

HISTORY  
OF THE  
BERWICKSHIRE  
NATURALISTS' CLUB.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 23, 1831.

—“MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM.”

1842-1849.



BERWICK-UPON-TWEED :  
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See note to vol. 1.

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S. 16. A2.

10.	1 - 40	1843
11.	- 80	4
12.	- 116	5
13.	- 164	6
14	- 196	7
5*	- 260	8
6*	- 316	9
	[317-340]	
7*	- 378	1850.

\* should have been  
numbered 6, 7  
to 8.

cont?

for permanent marks of dissimilarity to that species. The specimens which I have described are both males, which are sometimes distinguished by minute differences from the other sex. Not unlikely, the beautiful pubescence may perish in long kept specimens. It is by much the prettiest species of the genus.

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Additions to the list of ENTOMOSTRACA found within the limits of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club—with a Description of the *Caligus Strömii*. By W. Baird, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

Since the publication of my paper on the "Arrangement of the British Entomostraca with a list of Species, particularly noticing those which have as yet been discovered within the limits of the Club," Vol. ii. p. 145, I have ascertained the existence of two species which had not then been noticed.

1st. *Bosmina cornuta*, p. 149.—I have now no doubt of the identity of Muller's *Lynceus longirostris* with this animal—and therefore, in accordance with the law of priority, I propose naming it the *Bosmina longirostris*. This exceedingly curious little creature I found in the summer of 1846 in Yetholm Loch, along with the following.

2d. *Daphnia mucronata*, p. 148.—A very good figure and description of this species is given by De Geer under the name of *Monoculus bispinosus*. The name given to it by Muller, however, was published in his *Zool. Dan. Prodr.* previous to De Geer's work making its appearance, and therefore the name of *mucronata* must stand.

The *Alona (Lynceus) quadrangularis*, p. 151, occurred along with these two species, in the same part of the loch.

In 1845 I found upon a salmon at Berwick a species of *Caligus* which, at that time, I thought was new; marking it, however, with a doubt in the list then published, p. 157. Upon more careful examination I found it approached very near the *Caligus Vespa* of M. Edwards, differing, however, considerably in size and other more minute distinctions. In the Copenhagen Transactions, Vol. 10, p. 23, and t. 7, f. 1—6, the celebrated Ström has described and figured a species of *Caligus* under the name of "*Laxe luus*" or salmon louse, and which he shortly defines "*Monoculus thorace abdomineque ovata, cauda lobata.*" It is evi-

dently the same as the specimens I found upon the salmon of the Tweed, and as Ström is the only author who seems to have noticed it, I have named it after him.

*Caligus Strömii*—Ström, Kirbenhavn. Selskabs Skrifter, x. 23, t. 7, f. 1—7.

*Female*—Carapace oval, the frontal plate somewhat prominent, without sucking disks; thorax about the same length as the carapace, narrower at upper extremity, broader at posterior extremity and terminating in two rounded lobes. The horny tubercles on the medium line of the lower portion of thorax above the vulva, large and simple. Abdomen long and narrow, nearly as long as the thorax, terminating in two lobes which give off several short, stout, plumose setæ. The sternal fork is short and simple. The oviferous tubes are long.—Length of whole body (exclusive of tubes) half an inch.

*Male*—The male is much smaller than the female. The carapace is oval, much larger in proportion to thorax than in female; thorax narrow and posteriorly notched rather than lobed on each side. Abdomen much shorter than in female, terminating setæ of caudal appendages longer and beautifully plumose. About half the size of female.

The *Cal. Vespa* (female) of M. Edwards is only 3 lines long, and has the carapace narrow in front and very broad posteriorly, while in this species the carapace is almost an exact oval, and the animal (female) is fully half an inch in length. In *C. Vespa* the horny tubercle at base of thorax is small and setiferous, while in this species it is simple and of considerable size. The *Vespa* is said by M. Edwards to have been found in the gills of a salmon. This species I found on different parts of the body of the fish; and I have since then received specimens from Dr. Johnston, who found them also on the body of the salmon. M. Edwards does not appear to have ever seen the male.