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## NOTES ON THE ZOOLOGY OF FERNANDO NORONHA.

By H. N. RIDLEY, M.A., F.L.S.

[Read 7th June, 1888.]

(PLATE XXX.)

## INTRODUCTION.

ON July 9th, 1887, the writer, with Mr. G. A. Ramage, of Edinburgh, started for Brazil to thoroughly explore the island of Fernando Noronha, lying in long.  $32^{\circ} 25' 30''$  W. and lat.  $3^{\circ} 50' 10''$  S., at a distance of 194 miles N.E. from Cape San Roque, coast of Brazil. On arriving at Pernambuco we were joined by the Rev. T. S. Lea, who came as a volunteer at his own expense. The cost of the expedition was defrayed by the Royal Society. After some delay at Pernambuco we embarked in the 'Nasmyth' steamship, trading to Liverpool, which was permitted to land us at the island, as the regular steamer trading between Pernambuco and Fernando Noronha was detained for a long time just as she was due to start. We arrived at our destination on August 14th, and remained there till September 24th, when we returned by the little Brazilian steamer to the mainland. We occupied ourselves in exploring, and in collecting plants, animals, and rock-specimens in all parts of the main islands, and visited also most of the other islets which were accessible; but owing to the absence of boats, which, on account of the convict-station, are not permitted on the island, we were unable to obtain much by dredging. The coral-reefs, however, at low tide afforded an abundant harvest of marine animals and plants.

Having in the 'Introduction' to my "Notes on the Botany of Fernando Noronha," printed in the 'Journal of the Linnean Society' (Botany, vol. xxvii. p. 1), given a detailed account of the group of islands of which this is the chief, as well as a history of its discovery by Amerigo Vespucci in 1503, it will be unnecessary to repeat what has there been stated. For the better understanding, however, of the special reports on Zoology which are now furnished, the following extracts from the Introduction referred to may be found useful.

Vespucci's description of the trees and innumerable birds is evidently correct, though most of the trees are destroyed, and the birds far less abundant than they were then. The lizards with two tails may have been a confusion of the

## POLYZOA.

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## POLYZOA.

The specimens chiefly encrust shells, and are generally much worn away.

1. ATEA RECTA, *Hincks.*
2. SYNNOTUM AVICULARE, *Pieper.*
3. SCRUPOCELLARIA FRONDIS, n. sp.
4. CRIBRILINA RADIATA, *Moll.*
5. SMITTIPORA ANTIQUA, *Busk.*  
(*Mollia antiqua*, Smitt.)
6. STEGANOPORELLA SMITII, *Hincks.*
7. MASTIGOPHORA DUTERTREI, *Audouin.*
8. SCHIZOPORELLA UNICORNIS, *Johnston.*
9. LEPRALIA DEPRESSA, *Busk.*  
(*Escharella rostrigera*, Smitt.)
10. LEPRALIA CLEIDOSTOMA, *Smitt.*
11. RHYNCHOPORA BISPINOSA, *Johnst.*—(Encrusting *Gorgonia* axis.)
12. CELLEPORA RIDLEYI, n. sp.
13. MICROPORELLA VIOLACEA, *Johnst.*—Encrusting *Gorgonia* axis; (both purple and white varieties).
14. CRISIA HOLDSWORTHII, *Busk.*
15. AMATHIA BRASILIENSIS, *Busk.*

## Family CELLULARIIDÆ.

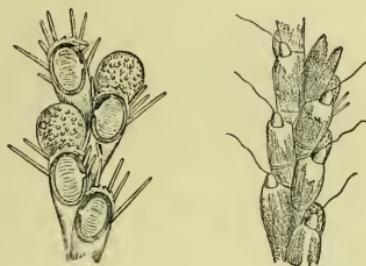
## Genus SCRUPOCELLARIA.

## SCRUPOCELLARIA FRONDIS, n. sp.

Zoœcia of medium size, alternate; area oval, occupying nearly half the front of cell; spines 2–4 on the outer side, 2 on the inner; lowermost spine on outer side bending over the top of

the aperture and giving off processes from its upper border; operculum entire, large, oval, marked with concentric striae; on

Fig. 1.

*Scrupocellaria frondis*, n. sp.

some cells a small pointed avicularian cell projecting from the front of the cell; lateral avicularia wanting; on dorsal surface vibracula, small, flattened, obliquely placed; setæ long. Oœcia small, globose, vitreous, punctured.

The presence of the antler-like spine across the top of the area is a marked character of *S. frondis*.

*Loc.* Fernando Noronha; Pernambuco.

### Family CELLEPORIDÆ.

#### Genus CELLEPORA.

*CELLEPORA RIDLEVI*, n. sp. (Fig. 2, p. 506.)

Zoarium loosely encrusting; zoœcia decumbent, rectangular, and flattened at the margins, heaped, somewhat ventricose subvertical in the centre, separated by raised lines; orifice from semicircular to subquadrate, with concave proximal margin; two or three short processes surrounding the orifice; at base of an anterior process a small avicularium facing inwards, with small semicircular mandible. On the front of some cells a small avicularian cell with small rounded mandible. Oœcium shaped like a thick semi-disc, concave below, overhanging the mouth of the

cell; mucronate processes on the upper surface; front wall of oœcium with a semicircular membranous area on the front wall.

Fig. 2.

*Cellepora Ridleyi*, n. sp.

The oœcium of *C. Ridleyi* is remarkable in its shape and relations to the zoœcium; also there is a curious resemblance between the membranous area and the orifice of the zoœcium.

*Loc.* Fernando Noronha.

## CRUSTACEA.

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*Introductory Remarks.*—The fauna is in all essential respects allied to that of the mainland and of the Antilles. The following wide-spread forms were, as might have been expected, met with:—*Grapsus maculatus*, *Leiophorus planissimus*, *Hippa scutellata*, *Alpheus Edwardsii*, and *Gonodactylus chiragra*. There are two new species of *Alpheus*, one of *Panulirus*, and one of *Stenopusculus* (*S. spinosus*). The last mentioned genus has hitherto only been known from the island of Mauritius; its occurrence here, therefore, is of great interest. A new freshwater Ostracod was also obtained.