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SOME REMARKS ABOUT THE CIRRIPED *TRILASMIS VAGANS* (AURIVILLIUS, 1893)

by C. A. Nilsson-Cantell (Vänersborg, Sweden).

Genus *Trilasmis* Hinds, 1844.

Trilasmis Hinds, 1844.
Anatifa Gray, 1848.
Temnaspis Fischer, 1884.
Poecilasma Darwin, 1851 and later authors except Pilsbry, 1928.

For the reason to take up the old name *Trilasmis* and reject the name *Poecilasma* used by Darwin 1851 I refer to Pilsbry (1928, p. 307).

Trilasmis (*Temnaspis*) *vagans* (C. W. Aurivillius, 1893)

Poecilasma vagans C. W. Aurivillius, 1893-94, Gruvel, 1905, Weltner, 1897.
Poecilasma fissum (non Darwin) Annandale, 1911 (partim).

Complementary description. — This characteristic species first described by C. W. Aurivillius (1893, 94) from material of uncertain locality (East Indies ?) has earlier been studied by me (1921) from the typematerial.

On studying the collection of cirripeds in the Museum of Brussels I found some specimens of this species from a new and quite distinct locality. It seems to me thus worth while to give an account of this find. At the same time some other finds of

the species from the Museum in Berlin may be mentioned in order to complete the localities.

The subgenus *Temnaspis* is in the diagnoses said to have 7 valves on the capitulum which, strictly speaking is a little incorrect as the scuta only are divided in two segments coherent at the umbo. As this is taken by the authors from Darwin's diagnosis (1851) for *Pœcilasma fissum* it may be preserved.

The figure here given (Text-fig. 1 a) shows the typical external shape of the scutum with its strongly convex occludent and strongly concave basal margin. For the terga it is typical that they do not reach the occludent margin of the capitulum.

As earlier (Aurivillius, 1894 and Nilsson-Cantell, 1921) pointed out the most typical internal character is the chaetotaxy of the cirri. The segments of the longer cirri have 5 to 7 pairs of spines distributed over the whole front edge, in this character distinct from some species of the subgenus as *T. tridens, lenticula, amygdalum* and *fissum* but agreeing with *T. excavatum* (Nilsson-Cantell, 1921, p. 259). Also the caudal appendages are very typical (Text-fig. 1h). For the number of the segments of the cirri see Nilsson-Cantell 1921.

Mouth-parts known and partly figured by Aurivillius may here be figured and described from this new material.

Labrum with the concave part of the margin having small teeth, not so strongly developed as in *Trilasmis amygdalum madagascariense* (Nilsson-Cantell, 1921).

Palpus short and conical as in other species of the genus.

Mandible for the most with 4 teeth (also found by Aurivillius, and a pointed lower angle with minute teeth. In some cases there may be 5 teeth and a pointed lower angle (Text-fig. 1 d.).

Maxilla I. with a deep notch without spines. The lower convex part of the edge has some spines divided at the top.

Maxilla II. has a straight front edge with the upper corner rounded. Bristles in a continous row along the front edge and the upper margin. This mouth-part agrees rather well with that of *Trilasmis kaempferi,* which yet has the upper corner of the front edge more distinctly marked.

This species *T. vagans* is thus well separated from other species of subgenus *Temnaspis,* which in my opinion are also distinct. For separation of these genera the chaetotaxy of the cirri offers very good characters.

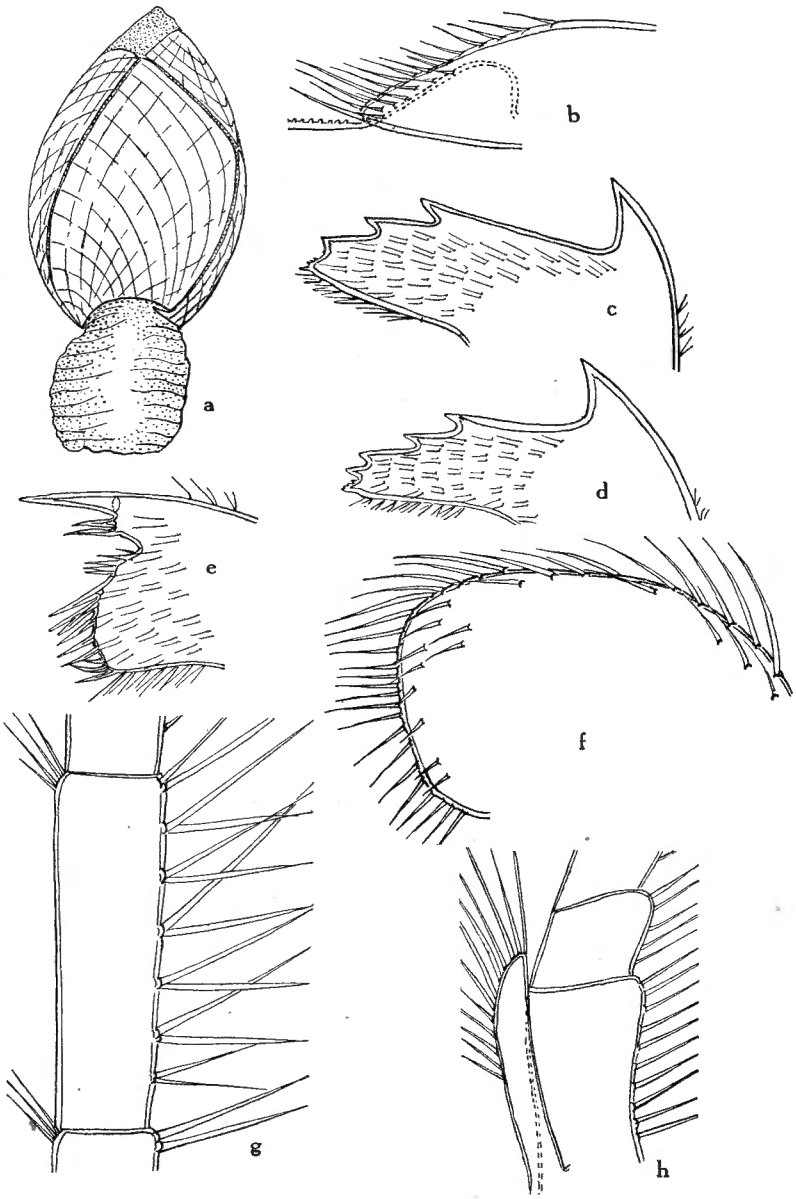

Fig. 1. *Trilasmis vagans* (C. W. Aurivillius, 1893). a. Specimen, latéral view. (total length 12 mm.); b. Palpus and labrum; c. and d. Mandibles; e. Maxilla I; f. Maxilla II; g. Sixth segment of cirrus VI; h. Cirrus VI and caudal appendage.

Old locality : East-Indies ?

New localities : 1) Several specimens from New Caledonia. Mr. Hancock. In Natural Museum, Brussels.

2) Some specimens on *Nautilus pompilius* L. Ralum, eastern part of the northern coast of New Pommern, Bismarcks Archipelago. Prof. Dahl. 19. III. 1897. In Zoological Museum of the University, Berlin.

3) Some specimens of *Nautilus pompilius* L. Sydney? 7. VI. 1897. In the Zoological Museum of the University, Berlin.

Distribution : East Indies ? Bismarcks Archipelago, New Caledonia, Sydney ? As there are only two quite certain localities it is not possible for the present to know the exact distribution. But the species seems to be distributed over tropical parts of the Pacific and probably also the Indian Ocean. (1).

(1) Finds in the British Museum (Natural History), London which are determined as *Trilasmis vagans* seem to me not belong to this species. They are more like *T. lenticula*. The localities of these are consequently not included here.

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