

MINISTERIE VAN ONDERWIJS, KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN

# ZOOLOGISCHE MEDEDELINGEN

UITGEGEVEN DOOR HET

RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE TE LEIDEN

DEEL XXXI, No. 12

20 December 1951

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## SOME NOMENCLATORIAL CORRECTIONS TO „INVESTIGATIONS ON STYLASTERIDAE (HYDROCORALS)” 1942

by

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When discussing the genus *Errina* in my paper “Investigations on Stylasteridae (Hydrocorals)” (1942) I arrived at the conclusion held by Hickson (1912) that the species of the genus should be grouped in two, or possibly three, subgenera. It was pointed out that Hickson had erroneously used the designation “the *Labiopora* group” for the subgenus containing the type species *Errina aspera* (L.), and accordingly I proposed to name this subgenus *Eu-Errina*. For the other subgenus, viz., “the *Errina* group” of Hickson, the type species of which is *Errina labiata* Moseley, I introduced the name *Labiata*. A third group, viz., “the *Spinipora* group” of Hickson, was only casually mentioned by me, as I had no representative of this group at hand. The only species of this group known at that time was *Errina echinata* (Moseley).

As, unfortunately, the Nomenclator Zoologicus (Neave, 1939-1940) was not accessible to me until recently, I was not aware that the name *Labiata* had been already used by Fabricius for a genus of Molluscs in 1823. Accordingly it will be necessary to introduce a new name for this subgenus of *Errina*. I thus propose to change this to *Inferiolabiata*. This name, moreover, has certain advantages in that it embraces the main character of the subgenus, viz., its waterspout-like spines which are connected with the mouths of the dactylozoid pores, which may be regarded as adumbrations of protruding, lower lips.

In this connexion the *Spinipora* group of Hickson might well be discussed.

Here also the name, *Spinipora*, is preoccupied according to Neave: it was introduced by Agassiz in 1846 (emend. pro *Spinopora* Blainville, 1830) for a bryozoan genus. Moseley used it in 1879 for a Stylasterid genus, and Hickson kept it as a name for a group of *Errina*. Both Moseley and Hickson emphasize the dactylozoid dimorphism as the main character of the group.

According to Moseley's (1881) description, *Errina echinata* should be assigned to the subgenus *Inferiolabiata* because of the arrangement of the spines. In 1950 I had the opportunity of studying a large collection of the antarctic species, *Errina antarctica* (Gray), and as a result can state that its dactylozooids indeed are dimorphic. *Errina antarctica*, however, is a typical *Eu-Errina* species. Since at present there is nothing in favour of a subgenus based only on monomorphic or dimorphic development of the dactylozooids, the best course is to discard *Spinipora* entirely as generic or subgeneric category among the Stylasteridae.

To sum up what has already been said: The genus *Errina* must be subdivided into two subgenera, viz., *Eu-Errina* (type species—at the same time type species of the genus: *E. (E.) aspera* (Linné, 1767), and *Inferiolabiata* (type species: *E. (I.) labiata* Moseley, 1879).

In my paper (1942) I also described a species, *Pliobothrus seriatus*, which was presumably new, from the collections of Dr. Th. Mortensen. The specimens had been caught in a depth of some 150 fathoms near Mauritius. The peculiar dimorphic development of the dactylopores combined with the obviously serial arrangement of the large, lateral dactylopores made me question whether the species should be considered a representative of a special genus. When, however, these poorly preserved specimens were compared with *Errina*, I was forced to leave the question open for future investigations.

It escaped my attention that Kirkpatrick (1887) described a Stylasterid from the waters off Mauritius under the name of *Phalangopora regularis*, which undoubtedly is identical with *Pliobothrus seriatus*. His description to a certain degree is misleading in so far as he says that the species has "dactylopores with nariform projections" and gastropores "overarched by a triangular scale". His drawings, however, are very characteristic and leave no doubt as to the identity of the specimen. Here the projections at the lateral dactylopores are correctly figured as adumbrations of "waterspouts", and the lips of the gastropores are placed at their lower (basal) edge.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Professor Dr. H. Boschma, Director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, who kindly directed my attention to the questions dealt with above, and even sent me a photostatic reprint of Kirkpatrick's paper.

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