

THE MARINE FAUNA OF LUNDY

POLYCHAETA (Marine Bristleworms)

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INTRODUCTION

The polychaetes, although an extremely important link in the complex food chains existing in the sea, rarely form a conspicuous part of the fauna. The polychaete fauna of many types of British shore has been well documented in areas where marine stations exist (e.g. Plymouth, Port Erin, Millport, Cullercoats), but often little information is available from other areas. British polychaetes are less well-known sublittorally, excepting those living in offshore deposits which have been the subject of detailed investigations by various fisheries authorities. Because of the difficulty of sampling sublittoral rocky areas from the water surface the polychaetes of this habitat were virtually unknown until self-contained underwater breathing apparatus became freely available to marine biologists in the last decade.

Until the observations on the littoral and infralittoral fringe species by Harvey (1950, 51) nothing was known of the polychaetes around Lundy. During his investigations 51 species were collected from 6-7 shore sites around the island and later identified by Professor R. B. Clark. The first underwater observations were made by Hiscock (1970) in 1969 and 1970 when *Filograna implexa* was recorded on vertical rock surfaces off the south coast.

My own investigations during August 1971 concentrated primarily on the polychaetes of submerged rocks on the south and east coast. The collections made in July and August of 1974 were more extensive and were from areas of sublittoral soft substrata and from the littoral zone as well as from submerged rocks. In all, observations were made at 18 sites.

SAMPLING METHODS

Littoral zone. Bristleworms were occasionally found crawling on the surface of rocks beneath the algal canopy, but were more commonly located amongst the weed. Algae were usually removed from the rock surface and preserved immediately. However, if time permitted the freshly removed weed was thoroughly washed in a dish of clean seawater to flush out the mobile forms before it was teased apart for the remaining worms. Encrusting worm tubes were prised from the rocks using a scalpel and crevice-dwellers were removed by breaking open crevices with a crowbar.

Several species were found in the muddy sand/gravel by turning over stones and by digging and subsequently sifting the substratum through a sieve.

Sublittoral zone. The infralittoral fringe in rocky areas was examined by either wading into the shallow water during low spring tides or by diving at high tide. Holdfasts and stipes of *Laminaria digitata* were carefully removed and placed in polythene bags for later examination. During diving operations holdfasts were similarly removed from the lower kelp zone dominated by *L. hypoborea*. The thick undergrowth of sponges, hydroids and bryozoans in the circalittoral zone was scraped off the rock to obtain samples of the polychaete population and encrusting worm tubes prised from the rock surfaces.

Burrowing and tube-dwelling polychaetes were obtained from soft substrata by scooping sediment into bags or by using diver-operated suction samplers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

A total of 115 species were recorded during the survey of Lundy polychaetes, showing the island to be rich in number of species if not in biomass. The majority of species present are associated with the rock substratum (81 species), the

Syllidae (21 species) and Serpulidae (17 species) being particularly well represented. The lack of fine deposits around Lundy has resulted in the recording of a relatively poor number of sediment-loving species, most of those present being from the Lundy Roads region which is sheltered from the prevailing westerly winds.

The luxuriant mixed growth of the calcareous algae *Corallina* and *Lithophyllum* in the rocky littoral zone proved to be a rich source of polychaetes, *Platynereis dumerilii* and the spirorbids, *Laeospira corallinae* and *Dexiospira pagenstecheri* being particularly abundant. *Fucus serratus* carried a large population of *Laeospira borealis* and stones were coated with *L. tridentatus* and *Dexiospira pagenstecheri*.

Kelp holdfasts contained a large variety of polychaetes (32 species), *Platynereis dumerilii* and *Polydora giardi* dominating the fauna of *Laminaria digitata* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe. *Spirorbis corrugatus* was abundant on the red algae coating the stipes of *Laminaria hypoborea* in the lower kelp zone.

The mixed sponge, hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth of the circalittoral zone held as great a variety of polychaete species as the *Laminaria* holdfasts (34 species). Syllid worms that feed predominantly on hydroids and bryozoans dominated this habitat. The encrusting serpulids *Pomatoceros triqueter* and *Filograna implexa* were to be seen commonly over all rock surfaces in this zone as were *Spirorbis cuneatus* and *S. granulatus*. *Dexiospira spirillum* on the other hand was only found encrusting *Diphasia attenuata* or *Alcyonidium gelatinosum* in deep water off the south coast.

None of the inhabitants of the soft substrata were particularly common except for *Cirratulus cirratus* in muddy sand accumulations in mussel byssus threads and the orange-coloured *Scalibregma inflatum* in the muddy shell sand of Lundy Roads. The parchment-like tubes of *Chaetopterus variopedatus* were seen in crevices or attached to rocks on the sand/gravel plain at nearly all sites visited although they were never particularly common.

Approximately 30 of the species recorded were confined to the littoral zone, 8 species extended from the littoral into the infralittoral fringe and a further 20 species from the littoral into the circalittoral zone. The remaining species, comprising about half the total number of polychaetes present, were confined to the sublittoral zone.

25 of the species noted by Harvey during his investigations of the littoral and infralittoral zones in 1949-50 were not found by the 1971 and 1974 expeditions. It is thought that this discrepancy is due primarily to concentration of the 1971 and 1974 work effort in the sublittoral zone and only in a few cases to actual faunal changes (e.g. notes on *Sabellaria alveolata* in annotated species list). Differences in interpretation of polychaete identification keys must also account for a few of the anomalies (c.f. *Polydora ciliatagiardi*) in the species list).

RARE SPECIES

Nereis rava, found at two sublittoral localities on Lundy, has not been recorded before from the British Isles, although scattered references occur in the literature to its presence in the Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Atlantic. Some doubt remains in my mind as to the validity of this species as it may possibly be a juvenile stage of *N. pelagica*, a worm that is not uncommon around Lundy (see annotated species list).

The terebellid, *Leaena ebranchiata* occurs commonly at several sublittoral locations on Lundy and is as far as can be ascertained a new British record. It was originally found in the Norwegian fiords, and has since been recorded from Spitzbergen, Iceland, Greenland and Northern Canada. Until found around Lundy it was considered to be exclusively an arctic or sub-arctic species.

The calcareous tubeworm, *Josephella marenzelleri*, found at Seals Rock, may be rare in British waters having previously been recorded only at Abereiddy Quarry in Pembrokeshire (Hiscock & Hoare, in press) and at one or two other sites by Professor E. W. Knight-Jones (personal communication).

ANNOTATED SPECIES LIST

This list includes all polychaete species recorded from Lundy. Identification of the majority of the polychaetes collected by the 1971 and 1974 Marine Biological Expeditions has been accomplished by the author using four key works—Fauvel (1923, 1927), Clark (1960), Day (1967), and Hartmann-Schröder (1971). Identification of species in the syllid subfamily Autolytinae was achieved using Gidholm (1966). Professor E. W. Knight-Jones and Phyllis Knight-Jones kindly identified the Spirorbinae (Family Serpulidae). Where difficulty was experienced in identifying species, clarifying notes have been given.

Brief notes on the reproductive biology of species present around Lundy have been given when appropriate.

The names of collectors and identifiers have been abbreviated as follows—Dr. C. R. Boyden (CRB), Professor R. B. Clark (RBC), Dr. J. D. George (JDG), Professor L. A. Harvey (LAH), Mr. K. Hiscock (KH), Mr. R. Hoare (RH), Professor E. W. Knight-Jones and Phyllis Knight-Jones (K-J), Mr. J. Mendelsohn (JM). I am grateful to all members of the 1971 and 1974 Expeditions to Lundy, to Bristol Channel Divers Ltd., to Mr. A. Muir and Dr. L. Warren for their assistance.

The taxonomic arrangements of species in this list is strictly according to the Catalogue of polychaetous annelids of the world (Hartman, 1959, 1965). No attempt has been made to give a complete synonymy for each species. However, species names used in the various key identification works are given where they differ from those used in the Hartman Catalogue.

Class POLYCHAETA (Phylum ANNELIDA)

Family POLYNOIDAE

Subfamily LEPIDONOTINAE

Alentia gelatinosa (Sars, 1835)

Halosydna gelatinosa: Fauvel, 1923; Clark 1960

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Lepidonotus clava (Montagu, 1808)

Lametry Beach in *Corallina*, 26.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Lepidonotus squamatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

Jenny's Cove in *Corallina*, 12.8.49 (LAH/RBC). Ladies Beach, 25.8.49 (LAH/RBC). Knoll Pins amongst sponges at 18-34 m, 2.8.71 (JDG). Brazen Ward amongst sponges and in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Subfamily HARMOTHOINAE

Eunoe nodosa (Sars, 1861)

Harmothoe (Eunoe) nodosa: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Harmothoe extenuata (Grube, 1840)

Lagisca extenuata: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Uncovered rear segments are often marked with black spots. It is not uncommon to find specimens with damaged rear ends and with their elytra missing. They can be distinguished from *H. spinifera* and *H. impar* by the morphology of the dorsal setae. Those of *H. spinifera* have many rows of small teeth like those of *H. extenuata* but have a blunt cleft tip to the seta. The setae of *H. impar* have fewer rows of larger teeth.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). The Gates beach, frequent in *Corallina* with attached *Lithophyllum* in rock pools, 31.7.74 (JDG). Common in all sublittoral sites around Lundy in *Laminaria* holdfasts, in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth, amongst sponges, from 0-36 m, Aug. 1971, July/Aug. 1974 (JDG).

Harmothoe impar (Johnston, 1839)

Harmothoe (Harmothoe) impar: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Rat Island, common in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG). N.W. Needle Rock, in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 10-15 m, 3.8.74 (KH/JDG). Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18 - 23 m. 3.8.74 (JDG).

Harmothoe lunulata (Delle Chiaje, 1841)

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Harmothoe spinifera (Ehlers, 1864)

It is possible that this species has been confused with *H. extenuata*.

Ladies Beach, Goat Island, N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 1949/50 (LAH/RBC).

Malmgrenia castanea McIntosh, 1876

Harmothoe (Harmothoe) lunulata (Delle Chiaje, 1841): Hartmann-Schröder, 1971

Ladies Beach, 4.4.50 (LAH/RBC).

Polynoe sp.

Jenny's Cove, in *Corallina*, 12.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Scalissetosus fragilis (Claparède, 1868)

Scalissetosus pellucidus (Ehlers, 1864): Hartmann-Schröder, 1971

N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC). Black Rock amongst sponges at 12-36 m, 26.7.74 (JDG). Knoll Pins in hydroid undergrowth at 20-34 m, 27.7.74 (JDG). N.W. Needle Rock in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 10-15 m, 3.8.74 (KH/JDG).

Family PHYLLODOCIDAE [PADDLE-WORMS]

Eulalia sanguinea Oersted, 1843

Eulalia (Eumida) sanguinea: Fauvel, 1923; Day, 1967; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.
On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Eulalia viridis (Linnaeus, 1769)

Rat Island, often found crawling over littoral weeds, 1951 (LAH). N. Gannets Rock, in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC). The Gates beach, Aug. 1971 (CRB). The Gates beach in rocky crevices and under stones, 4.8.71, 31.7.74 (JDG). Black Rock in undergrowth and amongst sponges at 12-36 m, 7.8.71, 26.7.74 (JDG). Seals Rock amongst sponges at 20-30 m, 27.7.74 (JDG). Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth and amongst sponges at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Genetyllis rubiginosa (Saint-Joseph, 1888)

Eulalia rubiginosa: Fauvel, 1923

Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Phyllodoce lamelligera (Linnaeus, 1791)

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). Lametry Beach, particularly prominent amongst slates, 1951 (LAH).

Phyllodoce laminosa Savigny, 1818

Lametry Beach, 26.8.49 (LAH/RBC). Ladies Beach, 4.4.50 (LAH/RBC).

Family HESIONIDAE

Kefersteinia cirrata (Keferstein, 1863)

The Gates beach, 17.4.49 (LAH/RBC).

Nereimyra punctata (Müller, 1776)

Castalia punctata: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960

Jenny's Cove in *Corallina*, 12.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Family SYLLINAE

Subfamily SYLLINAE

Haplosyllis spongicoa (Grube, 1855)

Syllis (Haplosyllis) spongicola: Fauvel, 1923; Day, 1967 *Syllis spongicola*: Clark, 1960.

Gannets Rock, sublittoral, 3.8.71 (JDG). Knoll Pins in hydroid undergrowth at 20-34 m, 27.7.74 (JDG).

Syllis amica Quatrefages, 1865

N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in sublittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Syllis gracilis Grube, 1840

Syllis (Syllis) gracilis: Day, 1967.

Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Trypanosyllis zebra (Grube, 1860)

The Gates beach in *Corallina*, 9.8.49 (LAH/RBC), 31.7.74 (JDG). Goat Island Beach in *Corallina*, 27.8.49 (LAH/RBC). Ladies Beach in *Laminaria* holdfasts in sublittoral fringe, 11.4.50 (LAH/RBC). N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC), 1.8.71 (JDG). Seals Rock on rock face at 15 m, 4.8.71 (JDG).

Typosyllis armillaris (Müller, 1771)

Syllis (Typosyllis) armillaris: Fauvel, 1923; Day, 1967. *Syllis armillaris*: Clark, 1960. *Typosyllis (Typosyllis) armillaris*: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971. Distinguished from other species of *Typosyllis* present on Lundy by the combination of unidentate falcigers in the mid-body region and dorsal cirri with only 8-14 articulations.

Seals Rock amongst sponges on boulder-strewn slope at 20-30 m, 25.7.74 (JDG). Knoll Pins in hydroid undergrowth at 20-34 m, 27.7.74 (JDG). Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Typosyllis hyalina (Grube, 1863)

Syllis (Typosyllis) hyalina: Fauvel, 1923; Day, 1967. *Syllis hyalina*: Clark, 1960. *Typosyllis (Typosyllis) hyalina*: Hartmann-Schroder, 1971.

This species may be a juvenile form of *T. prolifera*.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Typosyllis prolifera (Krohn, 1852)

Syllis (Typosyllis) prolifera: Fauvel, 1923; Day, 1967. *Syllis prolifera*: Clark, 1960.

If the pharynx is not dissected out this species may be confused with *Trypanosyllis zebra* as the pigment patterns on the dorsal surface are often similar. The distance between the articulations in the dorsal cirri of *T. prolifera* is greater than in *T. zebra*.

N. Gannets Rock, Quarry Bay, Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5-10 m, Aug. 1971 and July 1974 (JDG). Brazen Ward amongst sponges and in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG). Knoll Pins in hydroid undergrowth at 20-34 m, 27.7.74 (JDG). Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG). Stolon formation in early August (JDG).

Typosyllis variegata (Grube, 1860)

Syllis (Typosyllis) variegata: Fauvel, 1923; Day, 1967. *Syllis variegata*: Clark, 1960. *Typosyllis (Typosyllis) variegata*: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

This species is probably a variety of *T. prolifera*. The most consistent difference is that the pharynx extends to segm. 12 compared with segm. 9 in *T. prolifera*. The tips of the falcigers are frequently less pronouncedly bifid than those of *T. prolifera*.

Brazen Ward amongst sponges and in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG). Lee Rocks in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 30 m, 1.8.74 (JDG).

Typosyllis vittata (Grube 1840)

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *vittata*: Fauvel, 1923; Day, 1967. *Syllis vittata*: Clark, 1960.

The Gates beach in *Limmoria*-bored wood, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Subfamily EUSYLLINAE

Eusyllis assimilis Marenzeller, 1875

The Gates beach on *Lithophyllum* in rock pools, 31.7.74 (JDG). Brazen Ward amongst sponges and bryozoans at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Eusyllis blomstrandii Malmgren, 1867

Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG). Black Rock amongst sponges at 30-36 m, 26.7.74 (JDG). Lee Rocks in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 30 m, 1.8.74 (JDG).

Fauvelia martinensis Gravier, 1900

Goat Island beach in *Corallina*, 27.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Odontosyllis ctenostoma Claparède, 1868

The occipital flap, characteristic of this genus, is not readily seen when viewed in transmitted light and thus the genus may be confused with *Eusyllis* if the arrangement of the pharyngeal teeth also cannot be seen. Very short unidentate falcigers (bill-hooks) and aciculae with T-shaped ends distinguish this species from *Eusyllis* spp. which have bidentate falcigers and aciculae with recurved ends.

Females with eggs developing in ovaries at end of July (JDG).

Rat Island, Quarry Rocks, common in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 28.7.74, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Pionosyllis lamelligera Saint-Joseph, 1887

When the pharyngeal teeth are not visible this genus is distinguished from both *Eusyllis* and *Odontosyllis* by the fact that the antennae and dorsal cirri show no sign of annulation and the falcigers are never of the bill-hook type.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Subfamily EXOGONINAE

Brania limbata (Claparède, 1868)

Grubea limbata: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960

Gannets Rock on the sponge, *Dysidea fragilis*, at 16-20 m, 30.7.74 (JDG). Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG). Lee Rocks in mixed undergrowth at 30 m, 1.8.74 (JDG).

Brania pusilla (Dujardin, 1851)

Grubea pusilla: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960.

The Gates beach on *Corallina* with attached *Lithophyllum* in rock pools and on *Laurencia*, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Exogone gemmifera Pagenstecher, 1862

Exogone naidina Oersted, 1845; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Females with embryos at end of July (JDG).

The Gates beach on *Corallina* with attached *Lithophyllum* in rock pools, 31.7.74 (JDG). Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG). Lee Rocks, Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-30 m, July/Aug. 1974 (JDG).

Subfamily AUTOLYTINAE

[Identification of species in this subfamily was based on the revision of Gidholm 1966]

Autolytus brachycephalus (Marenzeller, 1874)

Autolytus punctatus: Saint-Joseph, 1887; Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960.
Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Autolytus cornutus Agassiz, 1862

Proceraea cornuta: Gidholm, 1966; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

According to Gidholm *Proceraea* is distinguished from *Autolytus* by the lack of segmental ciliary trochs and cirrophores, and by the presence of bayonet setae of the thick type. This species has a distinct hump back and a black pigment line dorso-laterally on each side of the body. The secondary tooth of the falciger is larger than the terminal tooth.

Battery Point, abundant in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG). Females with eggs at end of July. Adult worms (stocks) with regenerating rear ends in Aug. 1974 (JDG).

Autolytus edwardsi Saint-Joseph, 1887

Autolytus edwardsi: Clark, 1960; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Autolytus pictus (Ehlers, 1864)

Proceraea picta: Gidholm, 1966; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

This species has a distinct blocked pattern on its dorsal surface.

Ladies Beach, Goat Island beach in *Corallina*, Aug. 1949 (LAH/RBC).
Seals Rock amongst sponges at 20-30 m, 25.7.74 (JDG).

Autolytus prolifera (Müller, 1788)

Autolytus prolifer: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960; Day, 1967; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Several *Autolytus* species have been placed by previous authors in the "prolifer" species group.

N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC). Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Family NEREIDAE (RAGWORMS)

Subfamily NEREINAE

Laeonereis glauca (Claparède, 1870)

Leptonereis glauca: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960.

Quarry Bay in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5-10 m, 28.7.74 (JDG). Black Rock amongst sponges at 12-36 m, 26.7.74 (JDG). Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Neanthes fucata (Savigny, 1818)

Nereis fucata: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960; *Nereis* (*Neanthes*) *fucata*: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Is often found as a commensal with the hermit crab, *Pagurus*.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Nereis pelagica (Linnaeus, 1761)

Nereis (*Nereis*) *pelagica*: Day, 1967; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

N. Gannets Rock, Ladies Beach, Goat Island beach, common in *Laminaria* holdfasts of the infralittoral fringe, 1949-50 (LAH/RBC). The Gates beach (Jetty) under stones on muddy gravel, 5.8.71 (CRB/JDG). N. Gannets Rock, Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, Aug. 1971, July 1974 (JDG). Seals Rock amongst *Tubularia indivisa* at 23 m, 4.8.71 (KH/JDG). Lee Rocks, Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth from 18-30 m, Aug. 1974 (JDG).

Nereis rava Ehlers, 1868

The specimens found may possibly be juvenile *N. pelagica*. They are distinguished from *N. pelagica* by the following characteristics (1) Antennae longer

than palps; (2) the longest tentacular cirri reach segm. 5-12; (3) yellow jaws; (4) paragnath group I = 0 or rarely 1, VI = a row of 2-6, VII-VIII = a single row of 5-10.

Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG). Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Perinereis cultrifera (Grube, 1840)

Lametry Beach, N. Rat Island in *Corallina*, Aug. 1949 (LAH/RBC). N. Gannets Rock, Goat Island beach in *Laminaria* in the infralittoral fringe, Aug. 1949 (LAH/RBC). Quarry Bay beach, Lametry Beach, The Gates beach, found occasionally, Aug. 1971 (CRB). The Gates beach (Jetty) under stones on muddy gravel, 31.7.74 (JDG). Quarry Bay in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5-10 m, 28.7.74 (JDG). Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Platynereis dumerilii (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)

This species is easily confused with *P. coccinea* since the paragnaths are often difficult to see. Distinguishing characteristics are (1) paragnath groups III and VI are nearly always present; (2) prostomium is cone-shaped and bilobed posteriorly, (3) tentacular cirri reach segm. 10-15.

This is the commonest nereid on Lundy. It is apparently confined to the littoral and infralittoral zone where it is abundant in mucous tubes covered with shell-gravel amongst *Corallina*, in *Laurencia* and in *Laminaria* holdfasts, 1949-50 (LAH/RBC), Aug. 1971, 1974 (JDG). Gravid females at end of July (JDG).

Family NEPHTYIDAE

Nephtys caeca (Fabricius, 1780)

Nephtys caeca: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960.

Distinguished from *N. cirrosa* (and *N. hombergi*) by (1) the shape of the head; (2) the presence of large foliaceous post-acicular lobes; (3) the brownish-red chitinous plaques which cover the aciculae protruding from the body surface; (4) the lack of a distinct 'knee' on the neuropodial setae.

Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel from 6-15 m, July 1974 (KH/JDG).

Nephtys cirrosa Ehlers, 1868

Nephtys cirrosa: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960.

Seals Rock in clean sand at 21 m, 4.8.74 (KH/JDG).

Family SPHAERODORIDAE

Sphaerodorum gracilis (Rathke, 1843)

Ephesia gracilis: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960. *Sphaerodorum gracile*: Day, 1967. *Sphaerodorum flavum*: Oersted, 1843; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

The Gates beach in *Corallina*, 31.7.74 (JDG). Battery Point amongst sponges and in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Family GLYCERIDAE

Glycera lapidum Quatrefages, 1865

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Family EUNICIDAE

Eunice pennata (Müller, 1776)

Eunice (Eunice) pennata: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Lysidice ninetta Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1833

Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, Aug. 1971 (JDG).

Marphysa bellii (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)

Marphysa belli: Clark, 1960.

Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, 29.7.74 (RH/JDG).

Family LUMBRINERIDAE

Lumbrineris impatiens (Claparède, 1868)

Lumbriconereis impatiens: Fauvel, 1923. *Lumbrineris impatiens*: Clark, 1960. *Lumbrineris tetraura* (Schmarda, 1861): Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

The Gates beach in muddy crevices in shale, 31.7.74 (JDG). Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG). Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, 29.7.74 (RH/JDG). Battery Point in shell sand/gravel at 14 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Lumbrineris latreilli (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1834)

Lumbriconereis latreilli: Fauvel, 1923. *Lumbrineris latreilli*: Clark, 1960.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, 29.7.74 (RH/JDG).

Family ARABELLIDAE

Arabella iricolor (Montagu, 1804)

The Gates (Jetty) in muddy gravel under stones, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Family SPIONIDAE

Aonides oxycephala (Sars, 1862)

Rat Island beach in accumulations of muddy sand amongst mussel byssus threads, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Aonides paucibranchiata Southern, 1914

May be only a juvenile stage of *A. oxycephala* but differs in the following characteristics: (1) is smaller in size; (2) has 10-11 pairs of branchiae and not 22-23 pairs; (3) has crotchets with 3 teeth and not 2; (4) has 2 pairs of anal cirri and not 3-5 pairs.

Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Nerine cirratulus (Delle Chiaje, 1828)

Scolecopsis squamata (Müller, 1806): Day, 1967. *Scolecopsis* (*Scolecopsis*) *squamata* (Müller, 1789); Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Jenny's Cove beach in *Corallina*, 12.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Nerine foliosa (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1834)

Scolecopsis (*Scolecopsis*) *foliosa*: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Jenny's Cove beach in *Corallina*, 12.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Polydora ciliata (Johnston, 1838)

Polydora (*Polydora*) *ciliata*: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

This species is very similar to *P. giardi* and was possibly misidentified.

N. Rat Island in *Corallina*, 28.8.49 (LAH/RBC). N. Gannets Rock, Goat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, Aug. 1949 (LAH/RBC).

Polydora giardi Mesnil, 1896

Polydora (*Polydora*) *giardi*: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971

Differs from *P. ciliata* in the following characteristics: (1) prostomium extends back to the 3rd setiger; (2) notopodial setae on the 1st setiger; (3) branchiae begin on setiger 8-10; (4) 3-4 crotchets per neuropodium; (5) a pharynx about segm. 17.

The Gates beach, common in *Corallina* with attached *Lithophyllum* in rock pools and on *Laurencia*, 31.7.74 (JDG). Rat Island, Quarry Bay, extremely abundant in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5-10 m, Aug. 1974 (JDG). Brazen Ward in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG). Knoll Pins in hydroid

undergrowth at 20-34 m, 27.7.74 (JDG). Lee Rocks on an ascidian at 30 m, 1.8.74 (JDG). Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Scolelepis girardi (Quatrefages, 1843)

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Spio filicornis (Müller, 1766)

Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Family CHAETOPTERIDAE

Chaetopterus variopedatus (Renier, 1804)

Chaetopterus varieopedatus: Day, 1967.

Its parchment-like tubes have been found in crevices and on gravel at the base of rocks at all underwater sites investigated from 15-30 m, Aug. 1971 (JDG, KH), Aug. 1972 (KH), July/Aug. 1974 (JDG, KH).

Family CIRRATULIDAE

Cauleriella bioculata (Keferstein, 1862)

Heterocirrus bioculatus: Fauvel, 1927; Clark, 1960

The Gates beach in *Laminaria* holdfast in the infralittoral fringe, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Cirratulus cirratus (Müller 1776)

Gravid males and females at end of July (JDG).

The Gates beach (Jetty) in muddy shale gravel under stones and in muddy crevices, 31.7.74 (JDG). Rat Island beach, abundant in accumulations of muddy sand in mussel byssus threads, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Cirriformia tentaculata (Montagu, 1808)

Audouinia tentaculata: Fauvel, 1923; Clark, 1960.

Jenny's Cove beach in *Corallina*, 12.8.49 (LAH/RBC). The Gates beach (Jetty) in muddy shale gravel under stones and in muddy crevices, 1949 (LAH/RBC), Aug. 1971, July/Aug. 1974 (JDG).

Dodecaceria concharum Oersted, 1843

N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Family FLABELLIGERIDAE

Diplocirrus glaucus (Malmgren, 1867)

Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Family SCALIBREGMIDAE

Scalibregma inflatum Rathke, 1843

The worms have a distinctive orange colouration.

Lundy Roads, abundant in muddy shell sand/gravel from 8-15 m, July 1974 (RH, KH/JDG). Battery Point in shell gravel at 21 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Family OPHELIDAE

Ammotrypane aulogaster Rathke, 1843

Ophelina acuminata Oersted, 1843; Day, 1967; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, 29.7.74 (RH/JDG).

Family CAPITELLIDAE

Capitella capitata (Fabricius, 1780)

Lametry Beach in *Corallina*, 26.8.49 (LAH/RBC). N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Capitellides giardi Mesnil, 1897

Capitomastus giardi: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971

The genus *Capitellides* is very similar to *Capitella* and differs only in the existence of copulatory apparatus in both sexes and in the presence of hooked setae without capillary setae on setiger 7.

The Gates beach in crevices in shale, 31.7.74 (JDG). Rat Island beach in muddy sand accumulations in mussel byssus threads.

Notomastus latericeus Sars, 1851

Notomastus (Notomastus) latericeus: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Has a distinctive reddish colouration, even when preserved.

Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 13-15 m, 31.7.74 (RH, KH/JDG)
Brazen Ward in muddy sand and gravel at 26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Family ARENICOLIDAE (LUGWORMS)

Arenicola marina (Linnaeus, 1758)

The Gates beach, 17.4.49 (LAH/RBC). N. Rat Island in sand at 5 m, 27.7.71 (KH).

Arenicolides branchialis (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)

Arenicola grubei: Fauvel, 1927. *Arenicola branchialis*: Clark, 1960.

The genus *Arenicolides* can be distinguished from *Arenicola* and *Branchi-omaldane* when the rear end of the worm is missing by the length of the neuropodial uncinial ridge in the anterior setigerous segments. The ridges are long in *Arenicolides* and almost meet ventrally whereas in both *Arenicola* and *Branchi-omaldane* they are short and do not extend ventro-laterally.

The Gates beach in muddy shale gravel in crevices and under stones, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Arenicolides ecaudata (Johnston, 1835)

Arenicola ecaudata: Fauvel, 1927; Clark, 1960.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). The Gates beach in muddy shale gravel in crevices and under stones, 1951 (LAH), 31.7.74 (JDG), common in *Corallina*, 31.7.74 (JDG), in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 31.7.74 (JDG). Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG). Gravid females in July (JDG).

Family MALDANIDAE

Euclymene oerstedii (Claparède, 1863)

Clymene (Euclymene) oerstedii: Fauvel, 1927. *Clymene oerstedii*: Clark, 1960. *Euclymene oerstedii*: Day, 1967. *Euclymene (Euclymene) oerstedii*: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971.

Lundy Roads in muddy sand tubes in muddy shell sand/gravel at 18 m, 6.8.71 (JDG).

Family OWENIIDAE

Owenia fusiformis Delle Chiaje, 1844

The worm is encased in a characteristic membranous tube covered with overlapping shell fragments.

Lundy Roads, occasionally in muddy shell sand/gravel from 8-15 m, 30.7.74 (RH/JDG).

Family SABELLARIIDAE

Sabellaria alveolata (Linnaeus, 1767)

HONEYCOMB WORM

This colonial worm builds characteristic reefs of sand tubes attached to rocks on wave-washed sandy shores.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). It is unlikely that colonies of this worm would have escaped notice during the 1971 and 1974 expeditions and thus it would appear that colonies are no longer present on Lundy. However, scattered individuals may still remain on inaccessible shores. Reefs exist on the North Cornwall coast (Duckpool) from which recolonization may take place.

Family PECTINARIIDAE

Amphictene auricoma (Müller, 1776)

Pectinaria (*Amphictene*) *auricoma*: Fauvel, 1927; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971. *Pectinaria auricoma*: Clark, 1960.

Lives in a markedly curved, tapering, sand tube, open at both ends.
Seals Rock in sand around the base of a sponge at 20-30 m, 25.7.74 (JDG).

Lagis koreni Malmgren, 1866

Pectinaria (*Lagis*) *koreni*: Fauvel, 1923; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971. *Pectinaria koreni*: Clark, 1960. *Pectinaria* (*Lagis*) *koreni koreni*: Day, 1967.

Lives in a slightly curved and tapering delicate sand tube open at both ends.
Battery Point in shell gravel at 21 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Family AMPHARETIDAE

Ampharete finnarchica (Sars, 1865)

This species is sometimes confused with *A. grubea* but can be distinguished by the following features: (1) 4 pairs of branchiae which are grouped closely together and not separated in the mid-dorsal line; (2) the comb setae (palae) have pointed tips that are short and not greatly attenuated, (3) the heads of the uncinigerous setae are broader and have fewer teeth; (4) the abdominal neuropodia have no ventral cirri associated with them.

Lundy Roads in mud tubes (sometimes branching) in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, 30.7.74 (JDG). Gravid females at the end of July (JDG).

Family TERESELLIDAE

Amphitritides gracilis (Grube, 1860)

Amphitrite gracilis: Fauvel, 1927; Clark, 1960
On granite shores, 1950 (LAH).

Lanice conchilega (Pallas, 1766)

SAND MASON

Has a characteristic sand/gravel tube protruding from the substratum, with stiff extensions at the anterior end resembling the branches of a tree.

The Gates, Lametry Beach, April/Aug. 1949 (LAH/RBC). Quarry Bay in gravel adjacent to boulders at 12 m, 6.8.71 (KH). N. Gannets Rock in sandy gravel at 18 m, 1.8.71 (KH, JDG). Brazen Ward, frequent in shell sand/gravel at 20 m, 29.7.74 (KH, JDG).

Leaena ebranchiata (Sars, 1865)

Brazen Ward, in tubes of sand particles and debris entwined in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG). Knoll Pins South in tubes entwined in hydroid undergrowth at 20 m, 10.8.74 (KH/JDG). Lee Rocks in tubes entwined in hydroid undergrowth at 30 m, 1.8.74 (JDG). Battery Point in tubes entwined in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

A new British record but common at all the above localities on Lundy.

Nicolea venustula (Montagu, 1818)

Nicolea venustula venustula: Day, 1967

N.W. Needle Rock in mucous tubes amongst undergrowth at 10-15 m, 3.8.74 (KH/JDG). Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG).

Subfamily POLYCIRRINAE

Polycirrus medusa Grube, 1850

Landing Bay in muddy shell sand/gravel at 6 m, 31.7.74 (KH/JDG).
Gravid females at the end of July (JDG).

Subfamily THELEPINAE

Thelepus cincinnatus (Fabricius, 1780)

Brazen Ward in membranous tubes entwined in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Family TRICHOBRANCHIDAE

Terebellides stroemi Sars, 1835

Lundy Roads in membranous sand-covered tubes in muddy shell sand/gravel at 33 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Family SABELLIDAE

Subfamily SABELLINAE

Amphiglena mediterranea (Leydig, 1851)

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). N. Rat Island in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5 m, 31.7.74 (JDG).

Bispira volutacornis (Montagu, 1804)

A sublittoral species whose mud tubes are occasionally seen in clumps of 2-4 protruding from rock crevices.

Black Rock, Seals Rock at 16-20 m, July/Aug. 1971 (KH). Rattles Anchorage, Battery Point at 15-20 m, Aug. 1972 (KH). S. Rat Island at 2 m, June 1973 (KH). Seals Rock, Gannets Rock, Brazen Ward at 1-20 m, July 1974 (KH, JDG).

Branchiomma bombyx (Dalyell, 1853)

Dasychone bombyx: Fauvel, 1927; Clark, 1960

In tough sand and shell encrusted tubes attached to undergrowth.

Battery Point in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 18-23 m, 3.8.74 (JDG). Gannets Rock in undergrowth at 12-14 m, 8.8.74 (KH/JDG).

Sabella penicillus Linnaeus, 1767

PEACOCK FANWORM

Sabella pavonina: Fauvel, 1927; Clark, 1960

In mud tubes protruding a few centimetres from the sediment. A rare species on Lundy as the sediments are too coarse.

Rattles Anchorage in muddy gravel at 18-25 m, Aug. 1971 (KH/JDG). Knoll Pins South at 20 m, 10.8.74 (KH). Brazen Ward, Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 20 m, 29.7.74 (JDG).

Subfamily FABRICINAE

Chone duneri Malmgren, 1867

N. Gannets Rock in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 10.8.49 (LAH/RBC).

Fabricia sabella (Ehrenberg, 1837)

This common littoral species is often confused with *Oriopsis armandi* which occurs in the same habitat. Unlike *O. armandi* it has no collar and its narrow abdominal uncini have only a narrow band of teeth whereas the uncini of *O. armandi* have broad heads with many rows of teeth. A conspicuous red blob (branchial heart) occurs at the base of each branchial lobe.

The Gates beach in mucous tubes covered with sand, common on *Laurencia*, in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, and at 5 m off Rat Island, 31.7.74 (JDG). It is unusual to find this species associated with the calcareous algae.

Jasmineira elegans Saint-Joseph, 1894

Ladies Beach in *Laminaria* holdfasts at 5-10 m, 28.7.74 (JDG). Brazen Ward amongst sponges and in bryozoan undergrowth at 10-26 m 29.7.74 (JDG).

Oriopsis armandi (Claparède, 1864)

Oridia armandi: Fauvel, 1927; Clark, 1960

Juveniles in adult tubes at end of July (JDG).

The Gates beach in mucous tubes covered with sand, frequent on *Laurenciam* in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe and at 5 m off Rat Island, 31.7.74 (JDG). Goat Island beach in *Laminaria* holdfasts in the infralittoral fringe, 27.8.49 (LAH/RBC). Lee Rocks in hydroid and bryozoan undergrowth at 30 m, 1.8.74 (JDG). Like *F. sabella* this species is not associated with calcareous algae.

Subfamily MYXICOLINAE

Myxicola infundibulum (Renier, 1804)

Occur in thick mucous tubes buried in the sediment.

Lundy Roads in muddy shell sand/gravel at 15 m, Aug. 1971, 1972 (KH). Gannets Rock in muddy shell gravel at 20 m, 30.7.74 (JDG).

Family SERPULIDAE (CALCAREOUS TUBEWORMS)

Subfamily SERPULINAE

Hydroides norvegica (Gunnerus, 1768)

Common sublittorally on rocks, stones, *Pentapora* (rose coral), and bryozoan undergrowth at all sites visited from 10-34 m, July/Aug. 1971, 1974 (KH/JDG).

Pomatoceros triqueter (Linnaeus, 1767)

Abundant sublittorally on rocks, stones, *Pentapora*, *Laminaria* holdfasts and bryozoan undergrowth at all sites visited from 0-36 m, July/Aug. 1971-74 (KH, JDG). Occurs occasionally on rocks and stones in the littoral zone, 1950 (LAH), Aug. 1971 (CRB).

Serpula vermicularis Linnaeus, 1767

Serpula vermicularis vermicularis: Day, 1967

Tubes of this species can look very similar to those of *P. triqueter*. The operculum of this species, however, is quite different.

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). Knoll Pins South on dead *Pecten* shell at 20 m, 10.8.74 (KH/JDG).

Subfamily FILOGRANINAE

Filograna implexa Berkeley, 1828

[includes *Salmacina dysteri* (Huxley, 1855)]

S. dysteri is now considered by most polychaete specialists to be a growth phase of *F. implexa*. Thus both operculate and non-operculate specimens have been referred to this species.

Occurs sublittorally in irregular twisted clumps of fine cylindrical tubes.

Common on rocks, stones, shells and *Pentapora* at all sites visited from 10-36 m, July/Aug. 1971, 1974 (KH/JDG).

Josephella marenzelleri Caullery & Mesnil, 1896

A cursory glance at the small calcareous tubes of this species on rocks and stones could lead to them easily being mistaken for young colonies of *F. implex.* The worm, however, possesses a distinctive stalked operculum.

Seals Rock, a network of branching tubes amongst *Pomatoceros* and bryozoans on rocks and stones at 20-30 m, 25.7.74 (JDG). This rare British species is probably more widely distributed around Lundy than this single record would suggest.

Subfamily SPIORBINAE

Dexiospira pagenstecheri (Quatrefages, 1865)

Spirorbis pagenstecheri: Clark, 1960. *Spirorbis (Dexiospira) pagenstecheri*: Fauvel, 1927; Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971. *Janua (Janua) pagenstecheri*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

The Gates beach, abundant on intertidal shale, *Corallina* and attached *Lithophyllum*, 31.7.74 (JDG/K-J). Knoll Pins, common on stones at 5 and 30 m (K-J). Seal Rock, common on stones at 20-30 m, 25.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Dexiospira spirillum (Linnaeus, 1758)

Spirorbis spirillum: Clark, 1960. *Spirorbis (Dexiospira) spirillum*: Fauvel, 1927; Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971. *Circeis spirillum*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

Rattles Anchorage, abundant on *Diphasia* at 28 m, Aug. 1970-71 (KH, JDG/K-J). Lee Rocks, common on *Aleyonidium* at 30 m, 1.8.74 (JDG/K-J).

Laeospira borealis (Daudin, 1800)

Spirorbis borealis: Clark, 1960. *Spirorbis (Laeospira) borealis*: Fauvel, 1927; Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966. *Spirorbis (Laeospira) spirorbis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Hartmann-Schröder, 1971. *Spirorbis spirorbis*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

On granite shores, 1950 (LAH). The Gates, Lametry Beach, Quarry Bay Aug. 1971 (CRB). The Gates Beach, abundant on *Fucus serratus* and on *Laminaria saccharina*, 31.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Laeospira corallinae De Silva & Knight-Jones, 1962

Spirorbis (Laeospira) corallinae: Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966. *Spirorbis corallinae*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

Lametry Beach, Quarry Bay beach, The Gates beach, common, Aug. 1971 (CRB). The Gates beach, abundant on *Corallina*, also present on a limpet, 31.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Laeospira granulatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

Spirorbis granulatus: Clark, 1960. *Spirorbis (Laeospira) granulatus*: Fauvel, 1927; Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966; Hartmann-Schröder, 1971. *Pileolaria granulata*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

Knoll Pins, abundant on stones at 5 m and 30 m (K-J). Seals Rock, common on stones, 25.7.74 (JDG/K-J). Quarry Bay on *Anomia* between 5 m and 10 m, 28.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Laeospira militaris Claparède, 1870

Spirorbis militaris: Clark, 1960. *Spirorbis (Laeospira) militaris*: Fauvel, 1927. *Pileolaria militaris*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

Knoll Pins, common on *Rhodymenia* at 5 m (K-J). Quarry Bay on red alga attached to *Laminaria* stipe at 5-10 m, 28.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Laeospira rupestris Gee & Knight-Jones, 1962

Spirorbis (Laeospira) rupestris: Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966. *Spirorbis rupestris*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

The Gates beach, common on shale, 31.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Laeospira tridentatus (Levinsen, 1883)

Spirorbis (Laeospira) tridentatus: Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966. *Spirorbis tridentatus*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

The Gates beach, abundant on shale and other stones, 31.7.74 (JDG/K-J). Knoll Pins abundant on stones at 5 m (K-J). Seals Rock, Jenny's Cove on stones from 0-15 m (K-J).

Spirorbis corrugatus (Bush, 1904)

Spirorbis (Dexiospira) corrugatus: Fauvel, 1927. *Janua (Dexiospira) pseudo-corrugatus*: Knight-Jones & Knight-Jones (in press).

Knoll Pins, abundant on *Dictyota*, *Delesseria*, and *Rhodymenia* at 5 m,

and 10 m (K-J). Quarry Bay, abundant on red algae attached to *Laminaria* stipe at 5-10 m, 28.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Spirorbis cuneatus Gee, 1964

Spirorbis (Laeospira) mediterraneus: Caullery & Mesnil, 1897; Nelson-Smith & Gee, 1966.

Knoll Pins, common on stones from 5-30 m (K-J). Seals Rock, common on stones at 20-30 m, 25.7.74 (JDG/K-J).

Spirorbis inornatus L'Hardy & Quievreux, 1964

Landing Bay beach, common on the underside of *Himanthalia* buttons in the infralittoral fringe, 1974 (JM/K-J).

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