

**GUIDE TO THE AQUARIUM
OF THE ZOOLOGICAL
STATION AT NAPLES**

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Guide to the Aquarium of the Zoological Station at Naples by Various

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VARIOUS

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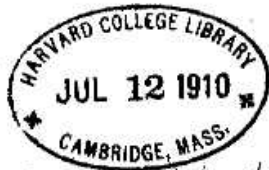
FOURTH EDITION
WITH 175 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Naples - Stazione zoologica

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From the collection of
George W. Peckham

PART FIRST.

LIST OF THE CONTENTS OF EACH TANK.

The Aquarium contains only marine animals and plants.
All have been found in the bay of Naples.

In the ensuing list only the most remarkable of the animals and plants are mentioned; the description given is purposely couched in colloquial language, being designed to convey, if possible, in a few words a sufficient impression of the animal to lead to its identification. The asterisk (*) before a name signifies that the animal does not occur at all seasons of the year.

The ascending streams of silvery bubbles in the tanks are the air drawn in by the sea-water, which is always being pumped in from dark tanks under the aquarium. Those animals and plants which are found near the upper part of a tank, will be seen double, owing to the reflection against the surface of the water. All the tanks, but especially, perhaps, Nos. 1, 3, 9, and 20, gain enormously by being seen in the sunlight between 12 and 2 o'clock.

On the walls of most tanks will be seen the white tubes of *Ciona* (compare tank 4), the colonies of *Botryllus* (p. 85) and other Compound Ascidiæ, and a little white Sponge (p. 55, fig. 159). These grow and breed in the water of the aquarium, attaching themselves to all suitable surfaces. In most tanks are swarms of tiny, reddish-brown Opossum-shrimps (p. 74). — In comparing the Fishes with the figures in the Guide, it must be remembered that in many species the dorsal fin nearest the head is not visible except when erected (often for defence); notice, as an example, *Labrax* (fig. 55) in tank 10. — The visitor must not rashly ascribe the power of walking about to Sponges, Tunicates,

Anemones, etc., which he may find moving among the rocks in various tanks. After seeing tank 23 he will be prepared to trace such vagaries to the little crab which is their cause.

Enquiries of any kind may be made of the attendant.

Tank Nr. 1.

Containing exclusively **Echinoderms** (p. 63).

1. **Starfishes** or "five-fingers", with five (rarely more) creeping arms: *Echinaster* (fig. 2), red and slender-armed; *Luidia*

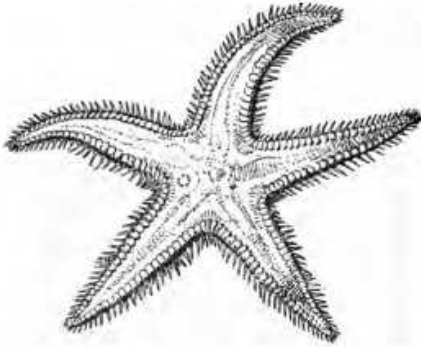


Fig. 1. *Astropecten aurantiacus*,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size. p. 65.

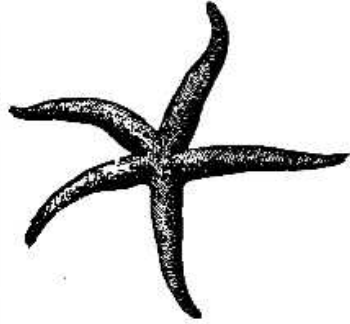


Fig. 2. *Echinaster sepositus*,
 $\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size. p. 65.

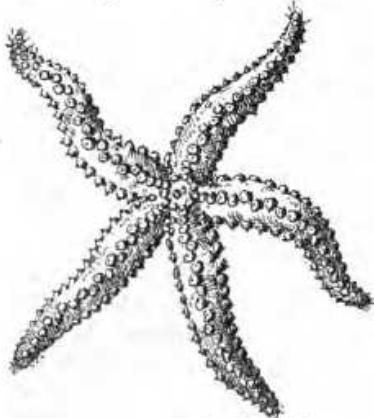


Fig. 3. *Asterias glacialis*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. p. 65.

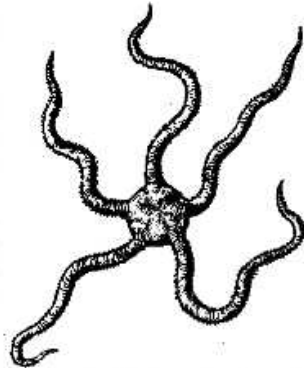


Fig. 4. *Ophioderma longicauda*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. p. 65.

(fig. 6), much larger and generally with seven arms; *Asterias* (fig. 3), large and greenish, with pointed knobs; *Astropecten* (fig. 1), with points like little tusks fringing the arms; *Palmipes*, arms webbed, like a pentagonal piece of brick-red paper.

2. **Brittle-stars**, with five (rarely six) arms, thinner and more snake-like than the starfishes, round body like a thick half-penny (*Ophioderma*, fig. 4).
3. **Feather-stars** (*Antedon*, fig. 5), mostly holding by their backs to dead coral-stems (*Antipathes*, see tank 21) in the centre of the tank; they are yellow or red and have ten plumed arms.

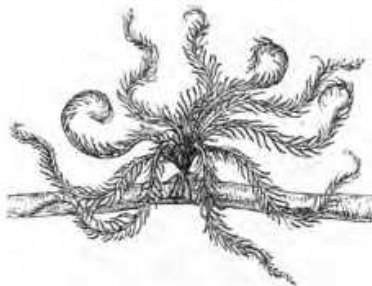


Fig. 5. *Antedon rosacea*,
attached to a branch of *Antipathes*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. pag. 65.

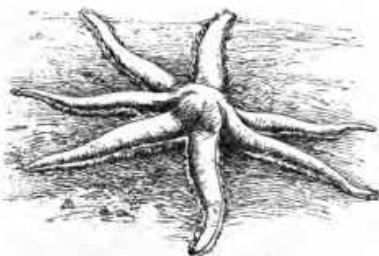


Fig. 6. *Luidia ciliaris*,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size. pag. 65.

4. **Sea-urchins**, globular or bun-shaped, covered with spines. *Sphaerechinus* (fig. 7), generally purplish, spines tipped white; *Echinus* (p. 65), eight to ten inches across, spines white; *Dorocidaris* (fig. 8), pink with knobs, bearing a few strong, stick-like spines.

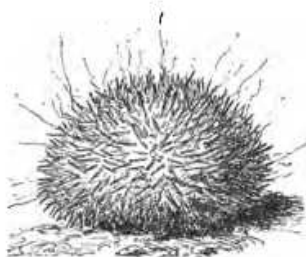


Fig. 7. *Sphaerechinus granularis*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. p. 65.

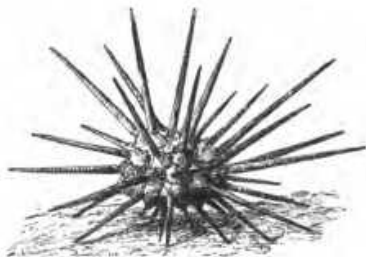


Fig. 8. *Dorocidaris papillata*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. The sucker-feet are not
visible. p. 65.

5. **Sea-cucumbers**, slug-shaped bodies, covered with pointed suckers. The delicate brown feathery undergrowth will be seen to be the tentacles of numerous sea-cucumbers (*Cucumaria*, fig. 9), adhering to the rocks; each has ten tentacles round its mouth, in crawling they are retracted; in the larger species (*Holothuria*, fig. 10) which is black, they are not obvious: *Stichopus* (fig. 11) is reddish, a foot long, and flat.

Fig. 9. *Cucumaria Planci*,
on a stone, with out-
stretched tentacles,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. p. 65.

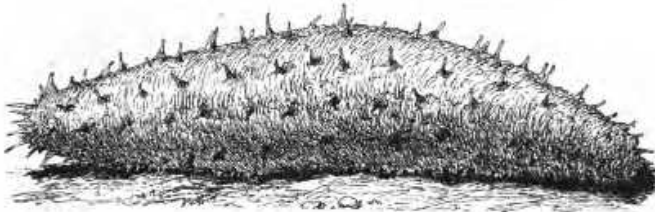
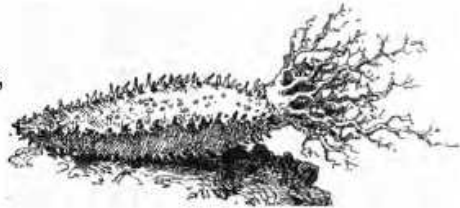


Fig. 10. *Holothuria tubulosa*,
 $\frac{1}{8}$ nat. size. p. 65.



Fig. 11. *Stichopus regalis*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. p. 66.

The starfishes, sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers adhere to the glass or rock by numerous suckers, with which they crawl (for details v. p. 64), the brittle-stars move by wriggling, the feather-stars can swim.

Tank Nr. 2.

Fishes: Sea-crow (*Corvina*, fig. 57), dark-coloured, dark lower fins. *Boz* (fig. 12 and 13), silver with golden lines. *Oblata* (fig. 14), silver, with a black root to its tail. These all feed on the green alga, the lettuce sea-weed (*Ulva lactuca*) at the bottom of the tank.

Fig. 12. *Boz boops*,
1/2 nat. size. p. 97.

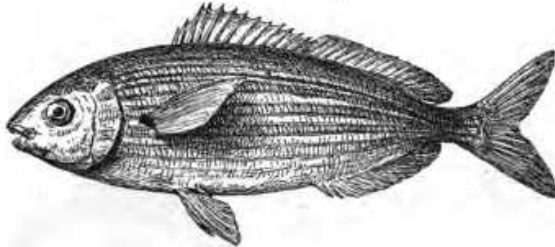
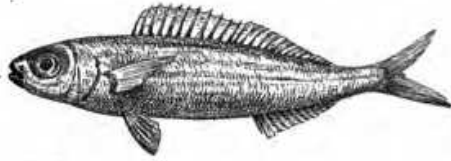


Fig. 13. *Boz salpa*,
1/2 nat. size. p. 97.

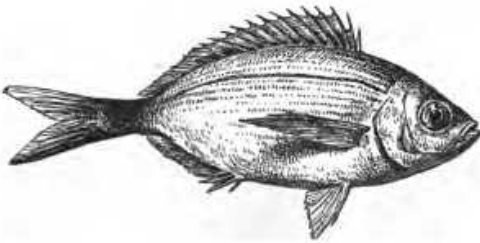


Fig. 14.
Oblata melanura,
1/2 nat. size. p. 97.

Tank Nr. 3.

Containing **Mollusks.**

1. **Cephalopods** (p. 76). *Squid or Calmar (*Loligo*, fig. 15), delicate, transparent, and fish-like, with large eyes, swimming up and down the tank.