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THE MARINE FAUNA OF LUNDY

OPISTHOBRANCHIA

GREGORY H. BROWN

Department of Zoology, The University, Bristol

&

PETER J. HUNNAM

Dale Fort Field Centre, Dale, Haverfordwest, Dyfed

INTRODUCTION

The opisthobranchs of sea areas to the south-west of England have received relatively close scrutiny in recent years. Advances in understanding the systematics and ecology of these animals have been possible as a result of numerous specimens collected by SCUBA divers. This has led to two publications which will be of assistance in the study of specimens from Lundy. Hunnam & Brown (1975) list and describe species from the Dale peninsula which is thought to be hydrographically 'downstream' from Lundy, while Thompson & Brown (1976) describe all valid species known from the British Isles with information on ecology and distribution.

Future collections will undoubtedly supplement the Lundy List but it was felt necessary to publish at the present time as several new records for the Bristol Channel and one new record for Great Britain are included. A total of 47 species are listed. Ten species from nearby localities, as yet unknown from Lundy, are mentioned in an addendum.

SAMPLING AND COLLECTING METHODS

The abundance of several species, and the necessity to search particular habitats for others, precluded the possibility of an accurate quantitative survey. In order to maximize the precious time underwater spent in searching all available prey species, other recording was unavoidably coarse. Abundance was estimated on a one to three scale and substrate types were split into four categories. Observations on the surface and information from nautical charts enabled the assessment of maximum current speeds and exposure to wave action. Dives were standardized at 15-20 minutes duration on sites spread around the island at various depths ranging from 0 to 30 metres below C.D. As only epifaunal forms are readily available to a diver, it is probable that further infaunal opisthobranchs, especially bullomorphs, will be collected using dredging techniques.

DISTRIBUTION

The close relationship between the opisthobranchs and their food species is well known. Various authors have likened it to a parasitic association. Thompson (1964) showed that certain larvae will only settle and metamorphose on the prey species. Opisthobranch distribution is therefore expected to mirror the dis-

Fig. 1. Collection data for species found at six or more sites.

Collection sites:

1. Hens & Chkans (N)
2. Black Rock
3. Hens & Chkans (S)
4. Surf Point
5. Lee Rocks
6. Gannets Rk Pin.
7. Gannets Rk (E)
8. Long Roost (S)
9. St James's Stone
10. Healee Rock
11. Needle Rock
12. Battery Point
13. Healee Rock
14. Dead Cow Point
15. Hair Tide Rock
16. Hair Tide Rock
17. St John's Stone
18. St John's Stone
19. Pilots Quay
20. Jenny's Cove
21. Long Roost
22. HMS Montagu
23. Dead Cow Pt (N)
24. Lametry Bay
25. Rattles Anchoze
26. Knoll Pins
27. Knoll Pins
28. Gull Rock
29. Gull Rock
30. Halfway Wall By
31. Brazen Ward
32. Knoll Pins (S)
33. Horth Quarry
34. Quarry Bay
35. Knoll Pins
36. Rat Island (N)
37. Puffin Galley
38. Quarter Wall
39. Ladies Beach (S)
40. Landing Bay

Species:

- Antipella cristata
Greilada elegans
Polycera faeroensis
Trapania pallida
Polycera quadrilineata
Limacia clavigera
Onchidoris luteocincta

Cadlina laevis

- Dendronotus frondosus
Coryphella verrucosa
Facelina coronata

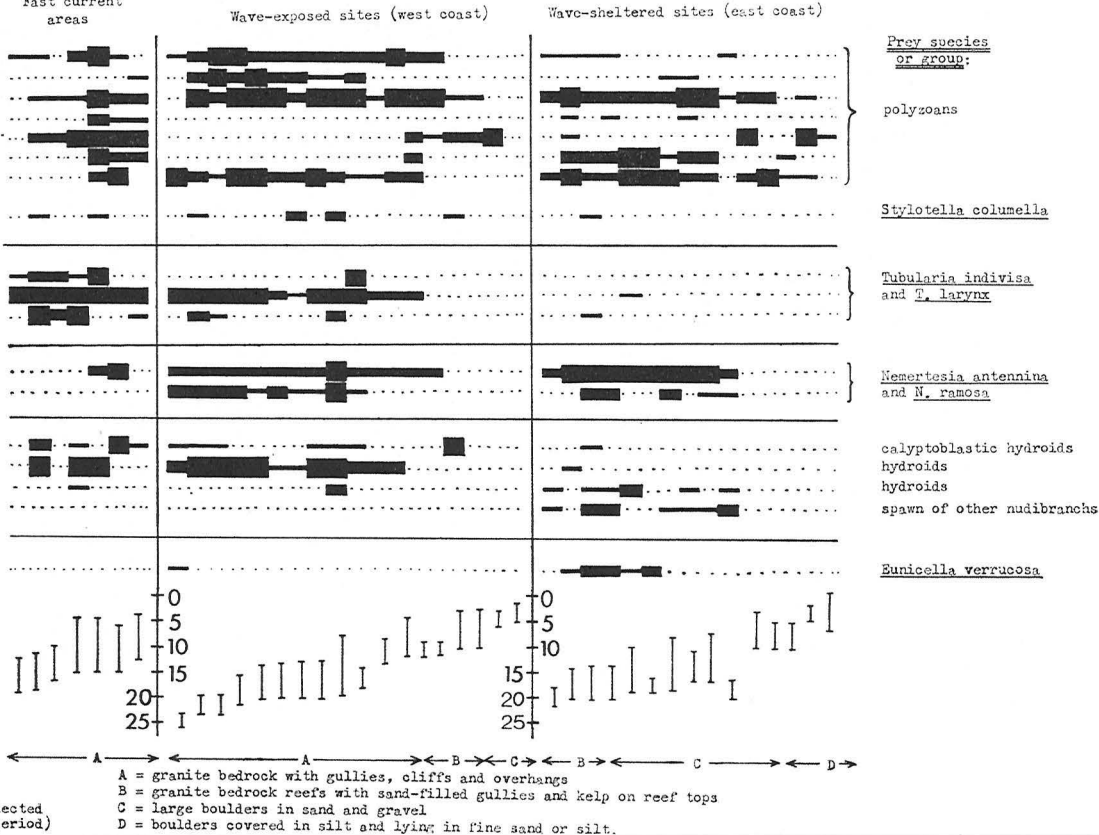
- Doto fragilis
Doto pinnatifida

- Doto coronata
Coryphella pedata
Facelina annulicornis
Favorinus bianus

Tritonia odhneri

Depth range
of dives in
metres below C.D.

Key: — = 1 - 2
 ■ = 3 - 10
 ■ = 11 +
 (number of specimens collected
 during a 15 - 20 min. period)



tribution of the prey species. Fig. 1 shows the results for those species collected at six or more sites. The primary consideration in any conclusions drawn from these data must be that the study was concentrated into a two-week period in one particular year. The seasonal and annual variation will only become apparent when future surveys are completed.

The results, taken as a whole, show that opisthobranchs are to be found all around the island although certain species predominate in certain areas. Strong-current and wave-exposed, west coast situations supported the growth of large patches of *Tubularia indivisa* and *T. larynx* whose presence is indirectly indicated in Fig. 1 by the nudibranch prey species *Dendronotus frondosus*, *Coryphella verrucosa* and *Facelina coronata*.

Nemertesia antennina, and to a lesser extent *N. ramosa*, were present at nearly all localities below 10 m, excepting the very strong current areas. Forty *Nemertesia* colonies were inspected during a dive near Gull Rock, 65% of which were found to have attached adults or spawn of *Doto fragilis* or *D. pinnatifida*. Large colonies of *Eunicella verrucosa* bearing *Tritonia odhneri* were commonly encountered below 15 m along a stretch of the east coast from Brazen Ward to Halfway Wall Bay. Two belt transects, each of approximately 60 m² were marked out and inspected, running from shallow to deep (25 m) water near Brazen Ward. Within these transect areas a total of 36 gorgonian colonies were encountered, of which 11 had *T. odhneri* adults or spawn attached. On these 11 colonies were found 22 spawn masses and 25 adults, ranging between 14 and 34 mm in length. Sublittoral surveys carried out around Skomer in Pembrokeshire have indicated that divers can have a drastic effect on 'souvenir' species. The sea fan, *Eunicella*, is favoured by many collectors because of its delicate shape and colour as well as its rarity. Hiscock (1974) suggests that the growth rate is little more than 1 cm per year which is of little comfort to conservationists interested not only in the sea fan but also intimately associated species. *Tritonia odhneri* has never been found away from *Eunicella verrucosa* and the perfect mimicry of the nudibranch indicates that this species is restricted to living solely on this prey species. *E. verrucosa* was found less frequently on the west coast but here too, *T. odhneri* was found grazing on some of the colonies.

Algal distribution is important not only to the herbivores but also to those species feeding on encrusting polyzoans attached to the algae; *Limacia clavigera* feeds on *Electra pilosa* often encrusting on *Delesseria sanguinea* and *Polycera quadrilineata* feeds on *Membranipora membranacea* encrusting on *Laminaria* spp.

The only nudibranch distribution which cannot be readily explained as equivalent to the prey distribution, is that of *Favorinus blianus*. Twenty-seven specimens were collected, all from the sheltered east coast. This species is known to eat eggs of other nudibranchs including species found spawning prolifically on the west side.

Both in numbers of individuals and variety of species, the dorid nudibranchs feeding on polyzoans were well represented all around the island but especially at sites with only a moderate maximum current. Sponge-eating dorids were rarely obtained indicating either the true situation or a failing in the search technique which is not apparent.

Hydroid-eating aeolids and dendronotaceans were abundant only in the fast current areas and on the exposed west coast, with the one exception of *Doto* spp. on *Nemertesia* spp. already mentioned.

RARE SPECIES

The supposedly rare species, *Doris maculata*, *Facelina annulicornis*, *Favorinus blianus*, *Greilada elegans* and *Polycera faeroensis* are now known to be well established to the south-west of England (Hunnam & Brown, 1975) and will not be included here.

Species collected around Lundy warranting special mention are:

Colpodaspis pusilla M. Sars, 1870 (Fig. 2D). This is only the second British record following its collection near Plymouth by Garstang in 1893. Garstang was dredging in 30 m of water over red sandstone but the Lundy specimen was

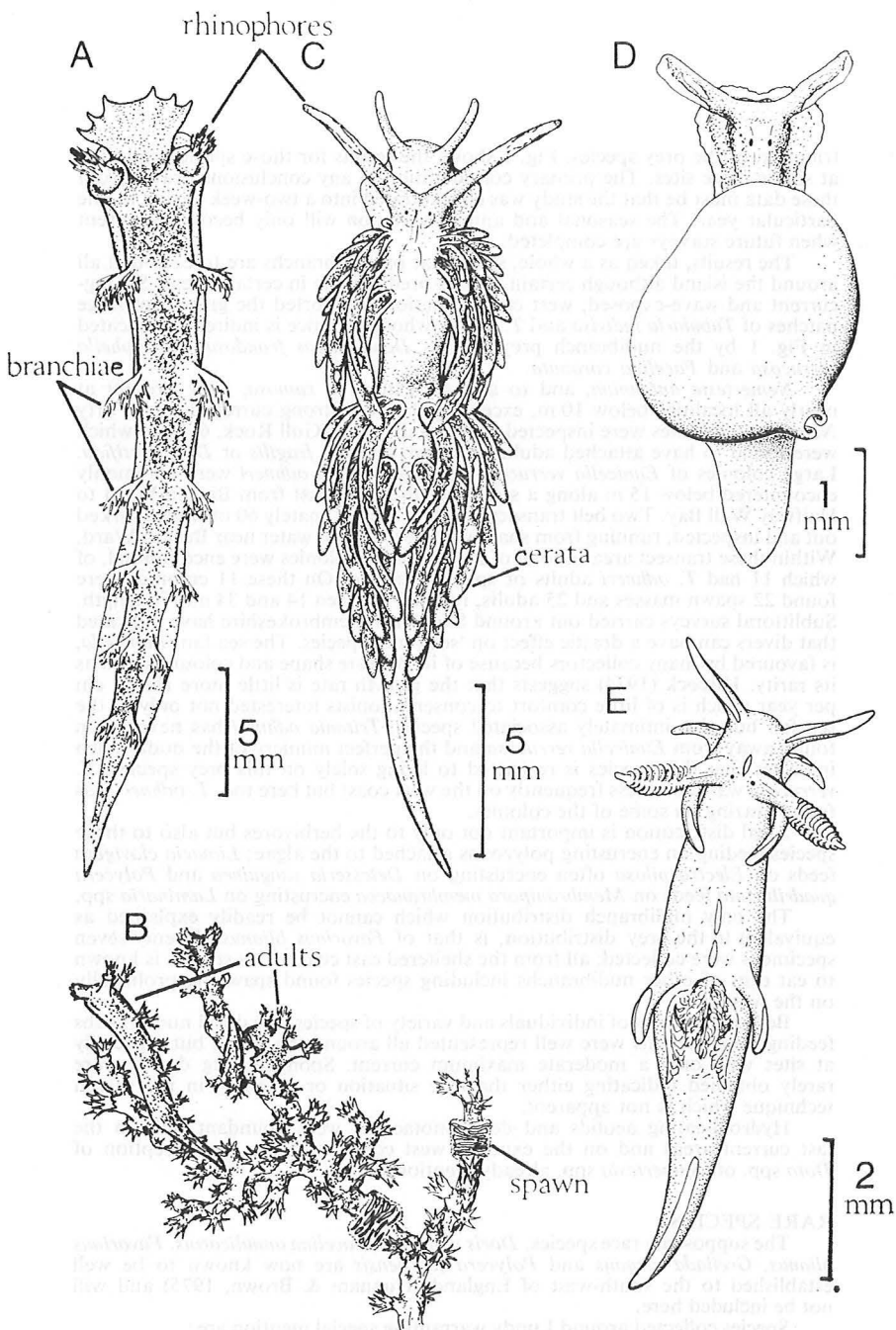


Fig. 2. Rare species of opisthobranchs found around Lundy: A, *Tritonia odhneri*, dorsal view: pink body with lighter areas around the rhinophores and branchiae. B, the same, adults and spawn attached to *Eunicella verrucosa*. C, *Trinchesia* sp., dorsal view: translucent white body with yellow cerata overlain with white pigment patches. D, *Colpodaspis pusilla*, dorsal view: white body with white powdery pigment on the rhinophores. E, *Trapania pallida*, dorsal view: translucent white body with glistening white pigment on all projections.

in shallow water creeping over the red alga, *Delesseria*. Detailed examination is in progress of the little-known anatomy. Lemche has recorded another specimen from S.W. Eire, also taken in June, 1975 (personal communication).

Tritonia odhneri (Tardy, 1963) (Fig. 2A & B). The finding of this elusive species on Lundy caused great elation. The eventual capture followed years of inspecting every *Eunicella* colony encountered by the authors. First described from the Atlantic coast of France (l'île du Ré) in 1963, it has only been accurately recorded once elsewhere (from S.W. Eire). Photographs taken of a mis-identified *Tritonia* from the Channel Isles also proved to be *T. odhneri* on re-examination. Since the Lundy collection, it has been discovered off N. Cornwall.

As is often the case, the presence of these animals was given away by the spawn, a thin pink thread wound around the axial rod of the gorgonian. The adults were impressively cryptic, both in coloration and body form as the dorsal branchiae mimic the extended polyps. The pose adopted in the field is either tightly wrapped around the branches of the *Eunicella verrucosa* colony or attached merely by the metapodium thus resembling yet another bifurcation of the prey (Fig. 2B).

A white variety of *E. verrucosa* (possibly not a variety but the white Mediterranean species *E. stricta*) is found around Lundy (Hiscock, 1974) and it was hoped to find white specimens of the nudibranch predator but, as yet, the search has been unsuccessful. A parallel, though opposite, adaptation has been observed in the normally white prosobranch cowry, *Simnia patula*. This species is well camouflaged on the white *Alcyonium digitatum* and the rare white *Eunicella*. Pink *Simnia* were, however, found on the pink forms of *E. verrucosa* and further improved their camouflage by producing branching papillae from the mantle surface.

Trapania pallida Kress, 1968 (Fig. 2E). First described in 1968 from near Plymouth, this species has since been found at Roscoff (Bay of Biscay), at Mullion Cove (S. Cornwall) and now Lundy. Little is known of its mode of life but a close relative, *T. maculata* Haefelfinger, 1963, found only once around Britain (Brown & Picton, 1976) is thought to feed on *Chartella papyracea*.

Trinchesia sp. (Fig. 2C). A full description is in preparation and will be published elsewhere. This small yellow aeolid is considered to be a new species. The radula and overall appearance are similar to *Trinchesia pustulata* but it lacks the characteristic pustules described by Alder & Hancock (1845-55). A single specimen was found in 1971 while diving in St Brides Bay. Numerous examples have now been collected around Skomer Island (Pemb) and off Watermouth Cove (N. Devon). The prey of specimens from Pembrokeshire was identified as *Halectium muricatum*.

THE LIST

All site names are taken from the map of Lundy published in the introduction to this series (Hiscock, 1974).

Unless otherwise initialled, all records refer to collections made by the authors during a two-week period, 22nd June to 6th July, 1975. Also included are records of shore collections from 1948 to 1950 by L. A. Harvey (LAH) and underwater collections by K. Hiscock (KH) and J. Ilott (JI) from 1971 to 1974, later identified or verified by one of the authors (GHB). The source of nomenclature for all the species, except the pyramidellid, *Odostomia eulimoides*, is Thompson and Brown (1976). Synonyms used in recent publications are listed. ('Marine Biological Association, 1957' is abbreviated to 'MBA, 1957').

The overall abundance of specimens encountered during the two-week period is indicated by the terms 'sparse', 'common' and 'abundant' referring to total collections of 2-10, 11-30 and 30+ respectively. Depths are given in metres (m) below Chart Datum.

Phylum MOLLUSCA
Class GASTROPODA
Subclass OPISTHBRANCHIA
Order PYRAMIDELLOMORPHA
Family PYRAMIDELLIDAE
Odostomia eulimoides (Hanley, 1844)

[Graham, 1971, p. 106]

Lundy Roads, 20 m, heavy infestation on the scallop, *Pecten maximus*.

Order BULLOMORPHA

Family DIAPHANIDAE

Colpodaspis pusilla (M. Sars, 1870)

(Fig. 2D)

Knoll Pins, 5 m, one specimen creeping over the red alga *Delesseria*. The diet, anatomy and details of the life history are all unknown. (See section on RARE SPECIES.)

Family PHILINIDAE

Philine punctata (Adams, 1800)

Halfway Wall Bay, 15 m, single specimen; Knoll Pins, 10.7.75 (KH), two specimens. Although rarely recorded, it is said to favour shallow silty sand and is widely distributed around the British Isles.

Order APLYSIOMORPHA

Family APLYSIIDAE

Aplysia punctata Cuvier, 1803

Intertidal (LAH); Lee Rocks, Long Roost, Ladies Beach, in all cases less than 10 m depth. Adults and spawn common amongst and upon red algae.

Order SACOGLOSSA

Family ELYSIIDAE

Elysia viridis (Montagu, 1804)

Intertidal (LAH); Landing Bay Beach, intertidal, single specimen collected on green alga.

Order NUDIBRANCHIA

Suborder DENDRONOTACEA

Family TRITONIIDAE

Tritonia hombergi Cuvier, 1803

Lundy Roads, 6.8.74 (KH); St Mark's Stone, 20 m, single specimen on *Alcyonium digitatum* although this food species was abundant at many fast current sites.

Tritonia lineata Alder & Hancock, 1848

Duvaucelia lineata: (MBA, 1957; Miller, 1961)

Gannets Rock, Gannets Rock Pinnacle, Knoll Pins, 10–20 m, sparse collections and never on any identifiable food species although probably an alcyonacean.

Tritonia odhneri (Tardy, 1963)

Duvaucelia odhneri: (Tardy, 1963)

Long Roost, from Brazen Ward to Halfway Wall Bay, 15–25 m, specimens always on *Eunicella verrucosa* which was common at the latter sites. Spawning. (See section on RARE SPECIES.)

Tritonia plebeia Johnston, 1828

Duvaucelia plebeia: (MBA, 1957; Miller, 1961)

Battery Point, 15 m, only a single specimen collected, probably because the search of likely habitats is prevented until the diet becomes known.

Family DENDRONOTIDAE

Dendronotus frondosus (Ascanius, 1774)

Hen and Chickens, Black Rock, Lee Rocks, Long Roost, north of Rat Island, south-west of Surf Point, 5–20 m, in all cases on *Tubularia indivisa* which was not found in sheltered parts of the east coast. None of the common (locally abundant) specimens were in excess of 25 mm in length, although this species is known to reach lengths of more than 100 mm.

Family DOTOIDAE

Doto coronata (Gmelin, 1791)

Common all around the island, intertidal to 25 m, found on a variety of calyptoblastic hydroids but particularly *Obelia geniculata* attached to the fronds of *Laminaria*. Spawning.

Doto fragilis (Forbes, 1838)

Quarry Bay, 19 m, 6.8.71 (KH); extremely abundant all around the island, 5–25 m. The heaviest infestation of the two prey species, *Nemertesia antennina* and *N. ramosa* was on the east coast from Gannets Rock to Gull Rock. Spawning.

Doto pinnatifida (Montagu, 1804)

Common on both east and west coasts, 5–25 m. This species was far less abundant than *D. fragilis* but shared the same two prey species. Spawning.

Family LOMANOTIDAE

Lomanotus marmoratus (Alder & Hancock, 1845)

Lomanotus genei: (MBA, 1957; Miller, 1961) *Lomanotus flavidus*: (MBA, 1957)

Needle Rock, Half Tide Rock, Gull Rock, 10–20 m. Only juveniles less than 10 mm in length (maximum size is 55 mm), all on *Nemertesia antennina*.

Suborder DORIDACEA

Family GONIODORIDIDAE

Goniodoris nodosa (Montagu, 1808)

Intertidal on Rat Island, (LAH); St John's Stone, 20 m, single specimen on *Alcyonidium gelatinosum*.

Ancula cristata (Alder, 1841)

Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); Half Tide Rock, Jenny's Cove, 10 m, sparse.

Trapania pallida Kress, 1968

(Fig. 2E)

Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); Gannets Rock, Gannets Rock Pinnacle, Knoll Pins, Gull Rock, Halfway Wall Bay, 10–20 m. A total of twelve specimens were seen, usually on *Chartella* (= *Flustra*) *papyracea*. (See section on RARE SPECIES.)

Family ONCHIDORIDIDAE

Onchidoris luteocincta (M. Sars, 1870)

Diaphorodoris luteocincta: (Miller, 1961)

Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); very common all around the island, 5–25 m.

Acanthodoris pilosa (Müller, 1789)

Gannets Rock, 20 m, a single specimen on *Alcyonidium gelatinosum*.

Family TRIOPHIDAE

Crimora papillata Alder & Hancock, 1862

Needle Rock, 20 m. This animal was considered as a rare species until 1972, since when vast numbers have been collected by divers around the south-west of England. However, only one specimen was recorded from Lundy, this being found on *Chartella papyracea*, the usual prey species.

Family NOTODORIDIDAE

Aegires punctilucens (Orbigny, 1837)

South-west of Surf Point, 15 m, single specimen. Diet unknown.

Family POLYCERIDAE

Polycera faeroensis Lemche, 1929

Abundant from the Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); extremely abundant all around the island, 5–25 m. *Crisia denticulata* would appear to be a favourite diet although other polyzoans cannot be excluded. Specimens measured up to 43 mm in length, the largest yet recorded. Spawning profusely.

Polycera quadrilineata (Müller, 1776)

Gannets Rock, 10 m, 29.7.74 (KH); Hen and Chickens, Black Rock, Lee Rocks, Surf Point and shallower sites all around the island, intertidal to 15 m, abundant on *Membranipora membranacea* on the fronds of *Laminaria*. A variety was also present which was covered in small black specks as well as yellow and orange spots. Intermediates were found between these and the orthodox specimens. Spawning.

Greilada elegans Bergh, 1894

Battery Point, 20 m, 4.8.71 (KH); Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); common in deeper water (15–25 m) throughout the exposed west side of the island. On the east side it was present at the Knoll Pins and Gull Rock. The polyzoan on which adults and spawn were found, was *Bugula flabellata*.

Thecatera pennigera (Montagu, 1815)

Intertidal (LAH); St James's Stone, Battery Point, Half Tide Rock, Gull Rock, 15–25 m, spawn and adults common on *Bugula plumosa*.

Limacia clavigera (Müller, 1776)

Euphurus claviger: (MBA, 1957)

Intertidal (LAH); Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); common on the east side and at Lee Rocks, 5–20 m, spawning adults on *Electra pilosa* encrusting on red algae.

Family ROSTANGIDAE

Rostanga rubra (Risso, 1818)

Rostanga rufescens: (MBA, 1957; Miller, 1961)

Lee Rocks, Surf Point, 20 m, two specimens only.

Family DORIDIDAE

Doris maculata Garstang, 1895

Doridigitata sticta: (MBA, 1957)

Lee Rocks, Needle Rock (spawn only), 15 m. The single adult found makes Lundy only the third known location for this species around Great Britain. It has been previously collected near Plymouth and around Skomer, Pembrokeshire.

Family CADLINIDAE

Cadlina laevis (Linnaeus, 1767)

Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); Hen and Chickens, Lee Rocks, St Mark's Stone, Dead Cow Point, Half Tide Rock, H.M.S. Montagu, Gull Rock, 10–20 m. Although present at many sites around the island, this species was not in great abundance in any one spot.

Family ARCHIDORIDIDAE

Archidoris pseudoargus (Rapp, 1827)

Intertidal (LAH, as *A. brittanica*); Knoll Pins, 20 m, 10.8.74 (KH); Lee Rocks, 10 m, single specimen.

Suborder ARMINACEA

Family ANTIPELLIDAE

Antipella cristata (Chiaje, 1841)

Janolus cristatus: (MBA, 1957; Miller, 1961)

Extremely abundant, very large specimens were located throughout the east coast. Sparse records were obtained from the Knoll Pins and Gull Rock, 10–25 m. Individual specimens measured up to 75 mm in length compared to the previously recorded maximum of 55 mm. Adults and spawn were frequently seen on *Bugula flabellata* although spawn was also attached to *Alcyonidium gelatinosum*.

Suborder AEOLIDIACEA

Family CORYPHELLIDAE

Coryphella verrucosa verrucosa (M. Sars, 1829)

This was the most abundant species encountered by the authors during the survey. It was present in inestimable numbers on *Tubularia indivisa*, which was often dense on the numerous wrecks, as well as on the granite substrate in strong current situations. On the east coast, it was only found in abundance at Gannets Rock and Gannets Rock Pinnacle where the diet appeared to be the smaller *Tubularia larynx*. Spawning.

Coryphella lineata (Lovén, 1846)

Long Roost, Needle Rock, Half Tide Rock and Gannets Rock Pinnacle, 10–25 m. Although easily distinguished from *C. verrucosa* by the white lines on the body, some authors have considered this species to be a variety of *C. verrucosa*. Certainly the lines on the cerata may be very feint in some specimens and *C. lineata* was found in the field only at sites where *C. verrucosa* was present in greater numbers and feeding on the same prey species. Until a lot more evidence is discovered, however, these two forms must be recorded separately and it should be noted that *C. lineata* is present in the Mediterranean whilst *C. verrucosa* is not.

Coryphella pedata (Montagu, 1815)

Common throughout the east coast, at Lee Rocks and Surf Point. Single specimen from the Knoll Pins. Collected from depths between 10 and 25 m. Spawning.

Family FACELINIDAE

Facelina annulicornis (Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821)

Facelina punctata: (MBA, 1957)

Knoll Pins, 15 m, 2.8.71 (KH); Half Tide Rock, from the Knoll Pins to Quarry Bay and to the south-west of Surf Point, 10–20 m. Common and spawning.

Facelina auriculata coronata (Forbes & Goodsir, 1839)

Facelina auriculata longicornis: (Miller, 1961) *Facelina coronata*: (MBA, 1957; Hunnam & Brown, 1975)

Hen and Chickens, Lee Rocks, Surf Point, Long Roost, St James's Stone, Needle Rock and Gull Rock, 15–25 m. The spawn and adults were usually found on *Tubularia indivisa* attached to wreck material.

Facelina auriculata curta (Alder & Hancock, 1843)

Facelina auriculata drummondi: (Miller, 1961; MBA, 1957) *Facelina curta*: (Hunnam & Brown, 1975).

Knoll Pins, 6.7.74 (JI); Gull Rock, 18 m, a single specimen.

Family FAVORINIDAE

Favorinus blianus Lemche & Thompson, 1974

Common from Brazen Ward to North Quarry, 15–25 m. In the laboratory these animals fed on the spawn of *Polycera faeroensis* and *Greilada elegans*. The eggs pass into the digestive diverticula within the cerata and maintain their colour for several days. Specimens feeding on the orange spawn of *Greilada elegans* soon became a brilliant orange themselves. Spawning.

Favorinus branchialis (Rathke, 1806)

Gull Rock and to the north of Mouse Island, 5–20 m, sparse but spawning.

Family AEOLIDIIDAE

Aeolidia papillosa Cuvier, 1798

Kittywake Gully, 8 m, a single specimen.

Family CUTHONIDAE

Tergipes tergipes (Forskål, 1775)

Tergipes despectus: MBA, 1957; (Miller, 1961)

Montagu Steps, 5 m. This is a very small, inconspicuous animal, requiring meticulous searching if it is to be found. Although only collected from one site, it is probably common on *Obelia geniculata* attached to *Laminaria* fronds in shallow water all around the island.

Catriona aurantia (Alder & Hancock, 1842)

Trinchesia aurantia: (MBA, 1957; Miller, 1961)

Fast current situations to the north and south of the island, 10–25 m. All specimens were juveniles less than 5 mm in length (maximum size is 21 mm), feeding on *Tubularia indivisa*.

Trinchesia caerulea (Montagu, 1804)

Gull Rock, 15 m, a single specimen.

Trinchesia sp.

(Fig. 2C)

Half Tide Rock, Gannets Rock, 15–20 m. Six specimens and spawn were obtained, all on *Halecium muricatum*. (See section on RARE SPECIES.)

Family EUBRANCHIDAE

Eubranchus exiguus (Alder & Hancock, 1848)

Montagu Steps, 5 m. As on Lundy, this species is very often to be seen with *Tergipes tergipes* on *Obelia geniculata* and other small calyptoblastic hydroids. Our solitary record is doubtless a result of inadequate sampling of this habitat as Hiscock (1974) says *Obelia* is common all around the island. Spawning.

Eubranchus pallidus (Alder & Hancock, 1842)

The juvenile specimens (all less than 5 mm in length) were abundant at many sites in association with *Tubularia indivisa*. Adults are known to feed on this gymnoblast but it is likely that these juveniles were taking the smaller epizoitic calyptoblasts such as *Sarsia eximia* and *Garveia nutans*. One adult measuring 23 mm was found near Black Rock.

Eubranchus tricolor Forbes, 1838

Black Rock, Hen and Chickens, 20–25 m. As was the case with *E. pallidus*, nearly all the specimens of *E. tricolor* were juveniles less than 5 mm (maximum size is 45 mm) and they were found in association with *Tubularia indivisa* or the epizoitic calyptoblasts.

ADDENDUM

The very nature of opisthobranch dispersal, usually by larvae in the plankton at the mercy of wind-driven currents for several days or weeks, suggests that the species list may vary considerably from year to year or even from one season to the next. The ten species listed below are well known in recent years from nearby localities and could be expected in future collections from Lundy.

Goniodoris castanea (Alder & Hancock, 1845). Known from the Irish Sea-Skomer Island and Milford Haven (Pembrokeshire) and S. Cornwall.

Okenia elegans (Leuckart, 1828). Known from Skomer Island and Milford Haven (Pembrokeshire) and S. Cornwall.

Onchidoris bilamellata (L. 1767) (= *O. fusca*). Known from Pembrokeshire, the Bristol Channel and S. Cornwall.

Onchidoris muricata (Müller, 1776). Known from Pembrokeshire, the Bristol Channel and S. Cornwall.

Adalaria proxima (Alder & Hancock, 1845). Known from the Bristol Channel.

Palio dubia (M. Sars, 1829) (= *Polycera dubia*). Known from Skomer Island (Pembrokeshire), the Gower Peninsula, N. and S. Cornwall.

Discodoris planata (Alder & Hancock, 1846) (= *Archidoris stellifera*, = *Geitodoris planata*). Known from Skomer Island (Pembrokeshire) and S. Cornwall.

Jorunna tomentosa (Cuvier, 1804). Known from Skomer Island (Pembrokeshire), N. Devon and S. Cornwall.

Trinchesia amoena (Alder & Hancock, 1845) (= *Cuthona amoena*). Known from Skomer Island (Pembrokeshire), the Gower Peninsula, N. Devon and S. Cornwall.

Eubranchus farrani (Alder & Hancock, 1844). Known from Skomer Island (Pembrokeshire), N. Devon, N. and S. Cornwall.

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