

and the presence of about 25 prominent cirri around the margin of the adhesive disc. A description of the urceolarian, which is regarded as a new species, will appear elsewhere.

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FAUNAL SURVEY

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A faunal survey of the marine animals of the Mt. Desert region was first carried out under the sponsorship of W. P. Proctor (Biological Survey of the Mt. Desert Region, part 5; Wistar Press 1933). The mollusks had been treated earlier by D. Blaney (List of Shell-Bearing Mollusca of Frenchman's Bay, Maine; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1940) vol. 32:23-42). Since then much additional and new information has been regularly added by the research staff of the laboratory, some of which has been subsequently reported in the Bulletin. In view of the need for a more thorough knowledge of the availability of animals for embryological, physiological and biochemical research, the staff of the laboratory has in recent years been concerned with a gradual inventory of the composition of the local fauna, its abundance and its collectibility. This survey is now mostly completed.

The sheltered waters around the laboratory support some scientifically useful and easily collected material. This material is listed below and marked (§); some useful material from the outer Frenchmans Bay and from the Blue Hill Bay is also included and marked (*).

EMBRYOLOGY: §Hydractinia echinate, §Cerebratulus fuscus, §Crepidula fornicata, §Littorina littorea, §Dendronotus frondosus, §Mytilus edulis, §Spirorbis borealis, §Idothea baltica, §Marinogammarus sp., §Asterias vulgaris, §Asterias forbesi, §Echinarachnius parma, §Fundulus heteroclitus.

PHYSIOLOGY and BIOCHEMISTRY: §Clava leptostyla, §Campanularia flexuosa, §Sertularia pumila, §Lineus sp., §Trachydermon ruber, §Acmaea testudinalis, §Littorina littorea, §Buccinum undatum, §Thais lapillus, §Ensis directus, §Mytilus edulis, §Modiolus modiolus, §Mya arenaria, §Pecten magellanicus (§Anodonta cataracta, §Elliptio complanatus - freshwater forms from lakes on the island), §Nereis virens, §Glycera dibranchiata, §Nephtys caeca, §Polydora ciliata, §Amphitrite brunnea, §Balanus balanoides, §Homarus americanus, §Crago septemspinus, §Pagurus bernhardus v. acadianus, §Cancer borealis, §Asterias vulgaris and forbesi, §Ophiopholis aculeata, §Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis, §Echinarachnius parma, §Cucumaria frondosa, §Chirodota laevis, §Halocynthia pyriformis, §Molgula siphonalis, §Myxine glutinosa, §Squalus acanthias, §Lophius piscatorius, §Anguilla rostrata (Beaver Pd.), §Ictalurus nebulosus (Beaver Pd.).

The bottom of the inner Frenchmans Bay, and especially the Eastern Bay in the laboratory vicinity seems to have changed considerably since BLANEY's and PROCTOR's surveys. Nucula and Yoldia species, as well as polychaetes and some other forms were reported by them as extremely abundant in all sampled soft bottoms, whereas they now are remarkably scarce. The reason may be sought in the increased building activity around the bay, with associated increase in summer population and water pollution. These forms now have to be collected from other shores of the island and brought by truck to the laboratory.