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SCHIZOPORELLA UNICORNIS—A BRYOZOAN NEW TO
CANADA.

D. PELLUET and F. R. HAYES.

Zoological Laboratory, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

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ABSTRACT.

Two colonies of *Schizoporella unicornis*, growing on a stone, were collected from the rocky coast at Eastern Passage, N. S., at low tide level, on July 22, 1935. This constitutes the first record for this form in Canada, although its distribution ranges from the Arctic Ocean to the southern Atlantic Ocean. An illustration is given emphasizing the characteristic features of this Bryozoan, which differs slightly from the typical southern form.

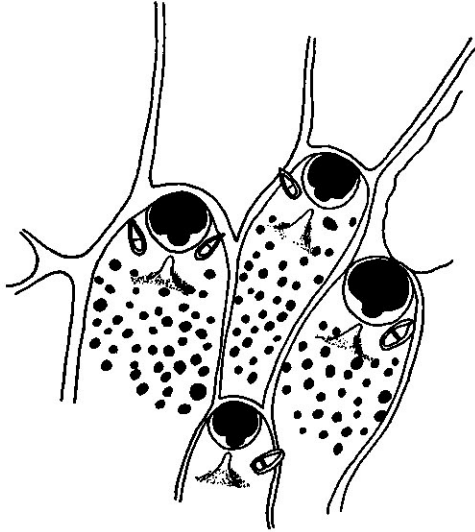
The marine invertebrate fauna of the Nova Scotian coast has been investigated at various periods, starting with Sir William Dawson, who collected from 1835-1882. Complete lists of the animals were never published but scattered references to existing forms occur in his papers on geology. In 1873, the Challenger Expedition carried out dredging operations off the coast of Nova Scotia and the results were published in the zoological reports of the expedition. In addition to these, several American collectors compiled check lists of the marine fauna.

In 1901 J. F. Whiteaves of the Geological Survey of Canada published the most complete check list of marine invertebrates of Eastern Canada and this is still the most useful reference for a collector in this region. More recently the publication of the Biological Survey of the Mount Desert Region¹ is of interest, since the marine fauna of that

¹ Procter. "Mount Desert Region Survey" Wistar Institut. Press. 1933.

region of the coast is very similar to that of Nova Scotia. In that publication, the Bryozoa have been reported by Dr. R. C. Osburn.

In a series of collections of marine invertebrates which was made this summer, in the region of Halifax harbour, it was



Schizoporella Unicornis.

not surprising that most of the animals could be identified as forms already listed by Whiteaves or by the Mount Desert Survey. It was with some degree of pleasure that at least one form, viz., *Schizoporella unicornis*, was collected which was not listed by Whiteaves and concerning which Osburn says: "On the Atlantic coast of North America it occurs abundantly from Cape Cod to Florida, and it has been reported from Greenland waters a number of times and from other places in the Arctic, so it is difficult to explain why it seems to run out north of Cape Cod and why it has not been recorded for Eastern Canada." Osburn notes also that *Schizoporella unicornis* is rare in the Mount Desert Region,

only one colony having been found. Pratt², in his "Manual of Common Invertebrate Animals" gives the distribution of Schizoporella as "South Carolina to Massachusetts Bay," as well as a drawing of the animal, which shows some slight differences from the Eastern Passage specimen.

To make certain that there was no mistake in identification, the rock was sent to Dr. Osburn, who confirmed the genus and species; adding, in a letter, that this colony differed slightly from the more southern form. The illustration, which is a somewhat diagrammatic representation of the details of the anatomy, will serve to emphasize its characteristic form, particularly the cylindrical shape of the zooecia, and the unilaminar zoarium, which constitutes the difference between this form and the normal one described by Osburn.

² Pratt. "*Manual of Common Invertebrate Animals*", Blakiston, Phila. 1935.