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THE EUROPEAN RHIZOCEPHALA IN THE COLLECTION  
OF THE BRUSSELS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

by H. BOSCHMA (Leiden).

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The following notes consist of a list of the material of Rhizocephala from European localities, present in the collection of the Brussels Museum, and remarks on some of the species. The greater part of the material was obtained during the work connected with the exploration of the sea (cf., e. g., G. GILSON, 1900). In the list of material of each species the specimens obtained during this exploration are numbered with their original station number. I want to express my thanks to Dr. W. ADAM for sending me the exact particulars of the localities indicated with these numbers.

The collection is interesting in so far as it contains an abundant material of *Galathea intermedia* with its two parasites *Galatheascus minutus* and *Triangulus galathea*. As especially the former was known from a few localities only it is interesting that it proved to be not uncommon in the region shown on the map in the present paper.

***Peltogaster paguri* RATHKE.**

On *Pagurus bernhardus* L. :

140 (51°17'-51°18' N, 2° 55' E, 26-7-1899), 1 ex.

4065 (51°32' N, 2°32' E, 27-6-1906), 1 ex.

4369 (51°22' 15'' N, 2°26'55'' E, 31-8-1907), 1 ex.

4788 (off Cape Gris-Nez, 4-6-1908), 1 ex.

Cr. 13 (1/2 mile off Lightship Wandelaar, 27-7-1900), 2 ex.

Cr. 242 (51°18'30''-51°19'15'' N, 2°48'45''-2°59'30'' E, 19-4-1907), 1 ex.

Cr. 308 (51°19'-51°18'30'' N, 2°55'-2°53'15'' E, 18-9-1907), 1 ex.

U. C. 7804 (locality ?), 1 ex.

On *Pagurus cuanensis* THOMPS.:

3371 (51°24' N, 2°31' E, 10-6-1905), 1 ex.

5476 (Lightship Westhinder, 3-7-1912), 1 ex.

### *Peltogaster curvatus* KOSSMANN.

Locality unknown, presented by the « Société Royale de Zoologie d'Anvers », 1 ex. on *Pagurus excavatus* (HERBST).

The specimen is identified as *Peltogaster curvatus* on account of its occurrence on *Pagurus excavatus*. The specific characters in the adult stage are not entirely distinct (cf. H. BOSCHMA, 1927).

### *Galatheascus minutus* BOSCHMA.

3099 (51°24'30'' N, 2°23' E, 22-7-1904), 1 ex., larger diameter 5 3/4 mm.

3107 (51°24'30'' N, 2°28' E, 22-8-1904), 1 ex., larger diameter 5 1/4 mm.

3194 (51°21' N, 2°25' E, 11-8-1904), 1 ex., larger diameter 4 1/2 mm.

4786 (off Vergoyer, 4-6-1908), 1 ex., larger diameter 5 mm.

4788 (off Cape Gris-Nez, 4-6-1908), 8 ex., larger diameter 5, 5, 4 1/2, 4 1/4, 4, 3 1/2, 3 1/2 mm.

5370 (5 miles off Lightship Sandettie, 24-8-1911), 1 ex., larger diameter 5 mm.

Cr. 13 (1/2 mile off Lightship Wandelaar, 27-7-1900), 7 ex., larger diameter 5 1/4, 4 1/4, 4 1/4, 4 1/4, 4 1/4, 4, 3 1/2 mm.

Cr. 176 (51°23'-51°23'15'' N, 2°58'-2°59'30'' E, 19-4-1907), 1 ex., larger diameter 6 1/4 mm.

P 356 (51°39' N, 1°41' E, 23-8-1905), 1 ex., larger diameter 2 mm.

P 797 (50°59' N, 1°27' E, 12-11-1907), 1 ex., larger diameter 4 1/2 mm.

P 1287 (50°54'30" N, 1°32' E, 23-8-1911), 1 ex., larger diameter 5 1/4 mm.

All specimens on *Galathea intermedia* LILLJ.

The description of *Galatheascus minutus* was based on a specimen on *Galathea intermedia* LILLJ. from off Valentia, Ireland, and a specimen on *Galathea nexa* EMBLETON from Oban, Scotland (H. BOSCHMA, 1933). As the two hitherto known specimens occur on different hosts it is advisable to choose one of these as the type specimen, as it is not absolutely certain that

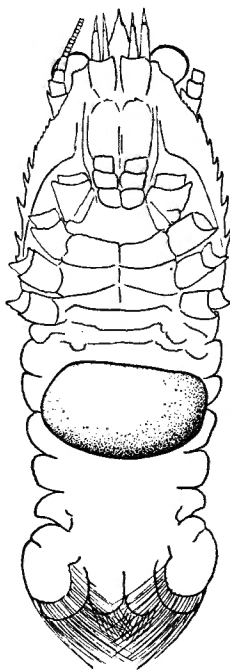


Fig. 1. — *Galatheascus minutus* BOSCHMA attached to its host *Galathea intermedia*.  $\times 5$ .

the specimens occurring on the one host are specifically identical with those on the other. The best preserved of the two specimens, that on *Galathea intermedia*, may be selected as the type of the species.

The larger diameter of the type specimen is 2 1/2 mm., that of the specimen on *Galathea nexa* 5 mm. The larger dimensions

of all the specimens from the Brussels Museum are given above, the smallest specimen which could be identified as *Galatheascus minutus* has a larger diameter of 2 mm., the largest specimen attains a length of 6 1/4 mm.

The parasite is attached to its host in the region of the third and fourth abdominal segment, its long axis is perpendicular to the long axis of the host (fig. 1).

The material of *Galatheascus minutus* from the Brussels Museum was collected in the southern part of the North Sea and in the Strait of Dover; the localities are given on the accompanying map, which shows that the species is of rather common occurrence throughout the area (fig. 2).

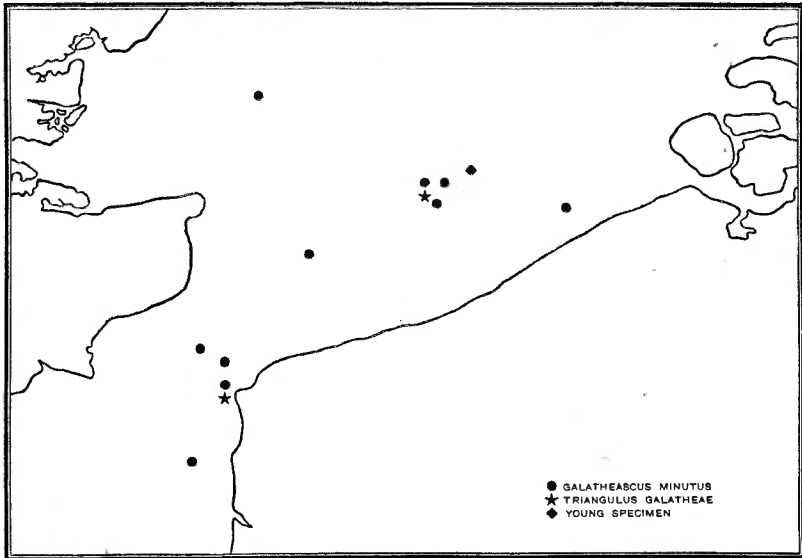


Fig. 2. — Map of the southern part of the North Sea and the Strait of Dover showing the distribution of the parasites on *Galathea intermedia*.

Among the young specimens of parasites on *Galathea intermedia* a certain number may belong to *Galatheascus minutus*. It was not considered worth while to make sections of all these specimens, the only way to arrive at a definite identification.

**Sacculina carcini** THOMPSON.

On *Carcinides maenas* (L.) :

- 42 (52°04'30" N, 2°13' E, 27-10-1898), 1 ex.  
 64 (52°06' N, 3°53' E, 14-11-1898), 2 ex.  
 5372 (off Dungeness, 25-8-1911), 1 ex.  
 5727 (off Ostende and Coq, 12-10-1921), 1 ex.  
 Cr. 372 (off Ostende and Raversyde, 7-11-1907), 1 ex.  
 Cr. 405 (off Westende, 26-4-1910), 1 ex.  
 Zeebrugge, harbour, 7-1929, 1 ex.

On *Portunus holsatus* FABR. :

- 30, 31, and 32 (51°41' N, 2°44' E, 24-10-1898), 10 ex.  
 36 (52°21' N, 2°56' E, 26-10-1898), 8 ex.  
 64 (52°06' N, 3°53' E, 14-11-1898), 7 ex.  
 101 (51°19' N, 2°53' E, 16-6-1899), 8 ex.  
 110 (51°20'30" N, 2°53' E, 16-6-1899), 2 ex.  
 1361 (51°22'-51°23' N, 3°05' E, 9-8-1901), 1 ex.  
 2189 (51°26'-51°27' N, 3°14' E, 7-8-1902), 1 ex.  
 2250 (51°27'-51°28' N, 3°14' E, 20-8-1902), 1 ex.  
 C 4 (off Ostende and Breedene, 24-5-1905), 1 ex.  
 Cr. 177 (51°23' N, 3°10' E, 24-4-1907), 5 ex.  
 Cr. 181 (off Ostende, 20-4-1907), 1 ex.  
 Cr. 183 (off Wenduynne, 10-5-1907), 2 ex.  
 Cr. 302 (off Ostende, 18-9-1907), 1 ex.  
 Cr. 428 (off Middelkerke and Westende, 18-8-1911), 1 ex.

On *Pisa armata* (LATR.) :

- Gulf of Naples, 11-3-1922, 1 ex.

**Sacculina eriphiae** SMITH.

Locality unknown, presented by the « Société Royale de Zoologie d'Anvers », 1 ex. on *Eriphia spinifrons* (HERBST).

**Drepanorchis neglecta** (FRAISSE).

- 3099 (51°24'30" N, 2°23' E, 22-7-1904), 1 ex. on *Macropodia rostrata* (L.).

**Triangulus galathea** (NORMAN & SCOTT).

- 3099 (51°24'30" N, 2°23' E, 22-7-1904), 1 ex., larger diameter 5 3/4 mm.

4779 (off Cape Gris-Nez, 3-6-1908), 1 ex., larger diameter  $4 \frac{1}{2}$  mm.

4788 (off Cape Gris-Nez, 4-6-1908), 3 ex., larger diameter  $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3 \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $3 \frac{1}{4}$  mm.

All specimens on *Galathea intermedia* LILLJ.

The localities are moreover shown on the map in the present paper. There are no previous data on the occurrence of the species in the southern part of the North Sea and in the Strait of Dover.

The specimens enumerated above undoubtedly belong to *Triangulus galathea*. The collection moreover contains a number of young specimens on *Galathea intermedia* which were not identified specifically. Some of these may belong to *Triangulus galathea*.

A. BRINKMANN (1936) and I. VAN BAAL (1937) showed that the genus *Triangulus*, founded by G. SMITH (1906) should remain separated from *Lernaeodiscus* MÜLLER, 1862. As the species of *Lernaeodiscus* internally as well as externally are symmetrical, and the species of *Triangulus* at least internally are not symmetrical, the generic distinction is entirely justified.

Young specimens on *Galathea intermedia* LILLJ.

3797 ( $51^{\circ}27' - 51^{\circ}27'30''$  N,  $2^{\circ}34' - 2^{\circ}35'$  E, 25-5-1906), 1 ex., larger diameter  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  mm.

4779 (off Cape Gris-Nez, 3-6-1908), 1 ex. (together with 1 adult *Triangulus galathea*), larger diameter 2 mm.

4788 (off Cape Gris-Nez, 4-6-1908), 8 ex. (together with 3 adult *Triangulus galathea* and 8 adult *Galatheascus minutus*), larger diameter  $2 \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $2 \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $2 \frac{1}{4}$ , 2, 2, 2,  $1 \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  mm.

These young specimens may belong to *Galatheascus minutus* or to *Triangulus galathea*. Externally they do not show sufficient characters to warrant a distinct identification.

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