

# THE ANNALS

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XXXII.—*On a new British species of Campylodiscus.*  
By W. C. WILLIAMSON.

WHILST examining some sand dredged up by George Barlee, Esq. from a depth of sixty fathoms, off the coast of Skye, I was fortunate enough to meet with a remarkably fine species of *Campylodiscus*, which does not appear to have been hitherto described.

It presents a nearly orbicular disc, which, though slightly saddle-shaped, is considerably less curved than the Bohemian *C. clypeus*, and still less so than the *C. zonalis* of Mr. J. Phillips. The centre of the disc is perfectly smooth; but around this is a circle of short, elegant projecting radii, which extend nearly to the periphery, and give to the whole the general aspect of the face of a clock or watch; the radii representing the figures marking the hours. Within this ring, and closely bordering the inner extremities of the rays, is a circle of very minute and slightly elongated tubercles, like those which surround the central siliceous umbo of the *Arachnoidiscus Japonicus*, but much smaller. There are usually four or five of these to each interspace separating the rays. A similar circle, but with the tubercles rather more conspicuous and elongated, connects the outer extremities of the rays with the extreme margin of the disc. On the two elevated portions of the inflected disc, the rays appear to be rather stronger than else-





where, especially towards their outer extremities. It is the  $\frac{1}{143}$ th of an inch in diameter.

My specimen consists of at least three layers inclosing two inner cavities, which contain a green endochrome. In this it resembles many other allied forms. From what has appeared to be a single disc of *Arachnoidiscus Japonicus*, I have separated as many as six siliceous layers.

This separation into laminæ, marking the existence of so many individual frustules, reminds us of *Meloseira* and its allies;—a resemblance that becomes the more striking, when we remember that as in *Meloseira*, the first frustules of *Arachnoidiscus*, *Cocconeis* and many others are attached, as parasites, to some other body. In the analytical table of the *Bacillariæ* originally given by Ehrenberg he includes many of these objects; classing *Cocconeis*, *Actinocyclus*, and what he calls *Bacillaria*, together in his group of *Naviculaceæ*, and characterizing them as “free,” in contradistinction to his “fixed” forms, in which latter he includes *Isthmia* and other genera. It appears evident, however, that *Cocconeis* and *Arachnoidiscus* are as “fixed” when found *in situ* as any of the *Diatomaceæ*, and probably many of these other allied genera will eventually be found to exhibit the same feature when better known. I have elsewhere\* endeavoured to show the close relationship which exists between these discs and the already recognized *Diatomaceæ*, and I cannot but think that by the time my enthusiastic friend Mr. Ralfs resumes his valuable labours upon the British species of this interesting group, he will find it necessary to include in his classification a large portion of our native species of what are commonly called “Siliceous Infusoria.”

I would propose for the above species of *Campylodiscus* the name of *C. horologium*.

Manchester, March 23, 1848.

XXXIII.—*Notes of Diatomaceæ found in the stomachs of certain Mollusca.* By GEORGE DICKIE, M.D., Lecturer on Botany in the University and King's College of Aberdeen†.

PROFESSOR E. FORBES has remarked that the stomachs of fishes are often zoological treasuries. The Haddock is a great conchologist; the Cod is more devoted to the Echinodermata, having a great taste for that tribe.

Certain Mollusca are equally indefatigable collectors of *Diatomaceæ*; they have been found in the stomachs of the Oyster,

\* Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, vol. viii. p. 48 *et seq.*

† Read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, March 9, 1848.





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