BRYOZOA IN THE PAPERS AND COLLECTIONS OF DR. J. E. GUNNERUS

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I have elsewhere given an account of the importance of Dr. J. E. Gunnerus as a naturalist, especially as a zoologist. Thus I pointed out that his most important zoological works were his descriptions of Norwegian corals and sharks. I will now give some additional notes on his mention of Bryozoa, which in his time were reckoned among the corals. — Gunnerus sometimes sent animals and plants to Carl v. Linné, who expressed his opinion about the objects. In a letter to Gunnerus (Upsala, 29/1 1767) Linné wrote: «Flustra pilosa är wisserligen den öfwersände ramulus» [The branch sent is certainly Flustra pilosa].

I take it for granted that the species mentioned by Linné is not a Flustra in the modern sense. No doubt, Flustra pilosa = Electra pilosa LIN. This species commonly occurs on Laminaria and other algae, and the colonies are sometimes arising in branches.

In 1768 Gunnerus described some corals, in the 4th volume of «Det kgl. norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter». As nr. 3 (I. c. p. 59—62, tab. I, fig. 6) he mentions a species, Millepora larandicornis, which was identified with a form described by Dr. E. Pontoppidan in the following manner: «En liden artig Coral med flade Grene, forestillende accurat Takkerne paa en Hjortes eller rettere et Renisdys Hoved.» [A small peculiar coral with flat branches representing the antlers on the head of a red-deer or rather of a reindeer]. Gunnerus also called attention to the fact, that the same species was described by H. Strøm. From the cited paper by Gunnerus it is seen (I. c. p. 62) that samples of this species were sent to Linné, who declared that he called it Cellepora pumicosa and at the same time made known that he separa-

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2 Dr. Hj. Broch Coelenterates in the papers of J. E. Gunnerus. D. kgl. n. vid. selsk. skr. 1917, nr. 4. Trondhjem, 1918.
3 Norges naturlige Historie, I, p. 258, nr. 5 and 6, tab. 14, figs. B, C. Kjøbenhavn, 1752.
4 Sondmors Beskrivelse, I, p. 142, litt. y Soroe, 1762.
ted *Cellepora* as a new genus from *Millepora*. From the figures in the papers of Pontoppidan and Gunnerus I have concluded that *Millepora tarandicornis* Gunn. = *Cellepora pumicosa* Lin. is not a *Cellepora* in the modern sense. This conclusion I now find verified, as in the collections of Gunnerus there is a specimen labelled *Cellepora pumicosa* which is identical with *Porella compressa* Sowerby. In Gunnerus' paper on Norwegian corals there is also mentioned a similar specimen with round branches (l. c. p. 60). This is drawn as tab. I, fig. 7. The author supposed this to be a juvenile form of his *tarandicornis*, but in all probability it is *Porella lavis* Fleming.

In Gunnerus' collections there is a veritable *Cellepora*, which is labelled *C. ramulosa* Lin. I have examined the specimen, and found it to be *Cellepora tuberosa* D'Orbigny, which has in later times been separated from *C. ramulosa*. As nr. 6 Gunnerus described a species which he called *Millepora causia*. It shows some likeness to *Lichenopora hispida* Fleming but in stead of the bordering lamina in *L. hispida* there are in *M. causia* small horizontal tubes drawn in the margin of the zoarium. The basal wall of the colony, moreover (l. c. pl. IV, fig. 10) does not agree with the basis of *L. hispida*. Thus the identity is doubtful. In the collections from Gunnerus' time there are specimens of another form of cyclostomatous Bryozoa, viz *Hornera lichenoides* Lin. These are neither labelled nor mentioned in the papers of the learned bishop, allthough the species was described and figured by Dr. E. Pontoppidan. The last mentioned author had also, in the cited work, given a description with figure of a *Retepora*. This species was identified by Gunnerus with *Retepora (Millepora) cellulosa* Lin., which is quite correct. Here, however, it should be remarked, that a species, *Retepora beaniana* King, has been separated from *R. cellulosa* and the forms of Pontoppidan and Gunnerus are identical with *R. beaniana*. This I conclude from the fact, that in Gunnerus' collections there is a specimen labelled *Millepora cellulosa*, which is just the same as *R. beaniana*. In this species Gunnerus observed the zooceliai apertures, which he believed to communicate with the dwellings of the animals.

Dr. J. E. Gunnerus had a private collection of naturalia. This was bought in the year after his death by a rich merchant, H. Meincke, who presented the collection to the scientific society of

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3. L. c. p. 258, nr. 9, tab. 14, fig. F.
4. D. kgl. n. vid. selsk. skr., vol. 4 (1768), p. 77, pl. 3, fig. 1, litt. d, e, f, g and fig. 3.
Trondhjem. The printed catalogue\textsuperscript{1} of this collection still exists, and as nr. 91 is noted: «En Samling af Madreporis, Flustris, Tubelariis, Corallinis.» In the catalogue of M. L. Wittrup\textsuperscript{2} (1779) we also find (p. 88) some species of Millepora and Cellepora.

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\textsuperscript{1} Fortegnelse over Hr. Doet. Johan Ernst Gunneri Natural-Samling, som ved offentlig Auction bliver bortsolgt i Septembri 1774 udi hans Gaard i Trondhjem. Trondhjem, 1774.

\textsuperscript{2} Catalogus Librorum atqve Rerum naturalium. Niderosiae, 1779.