CIRRIPEDIA THORACICA FROM THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

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by Huzio UTINOMI

A small collection of thoracic cirripeds, which I have received from Dr Claude DELAMARE DEBOUTTEVILLE, Laboratoire Arago, Banyuls-sur-Mer, was brought home by the cruise of the research ship « Professeur LACAZE-DUTHIERS » during June-July 1952 to the Algerian coasts.

For the opportunity to study this material as well as that from the other collection preserved in the Laboratoire Arago and for awaiting patiently the moment that I could spare time to work it out, I extend my best thanks to Dr. DELAMARE DEBOUTTEVILLE.

In all there are only three species represented. Two of them are so well known but one *Balanus fallax* is hitherto unknown from the Mediterranean. There is nothing to be added as regards their morphology.

LIST OF THE STATIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Secteur Oran-Mostaganem

Station A 17. — 16 juin 1952. 35° 55'40" N. /0° 19'50" W.
Prof. 75-80 m. Drague rectangulaire. Sable et gravier coquillier.

Balanus calceolus

(1) Contributions from the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, No. 331
(*) Reçu le 16 mars 1959.

Station A 19. — 16 juin 1952. 36° 00' N./0° 01'E., 36°03' N./0° 02' W. Prof. 75-110 m. Chalut. Vase.

Balanus calceolus

Station A 30. — 19 juin 1952. 36°01' N./0° 08'W., 36° 00' N./0°10'30". W. Prof. 90-105 m. Chalut. Sable.

Scalpellum scalpellum, Balanus fallax

Secteur Cherchell

Station A 41. — 26 juin 1952. 36° 36' 40" N./2° 07' 30" E., 36° 36' 30" N./2° 02'40" E. Prof. 55-75 m. Chalut. Vase.

Scalpellum scalpellum, Balanus fallax

Station A 42. — 26 juin 1952. 36° 36' 20" N./2° 04' E., 36° 37' 50" N./2° 09' E. Prof. 170-345 m. Chalut. Vase, sable et gravier.

Scalpellum scalpellum, Balanus fallax

LEPADOMORPHA

FAM. SCALPELLIDAE Pilsbry

SCALPELLUM SCALPELLUM (Linné, 1767)

Lepas scalpellum Linné, 1767.
— Poli, 1791, pl. VI, fig. 16.
Scalpellum vulgare Darwin, 1851, p. 222, pl. V, fig. 15.
— Weltner, 1879, p. 251 ; Gruvel, 1905, p. 44, fig. 47.
Scalpellum scalpellum Pilsbry, 1907, p. 16; Nilsson-Cantell, 1921, p. 177; Broch, 1927, p. 13; Broch, 1953, p. 3.

Localities.

Station. A 30. — 36° 01' N./0° 08' W., 36° 00' N./0° 10' 30" W. 90-105 m. 19 juin 1952. 6 young specimens.

Station A 41. — 36° 36' 40" N./2° 07' 30" E., 36° 36' 30" N./2° 02' 40" E. 55-75 m. 26 juin 1952.
7 young specimens on timber blocks, straws, hydroids and mussels *Avicula hirundo*, together with many specimens of *Balanus fallax*.

*Station A*42. — 36° 36' 20" N./2° 04' E., 36° 37' 50" N./2° 09' E. 70-85 m. 26 juin 1952.
19 young specimens on hydroid colonies, together with *Balanus fallax* and the mussel *Avicula hirundo*.

Distribution.— Common in the Mediterranean and northern Atlantic.

Remarks. The specimens in this collection are all young, measuring onyl 23 mm in total length in the largest one from St. A30 in which the capitulum is 13 mm long, 7.5 mm wide, and the peduncle 10 mm long and 4 mm in diameter at tip.

BALANOMORPHA

FAM. BALANIDAE Gray

BALANUS (HESPERIBALANUS) FALLAX Broch, 1927.
(Fig. 1).

Balanus (Hesperibalanus) fallax BROCH, 1927, p. 26, text-figs. VII-IX pl. II figs. 12-17; pl. III, figs. 18-19.

Balanus (Hesperibalanus) fallax NILSSON-CANTELL, 1939, p. 93.

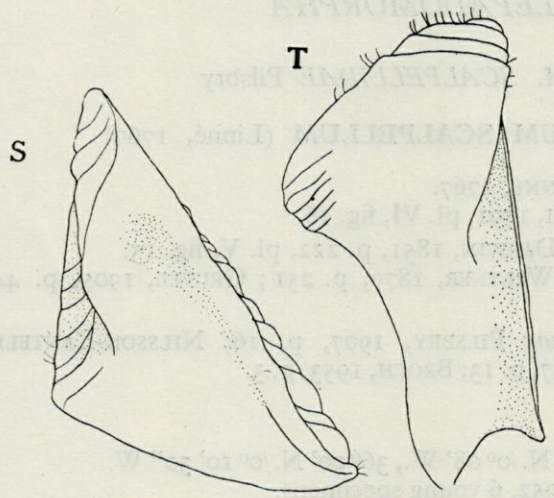

Fig. 1. — Opercular valves of *Balanus fallax* Broch, inner view. S = scutum, T = tergum.

Localities.

*St. A*30. 36° 01' N. / 0° 08' W|., 36° 00' N. / 0° 10' 30" W. 90-105 m 19 juin 1952.

16 specimens attached to a gorgonarian *Leptogorgia sarmentosa* (Esper).

*St. A*41. 36° 36' 40" N./ 2° 07' 30" E., 36° 36' 30" N./2° 02' 40" E. 55-75 m. 26 juin 1952.

Many specimens on timber blocks, straws, hydroids and the mussel *Avicula hirundo*, together with those of *Scalpellum scalpellum.*

*St. A*42. 36° 36' 20" N./2° 04' E., 36° 37' 50" N./2° 09' E. 70-85 m. 26 juin 1952.

8 specimens attached to hydroids, together with young specimens of *Scalpellum scalpellum* and those of the mussel *Avicula hirundo.*

Distribution. — West coast of Africa (Morocco, Rio de Oro).

Remarks. This is the first record of occurrence of this species from the Mediterranean.

The specimens are all small, in agreement with the measurement given by BROCH and NILSSON-CANTELL. The largest one in this collection has a carino-rostral diameter of 4.6 mm with a height of 3.5 mm. Some of them contain many ova in the mantle cavities.

The orifice is large and toothed around at the tips of walls. The wall is mostly colored with radiating pink stripes, though often wholly white in younger ones. They are solid, not canaliculated. The base is solid, though radially grooved inside.

BALANUS (CONOPEA) CALCEOLUS Darwin, 1854.

Balanus calceolus DARWIN, 1854, p. 218, pl. 3, figs. 3*a*-3*e*; GRUVEL, 1905, p. 221, fig. 244; PILSBRY, 1916, p. 238.

Localities.

*St. A*17. 35° 55' 40" N./0° 19' 50" W. 75-80 m. 16 juin 1952. 2 specimens on a gorgonarian stem.

*St. A*19. 36° 00' N./0° 01' E., 36° 03' N./0° 02' W. 75-110 m. 16 juin 1952.

One small specimen on the stem of a gorgonarian *Eunicella verrucosa* (Pallas) var. *germaini* Stiasny.

Distribution. — Widely distributed in all warm waters, on gorgonarians. According to Darwin, the original locality for this species given by Ellis (1758), pre-Linnean biologist, is the Mediterranean.

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