dredged in the harbour, and on the coralline-ground at Port Magee.

Eurylepta cornuta (O. F. Müller).

Dredged on sponge-covered shells on the Ascidian ground and Shell-beds of the harbour, and again among sponges in Port Magee channel.

Cycloporus papillosus, Lang.

On compound Ascidians (chiefly *Leptoclinum* and *Botryllus*) from the shores of Murreagh Point, Glanleam Bay, and Church Island.

Oligocladus sanguinolentus (Quatrefages).

Dredged on shells in the harbour.

Stylostomum variabile, Lang.

Between tide-marks at Reenagiveen and Church Island;
also dredged in the harbour.

(b) TRICLADIDA.

Two specimens of a marine Triclad were taken by Mr. Beaumont at half-tide amongst Algæ growing at Reenagiveen. One measured 1–4 mm., the other 3 mm. in length. Their immature condition precluded a satisfactory determination. Body with median brown pigmented area, and with brown intestinal cœca. About one-third of its length from the anterior end the body has a broad, white band. Head with smooth margin.

(c) RHABDOCELIDA.

Convoluta paradoxa, Oersted.

In coralline tide-pools at Reenagiveen.

Promesostoma marmoratum (Schultze).

Among corallines in pools at half-tide, Reenagiveen and Church Island.

Proxenetes flabellifer, Jensen.

Amongst weeds on the shore west of the Foot.

Macrorhynchus Nægeli (Kölliker).

Abundant between tide-marks at Church Island, and frequently dredged on the Ascidian ground of the harbour.

Macrorhynchus croceus (Fabricius).

On *Laminaria* at Church Island.

Macrorhynchus helgolandicus, Metsch.

Amongst *Laminaria saccharina* in the "purple urchin" pools at Reenagiveen.

Hyporhynchus armatus (Jensen).

From Hydroids and *Laminaria* collected on the under-surface of the hulk beached on 28th July, 1896.

Hyporhynchus penicillatus (Schmidt).

From the same locality.

Provortex rubrobacillus, Gamble (1893).

This species, taken with the two foregoing, was first taken by me on the New Grounds in Plymouth Sound in 1892.

Plagiostoma vittatum (Frey and Leuckart).

Among *Laminaria* from the same hulk.

Plagiostoma Girardi (Schmidt).

Abundant between tide-marks, and in all dredgings from the harbour.

Vorticeros auriculatum (O. F. Müller).

From weeds on one of the Hulks; also dredged among Algæ in Glanleam Bay.

Cylindrostoma quadroculatum (Leuckart).

Amongst red Algæ on the shore at Reenagiveen.

Monotus lineatus (O. F. Müller).

Monotus fuscus (Oersted).

Both these forms are abundant at half-tide mark in pools between the Coast-guard Station and Glanleam Bay.

REFERENCE.

- GAMBLE, F. W.—1893. British Marine Turbellaria. Quart. Journ., Micro. Sci., vol. xxxiv., pp. 433–528, pl. 39–41.