

Gunneria

74

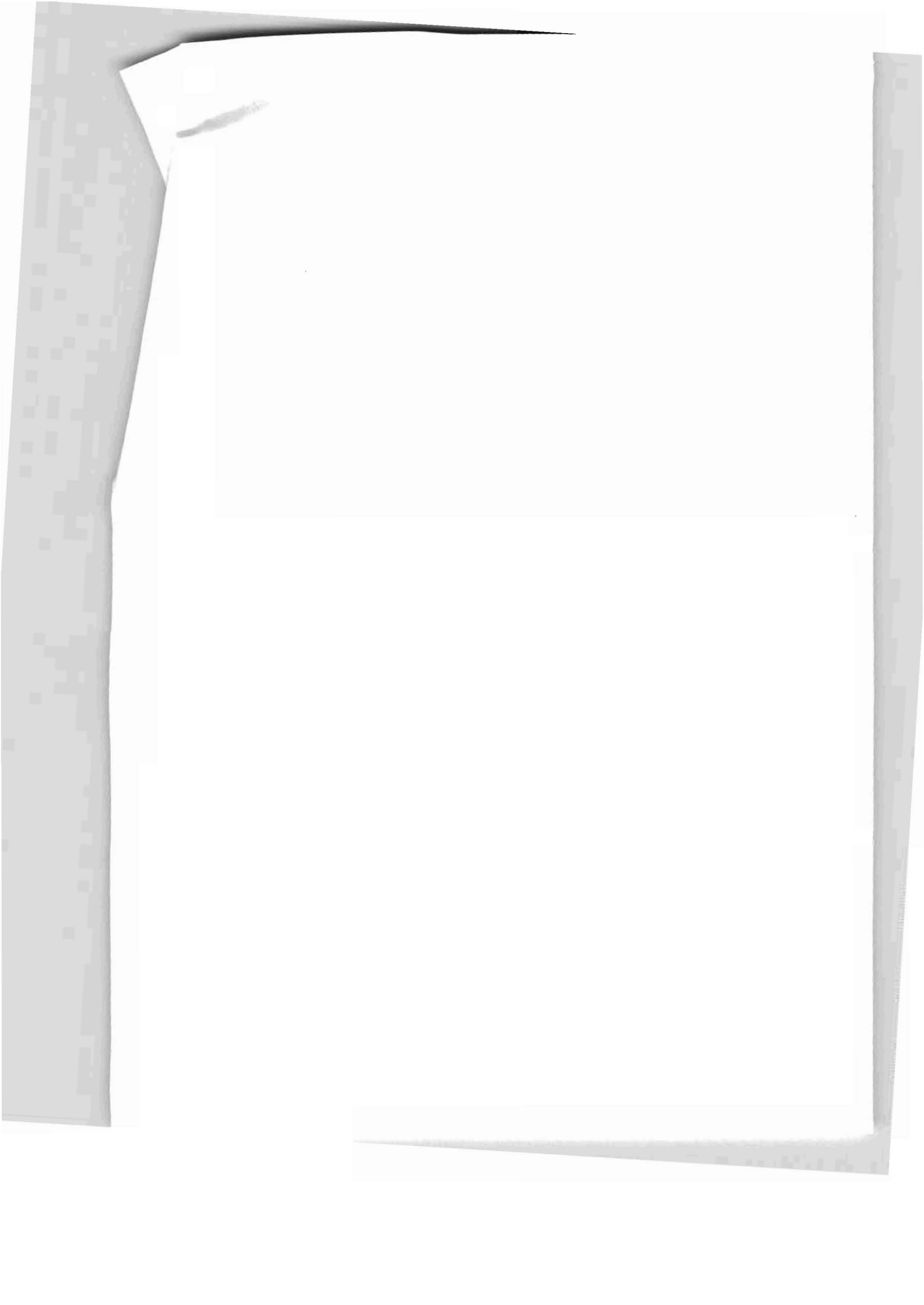
Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige
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Torkild Bakken

**A CATALOGUE OF THE TYPE SPECIMENS OF PROTOZOANS,
INVERTEBRATES AND FISH IN THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL
HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, NTNU**

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ABSTRACT

Bakken, T. 1999. A catalogue of the type specimens of protozoans, invertebrates and fish in the Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, NTNU. *Gunneria* 74: 1-38.

This catalogue gives a review of the zoological type material deposited in the Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology. The museum dates back to the eighteenth century but the main collections are from the twentieth century. A considerable portion of the type material originates from «The Norwegian Scientific Expedition to Tristan da Cunha 1937-1938». The collections consist of marine organisms except for two species of Hymenoptera (Insecta).

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INTRODUCTION

Johan Ernst Gunnerus was appointed bishop to the Diocese of Trondhjem in 1758. He had a profound interest in natural history and was an avid collector. During visits to the central and northern areas of Norway he collected specimens and also encouraged his colleagues and others to collect material and send it to him. In 1760 Gunnerus founded «Det Trondhjemske Selskab» (The Society of Trondhjem), together with Principal Gerhard Schöning and Councillor Peter F. Suhm. A few years later (1767) the society received Royal recognition and became «Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab» (The Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters). The Society's journal, «Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter», which produced its first volume in 1761 is still published today. The material collected by Gunnerus or sent to him by others was thoroughly examined, judging from his exchange of letters with Carl von Linné (Amundsen 1976). Today only a few insects and marine invertebrates remain from Gunnerus' time, and these are on display in the public sections of the Museum. His herbarium is kept separately within the Museum Herbarium (Krovoll & Nettelbladt 1985).

After Gunnerus' death in 1773 very little work was done in natural history until Vilhelm Storm came to the Society in 1856. Storm continued some of the studies Gunnerus had started, but he is particularly regarded as a pioneer of the marine research of the Trondheimsfjord. He kept up this work after his retirement until his death in 1913. During the period 1876 to 1908, Curator of botany Mikael Fossli made a huge collection of coralline algae which is stored in the Museum. This collection has been reviewed by Woelkerling (1993). Storm was succeeded by Ole Nordgård who became a curator in 1906, a position he held until he died in 1931. During this period he was also Director of the Trondhjem Biological Station. The station itself was established in 1900 and was kept as a separate institution until 1951, when it became part of the Museum. Hjalmar Broch was a young researcher and had recently specialised in marine invertebrates when he came to the Society as curator in 1910. He worked closely with Nordgård until 1920 when he was offered a position as Professor at the University of Oslo. Broch was then replaced by Carl Dons, who was employed as curator at «Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Museet» (The Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters, the Museum). This became the Museum's official name after a reorganisation in the Society in 1926. In 1984, the Museum was included as a part of the University, and its name changed yet again, this time to «Vitenskapsmuseet» (VM) (Museum of Natural History and Archaeology).

In 1931, after Nordgård's death, Carl Dons also took the position as Director of the Trondhjem Biological Station. He held these positions until his death in 1949. Nordgård, Broch and Dons made valuable contributions to the knowledge of marine life. They all had their specialities but nevertheless worked in several fields. This is obvious from the list of type material where one or other of them is

often cited as collector and/or author. Their numerous cruises with R/V «Gunnerus», as well as Dons' work in the littoral zone, showed the Trondheimsfjord to be a particularly interesting locality for several animal phyla. The Trondheimsfjord and the immediate coastal waters represent the type locality for a number of taxa. A considerable part of the material in the collections of marine invertebrates at the Museum was sampled during the time of Nordgård, Broch and Dons, and this is also true for material in the type collection. However, there is remarkable little material left from the early period when Storm was at the Society, probably due to losses.

Another zoologist who made a valuable contribution to marine science was Erling Sivertsen. He came to the Museum as a curator in 1937, and the same year he joined «The Norwegian Scientific Expedition to Tristan da Cunha 1937-1938» as the expedition's only zoologist. Sivertsen was appointed Director of the Museum in 1948, and in 1958 Professor of Zoology. He ended his scientific career with a major publication on isopods from the Tristan da Cunha material (Sivertsen & Holthuis 1980). A large part of the material for this work is deposited at VM. In recent years material sampled by the R/V «Harry Borthen I» has also been published as type material by scientists who have visited the Museum.

During the last three years, the collections of marine invertebrates at VM have been subject to reorganisation in anticipation of its registration in a database. Some of the material in the main collections was labelled with the name of a taxa followed by a «n.sp.». There is reason to believe that this is type material, even if it is not labelled as such. This material is now stored in the type collection and included in this catalogue.

In this catalogue of zoological type material, the text on the original labels has been used as the main source of information. Under the caption «Text on label» this information is reprinted. Thus text and the information itself is scarce in many cases, likewise there will be orthographic errors and abbreviations. These paragraphs do not include information added by me. As the information from the original labels are used, this will mean that valid taxonomic names are not always used in the text. In such cases I have added, under «Remarks», notes on revisions and valid names. Unfortunately this is not the case for all taxa, the Protozoa especially have proved difficult to revise. Labels often lacked crucial information, e.g. data on sampling and whether it is type material or not. The labels are often written in Norwegian or Danish, which limits the use of the information by many researchers. When necessary therefore, I have provided translations [in square brackets]. Some material is only labelled «n.sp.» or in other cases «Type», «Type-eksemplar» or abbreviations of the last term. In many instances it is not clear whether it is a holotype, paratype or other kind of type. In cases where several specimens were labelled as types, they should be regarded as syntypes. In other cases where it is difficult to determine the kind of type the material represents, the determination should be left to a specialist on the specific group. Concerning the question of types, the reader should refer to Chapter XVI in the «International

code of zoological nomenclature» (ICZN 1985). In some jars with type material, there is a label which says «Type?». There are reasons to believe that these labels have been put there by somebody other than the person who originally identified the material. This is probably the case for all the labels marked in such a way in the material from «The Norwegian Scientific Expedition to Tristan da Cunha, 1937-38».

In taxonomic research the type locality is of considerable importance, especially in cases where the type material has been lost. I have therefore included a map of the central part of Norway (Fig. 1) and a map of the Trondheimsfjord (Fig. 2). The area covered by these maps represents the type localities for most of the material described in this catalogue, except for that originating from the Tristan da Cunha expedition.

Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 8) wrote that all of the holotypes, and most of the other type material of the marine isopods described from Tristan da Cunha, are deposited in VM. Unfortunately, it seems that some of this material is missing from the VM collections. Duplicates (including paratypes) have been placed in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (NMNH).

Some material presented in this catalogue is probably not type material. In the list below, they are the specimens catalogued as Foraminifera (Protozoa) and *Raja nidrosiensis* Collett, 1882. In addition to these, a cardboard box containing two dry specimens labelled *Madrepora virginea* are described as types in the old lists kept with the type collection. *Madrepora virginea* is listed as a chresonym of *Stylaster gemmascens* (Esper, 1794) by Zibrowius & Cairns (1992: 79). It is unlikely that our material consists of types (Boschma 1955; Zibrowius & Cairns 1992).

The type material has not been given a reference number or other markings. However, all the type material is stored as a separate collection, except for the paratypes of *Ensis arcuatus* var. *norvegicus* van Urk, 1964 which is stored within the main collection of dry material.

For protozoans and invertebrates, the taxa are presented in the order of their systematic relationships; higher categories such as phyla, classes and orders follow Brusca & Brusca (1990). For inferior categories taxa are listed alphabetically. The number of higher categories is kept as low as possible for the sake of simplicity, however, it means that the use of categories is not consistent in different phyla.

The following abbreviations for institutions are used in the list:

VM - Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim

MNHG - Museum of Natural History, Gothenburg

NMNH - National Museum of Natural History, Leiden

SMNH - Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm
ZMUB - Zoological Museum, University of Bergen
ZMUC - Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen
ZMUO - Zoological Museum, University of Oslo
ZMUT - Zoological Museum, University of Tromsø

A catalogue like this will only be up to date for a short time, as type material continues to be deposited in the Museum at irregular intervals. It is our intention that the material in the type collection should be available, together with the other databases, on the Museum's homepages on the Internet in the future (<http://www.ntnu.no/vmuseet/>).

1 LIST OF TYPE SPECIMENS

1.1 PROTOZOA

SARCOMASTIGOPHORA

FORAMINIFERA

Text on label: Foraminifer [foraminiferan]
Rørvik; 11/7 1938; litoral [littoral].

Remarks: Three thin plates of concrete, dry. Includes a label which reads: «probably type material?». No other information is given. Rørvik is on the Norwegian coast at 64° 52' N. The written information on both the plates and the box is in Carl Dons' handwriting. He most likely collected the material himself, and we assume that he did not have time to examine the material fully.

CILIOPHORA

Folliculina Lamarck, 1816

Text on label: *Folliculina* amp. & I [or J] n.sp.
Gibostad III; Dyp: 50 m; Dato: 29/5 1912; C. Dons.

Remarks: These are in a jar containing bivalves (Pectinidae). The label does not contain information related to any kind of type material. Carl Dons (1913) gave a systematic review of *Folliculina*, where he described *Parafolliculina amphora* (pp. 83-90). In the description of the distribution of this species he wrote: «Gibostad: Die *Pecten*-Bank Juli 1910, 30-40 m., auf *Delesseria*, nicht häufig. Ibid. Mai 1912, 30-40 m., auf kleinen *Pecten islandicus*, verhältnismässig häufig». This is in accordance with the labelling of the material. Gibostad is on the Norwegian coast on the island Senja at 69° 20' N, 18° 02' E.

Podocyathus excavatus Dons, 1938

Text on label: *Podocyathus excavata* [sic] nova species C. Dons determ. 1926.
Folden XIII b; 2-7 m; 1/8 1923; T. Soot-Ryen.

Remarks: Published in Dons (1938d: 169-171). The material is in a jar containing several species of hydroids and bryozoans, together with a label listing these species (including «*Podocyathus excavata* [sic] nova species») No other labels with information of type material are present. The Folden fjord is north of Bodø at 67° 36' N, 14° 38' E.

Vaginicola oviformis Dons, 1948

Text on label: Tristan da Cunha Exp., Nightingale; 8/2-38; st. 113; 0 m.

Remarks: Published by Dons (1948: 11). Consists of three microscope slides, without written information (in Dons' material of protozoans from the Tristan da Cunha Expedition), but they probably contain this species as the slides represent the only material from station 113. The species was detailed in Dons as «found on an ascidian?».

1.2 PORIFERA

Crella jaegerskioldi Alander, 1937

Text on label: *Crella jaegerskioldi* Alander

Holotype; Frøyfjorden s. om [south of] Titran; 200-170 m; 27/6 1936; blå spongie [blue sponge].

Remarks: Published in Alander (1937b: 72-73).

Frøyfjorden is the sound between the islands Hitra and Frøya on the coast off the Trondheimsfjord.

Hymedesmia dons Alander, 1937

Text on label: *Hymedesmia dons* Alander

Holotype; Trondheimsfjorden, Røberg; 350 m; 16/6 1936; leg.: L.A.J. [L. A. Jägerskiöld].

Remarks: Published in Alander (1937a: 68-69).

Hymedesmia ebria Alander, 1937

Text on label: *Hymedesmia ebria* Alander

Holotype; Trondheimsfjorden N. om [north of] Storfosen; 210-180 m; 17.6.1936; L.A. Jägerskiöld coll.

Remarks: Published in Alander (1937a: 69-70). The original label gives inaccurate information on the locality as the island Storfosen is situated off the Trondheimsfjord (Fig. 1).

Hymoxenia inflata Alander, 1937

Text on label: *Hymoxenia inflata* Alander

Del av holotyp [part of holotype].
Trondheimsfjorden, Røberg; 20/9 1934; 201; coll.: L.A.J.

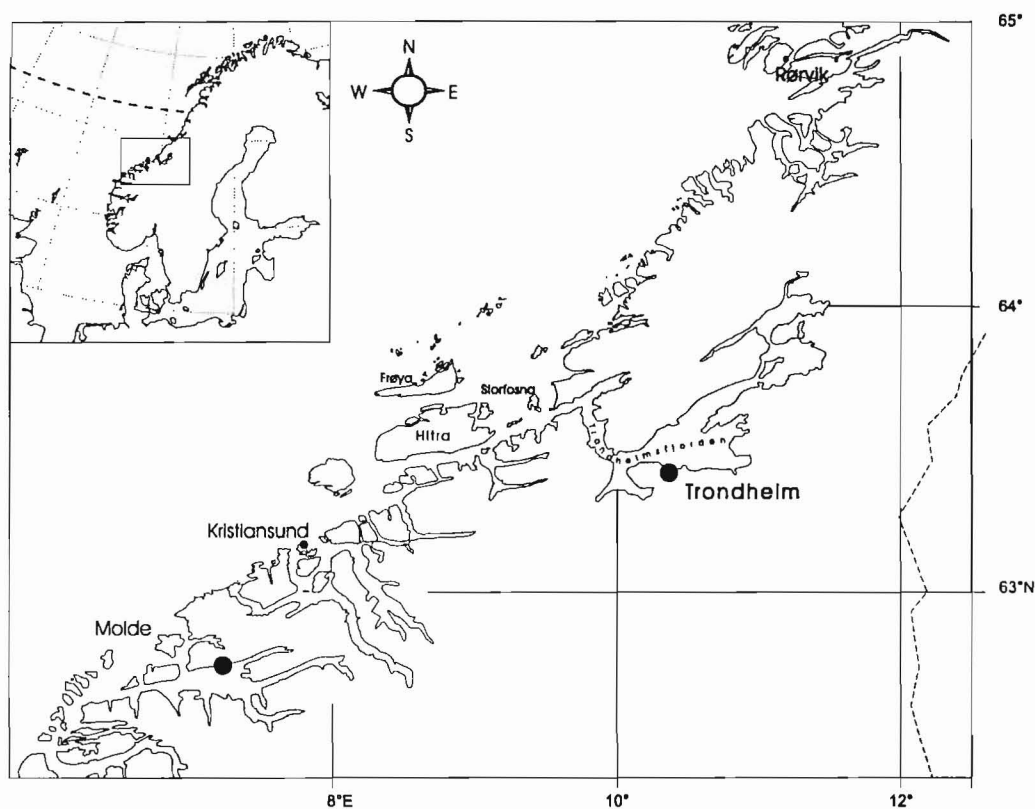


Fig. 1. Map of the central part of Norway showing some of the type localities mentioned in the text. The island of Storfosna (often spelt Storfosen) is erroneously indicated as being located within the Trondheimsfjord on some labels (map by Jo Forthun).

Remarks: Published in Alander (1937b: 72); according to Alander the other part of the holotype is in MNHG.

***Trachyopsilla glaberrima* Burton, 1931**

Text on label: *Trachyopsilla glaberrima* Burton

Holotype; Eidsbotn, østre bredd [eastern shore] Skogn, N.Tr.f.; 4/10 1911; 6 m; Leirbund [clay].

Remarks: Published in Burton (1931: 139).

Eidsbotn is a landlocked shallow bay near Skogn in the inner part of the Trondheimsfjord.

1.3 CNIDARIA

ANTHOZOA

OCTOCORALLIA

Anthelia fallax Broch, 1912

Text on label: *Anthelia fallax* n.spec.

Hj. Broch det. 1911; 10.

Remarks: Label with «Uttørket [dry] 1967».

Text on label: *Anthelia fallax* nov.spec.

Hj. Broch det. 1911; *Clavularia arctica* K&D [Koren & Danielssen]; Røberg, Trondhjemsfjord; 35; 56;.

Text on label: *Anthelia fallax* nov.spec.

Hj. Broch det 1911; *Clavularia arctica*.

Remarks: Published by Broch (1912a: 13-17). The material consists of three samples in three different jars as described above. A jar with specimens of this species labelled in the same way as the present material is kept at ZMUC. This is probably a branch of one of the samples listed above, made by Broch as a duplicate.

Paramuricea kuekenthali Broch, 1912

Text on label: *Paramuricea kükenthali* n.sp.

Hj. Broch det 1912; Skarnsundet; 200-140 m; Korallbund [coral substrate]; 20/7 1911; Broch; 68 [or 89].

Text on label: *Paramuricea kükenthali* n.sp.

Hj. Broch det 1912; *Paramuricea placomus* Linn.; Trondhjemsfjord.

Remarks: Published in Broch (1912b: 26-31). The material consists of two samples in two jars. *Paramuricea kuekenthali* Broch, 1912 is placed in the combination *Trachymuricea kuekenthali* by some authors (e.g. Carlgren 1945). Skarnsundet is a sound dividing the inner part of the Trondheimsfjord from the Beitstadfjord.

HEXACORALLIA

Edwardsia norvegica Carlgren, 1942

Text on label: *Edwardsia norvegica* n.sp. Carlgr.

Type-ex; Trondhjemsfjord, Galgenes, Rissa; 250-350 m; 4/8 1925; «Gunnerus».

Remarks: Published in Carlgren (1942: 60-61). The sample contains only one specimen, i.e. the holotype.

1.4 ANNELIDA

POLYCHAETA

Dysponetus bidentatus Day, 1954

Text on label: *Dysponetus bidentatus*

N.sp.-types

NSE 3.G; Day.

Remarks: Published in Day (1954: 6-8); who presents the results from an analysis of two polychaete collections in this paper. One collection was from the Norwegian Scientific Expedition to Tristan da Cunha (NSE) and the other was from an expedition to Tristan da Cunha organised by the University of Cape Town (UCT). In his paper Day marked material from the former expedition with NSE and material from the latter UCT. *Dysponetus bidentatus* material originates from NSE stations only.

Eulalia microoculata Pleijel, 1987

Text on label: *Eulalia microoculata*

Paratype

Trondheimsfjorden; 18/5 1965; wire 300 m.

Remarks: Published in Pleijel (1987: 28-29), giving type locality Røberg, Trondheimsfjord, Norway, 300-500 m depth. The holotype is in SMNH.

Harmothoe viridis Loshamn, 1981

Remarks: Published in Loshamn (1981: 7-8). Five tubes containing paratypes, all the details are given in Loshamn (1981). The holotype and some paratypes are in SMNH, other paratypes are in ZMUO, and ZMUB.

Bohuslän, on the west coast of Sweden is reported as the type locality.

Lumbrineris ater Bidekap, 1907

Text on label: *Lumbrineris ater* n.sp. Bidekap

Verrafjorden, v. [at] Stavrem skole [school]; 50-60 m; 9/8 1906; O. Nordgaard; 109; Drilonereis sp. I, Winsnes, rev. 1978.

Remarks: Published in Bidenkap (1907: 18). Verrafjorden (Verrasundet) is a branch of the Trondheimsfjord. The material was revised by Winsnes (1980), and she writes that the specimen concerned is lacking its anterior end and is difficult to designate. According to her note in the jar she has identified the specimen to «*Drilonereis* sp. (Arabellidae)». *Drilonereis* is today assigned to Oeonidae (Fauchald & Rouse 1997).

***Miroserpula inflata* Dons, 1930**

Text on label: *Miroserpula inflata*

Type-ekspl.

Røst; 13/6 1929; fjære [the littoral zone]; (fotografert) [photographed].

Remarks: Published in Dons (1930: 3-5). The material is preserved dry. Zibrowius (1969) gives a review of some genera in this family, and synonymizes *Miroserpula inflata* Dons, 1930 with *Chitinopoma serrula* (Stimpson, 1854). Røst is an island west of Bodø at 67° 30' N, 12° E.

***Neopolynoe paradoxa* (Storm, 1888)**

Text on label: Lectotype; *Eupolynoe paradoxa* (Storm) Bidenkap; Lectotype selected by M. Pettibone 1971; Røberg, Stadsbygd, S.Tr.f.; 73; 50.

Remarks: Details are given in Loshamn (1981: 10-11). Additional material is in ZMUO, ZMUB, ZMUT and ZMUC.

***Orbiniella minuta* Day, 1954**

Text on label: *Orbiniella minuta*

N.sp.-types

NSE 78.D; Day.

Remarks: Published in Day (1954: 22-23). Material from NSE stations at Tristan da Cunha as stated above.

***Oridia tristanensis* Day, 1954**

Text on label: *Oridia tristanensis*

N.sp.-types

NSE. 103.E; Day.

Remarks: Published in Day (1954: 29-31). Material from NSE stations at Tristan da Cunha.

Parapionosyllis brevicirra Day, 1954

Text on label: *Parapionosyllis brevicirra*

N.sp.-types
NSE. 88.P; Day.

Remarks: Published in Day (1954: 16). Material from NSE stations at Tristan da Cunha.

Phalacrostemma norvegicum Strømngren, 1971

Remarks: Published in Strømngren (1971: 1-3). The material consists of the holotype and two paratypes, in three separate tubes, and also seven microscope slides. Kirtley (1994) has revised the family and placed Strømngren's species in the combination *Mariansabellaria norvegica* (Strømngren, 1971). The type localities are on the Norwegian coast in the Bindalsfjord 65° 09' N, 12° 18' E and in the Kjellfjord 65° 11' N, 12° 04' E.

Proscoloplos cygnochaetus Day, 1954

Text on label: *Proscoloplos cygnochaetus*

N.sp.-types
Day.

Remarks: Published in Day (1954: 21-22). Material from Tristan da Cunha including both NSE and UCT stations, see above. Day does not state in his description whether the type is from a NSE or UCT station.

Spirorbis echinatus Wesenberg-Lund, 1953

Text on label: *Spirorbis echinatus* EW-L 1952

Paratype
Steinavær; 300-320 m; 26/7 1934; 528; E. Wesenberg-Lund.

Remarks: Published in Wesenberg-Lund (1953: 11-12). Wesenberg-Lund does not say where the holotype is deposited. Steinavær is in the Andfjord at 69° 15' N, 16° 30' E.

Syllis tristanensis Day, 1954

Text on label: *Syllis tristanensis*

N.sp.-types
NSE 78.D; Day.

Remarks: Published in Day (1954: 9-10). Specimen described from material originating from a NSE station, Tristan da Cunha.

Unciniseta swenanderi Bidekap, 1907

Text on label: *Unciniseta swenanderi* n.sp.

Utenfor [outside] Verrafjorden; 9/8 1906; 100 m.

Remarks: Published by Bidekap (1907: 16-17). Winsnes (1980) did not examine the material, but according to the description and drawings of the type she stated that the material consists of a posterior end of a *Lumbrineris* Blainville, 1828, and that the anterior end is missing.

OLIGOCHAETA

Adelodrilus cooki Erséus, 1978

Text on label: *Adelodrilus cooki* Erséus

Holotype, paratypes; (Oligochaeta, Tubificidae)

Trondheimsfjorden 63° 26,6' N, 09° 54,4' E; 17-30 m; coll. C. Erséus, 4 Aug 1976.

Remarks: Published in Erséus (1978: 137-138). The material consists of the holotype and four paratypes mounted on microscope slides.

Phalodrilus minutissimus Erséus, 1987

Text on label: *Phalodrilus minutissimus* Erséus

Holotype; Trondheimsfjorden, Rørvikgrund NW of Tautra 63° 35.6' N, 10° 32.0' E; 40-80 m; shell, gravel, sand and dead *Lophelia*; C. Erséus 2 Aug 1976.

Remarks: Published in Erséus (1987: 918-919).

Phalodrilus nidarosiensis Erséus, 1987

Text on label: *Phalodrilus nidarosiensis* Erséus

Holotype; Trondheimsfjorden, SSE of Røberg, 63° 28.5' N, 09° 43.6' E; 180-240 m; live and dead *Lophelia* with some silt and clay; C. Erséus 4 Aug 1976.

Remarks: Published in Erséus (1987: 919-920). Erséus later revised the genus *Phalodrilus* and placed *P. minutissimus* and *P. nidarosiensis* in the genus *Mexidrilus* Erséus, 1992 (Erséus 1992).

1.5 ARTHROPODA

PYCNOGONIDA

Austrodecus tristanense Stock, 1955

Text on label: *Austrodecus tristanensis* [sic] Stock

Holotype male

Allotype one female

Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale; 8/2 1938; st. 115; 35-55 m; Leg. E. Sivertsen.

Remarks: Published in Stock (1955: 5-7). The material includes three microscope slides. According to ICZN (1985: article 72A) the allotype is a paratype.

Pycnogonum sivertseni Stock, 1955

Text on label: *Pycnogonum sivertseni* Stock

Type-eksempl. Holotype male

Allotype one female.

Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale; 8/2 1938; st. 113; 0 m; Leg. E. Sivertsen.

Remarks: Published in Stock (1955: 7-10). The material also contains another tube with several specimens without label, and three microscope slides. As stated above the allotype is a paratype.

INSECTA

HYMENOPTERA

Alaptus globularis Sveum & Solem, 1980

Text on label: *Alaptus globularis* n.sp.

Remarks: The holotype and eight paratypes are mounted on microscope slides. The type locality is at VM's field station at Kongsvoll, Dovre. All details are given in Sveum & Solem (1980: 127-128).

Ooctonus dovrensis Solem & Sveum, 1980

Text on label: *Ooctonus dovrensis* n.sp.

Kongsvoll, Dovre.

Remarks: The specimens were collected at Kongsvoll, Dovre. The holotype is preserved in ethanol and so are 11 paratypes. Another 12 paratypes are mounted as microscope slides. Details are given in Solem & Sveum (1980: 274-275).

CRUSTACEA

COPEPODA

CALANOIDA

Stephos rustadi Strømgren, 1969

Text on label: Holotype,
Paratypes
Lysefjorden, Bergen.

Remarks: Published in Strømgren (1969: 1-5). The material consists of one tube containing the holotype, four tubes labelled paratype and 31 microscope slides.

HARPACTICOIDA

Donsiella limnoriae Stephensen, 1936

Text on label: *Donsiella limnoriae* K. St.
Cotypes
Trondheim 1/4 1931; på [on] *Limnoria*; C. Dons, 1-12-1934.

Remarks: Published in Stephensen (1936: 6-9). The material includes two tubes, and five microscope slides marked cotypes. Specimens labelled as «cotypes» are to be regarded as syntypes (ICZN 1985: art. 73b(i)).

CYCLOPOIDA

Cyclorhiza eteonicola Heegaard, 1942

Text on label: *Cyclorhiza eteonicola* Heegaard 1942
Type
Storfosen; litoral; 30/5 1941.

Remarks: Published in Heegaard (1942: 53-54). The other end of the label reads: «COTYPE Storfosen, fjæren [littoral] 29/6 1941». The label is in a jar containing two tubes, one of them include; two microtubes and a label reading: «Eteonica cyclorhizos Heegaard. TYPE på [on] Eteone longa (Fabr.) Storfosen v. Trondhjem 30/5 1941. C. Dons». The other tube appears to be empty. There are two syntypes present.

Scolecimorpha insignis G. O. Sars, 1926

Text on label: *Scolecimorpha insignis* G. O. Sars
Originalmateriale [Original material]

Geitstranda, Trondheimsfjord; Geitstranda, Trondheimsfjord, 21/7 1925, ca. 180 m, Frå [from] *Polycarpa pomaria*; Geitstranda, Trondheimsfjord, 21/7 1925, ca. 180 m, frå [from] *Polycarpa pomaria* (mellom kappa og kroppsveggen [between the mantle and the body wall]); Røberg 10/7 1925, frå *Polycarpa pomaria*.

Remarks: Published in Sars (1926: 3-10). Four tubes. The species described by Sars is said to be a parasite on the ascidian *Polycarpa pomaria* (Savigny, 1816). Sars did not say where the material is deposited, but the present material is probably the complete collection as both localities are represented. It is clear that someone other than G.O. Sars wrote the labels, since it is not in his handwriting and he did not use the term «frå» (Jon-Arne Sneli pers. commn).

CIRRIPEDIA

Cyphosaccus norvegicus Boschma, 1962

Text on label: *Cyphosaccus norvegicus* Boschma
Paratype

Remarks: Published by Boschma (1962a: 50-52; 1962b: 76-79). The present material consists of one specimen i.e. one of the five paratypes Boschma designated. He does not say where the other paratypes are deposited. Boschma sampled his type material at Hambora (near Agdenes) in the outer basin of the Trondheimsfjord. The holotype is kept in the NMNH (Høeg & Lützen 1985).

PALINURA

Jasus tristani Holthuis, 1963

Text on label: Paratypes: Tristan da Cunha; 131. st. 94, 0 m, 4/2 1938, 3 specimens; st. 101, 0 m, 5/2 1938 1 specimen; 122. st. 46, 0 m, 3/1 1938 1 specimen; 129. st. 113, 0 m, 9/2 1938, 2 specimens; 125. st. 80, 5-12 m, 25/2 1938, 1 specimen; 127. st. 49, 0 m, 4/1 1938, 7 specimens; 132. st. 169, 0 m, 4/3 1938, 2 specimens; 128. st. 153, 7-8 m, 24/2 1938, 1 specimen; 130. st. 3, 15/12 1937, 1 specimen; 126. st. 113, 0 m, 8/2 1938, 3 specimens; 123. st. 114, 0 m, 8/2 1938, 1 specimen; 135. st. 71, 0 M, 17/1 1938, 1 specimen; 136. st. 165, 0 m, 20/3 1938, 1 specimen; 133. st. 107, 0 m, 7/2 1938, 1 specimen; 137. st. 70, 0 m, 17/1 1938, 1 specimen; 134. 15/12 1937, stomach content from fish, 2 specimens; Dry: 4 specimens 23/12 1937 from the littoral.

Remarks: Originally published by Holthuis (1963: 57). He does not indicate where the holotype is deposited. The description and other details are in Holthuis and Sivertsen (1967). The dry material is partly damaged.

ISOPODA

In most of the jars containing isopod type material there is a label which reads «type?». These have obviously been put there sometime after the original collection and preservation of the material, as the labels referring to the taxon's name is followed by «n.sp.». In jars containing tubes with several specimens of a species (and where no labels indicate holotype or paratype), the specimens are to be regarded as syntypes (ICZN 1985: Art. 73b(i)).

Anuropus aeronatus Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Anuropus aeronatus* Sivertsen & Holthuis

Holotype; Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale Island; 3/2 1938; from stomach of *Diomedea chlororhynchos* (Gmelin).

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 28-33). *Diomedea chlororhynchos* is an albatross.

Cassidinopsis tuberculata Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Cassidinopsis tuberculata* n.sp.

Type

Tristan da Cunha.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 48-54). The material, which is in 12 tubes, is from several localities.

Dynamenella menziesi Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Dynamenella menziesi*; Type?; *Dynamenella* sp. A.

Tristan da Cunha.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 41-48). The material, from several localities, consists of 81 tubes all of them labelled with locality data only. Three labels in the jar reads «Type?», «*Dynamenella* sp. A», «*Dynamenella menziesi*».

Eisothistos minutus Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Eisothistos minutus* n.sp.

Type

Tristan da Cunha; st. 47.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 25-28). One microscope slide in addition to the single specimen. Sivertsen and Holthuis describe the specimen from Julia Point, station 47 as the holotype.

***Iais elongata* Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980**

Text on label: *Iais elongatus* [sic] n.sp.

Holotype; Tristan da Cunha; st. 136; 19/2 1938; det. E. Sivertsen 1969.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 104-109). In addition to the holotype, the material also includes three microscope slides.

***Ianiropsis longipes* Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980**

Text on label: *Ianiropsis longipes* n.sp.

Type
Tristan da Cunha.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 109-117). The material, from several localities, consists of 30 tubes. One tube is marked «holotype» and includes a male from station 68. This tube includes four microtubes with anatomical parts from the holotype. In addition to the material in the 30 tubes there are two microscope slides labelled *Ianiropsis* n.sp., and several slides labelled *Ianiropsis* sp.

***Munna aculeata* Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980**

Text on label: *Munna acanthifera* n.sp. E.S.

Paratype
Tristan da Cunha; St. 116; sp. c.; Munna

Remarks: The jar includes a label: «Antakelig [probably] *Munna aculeata*», and another: «*M. acanthifera* is already used by Hansen. Giv [sic] a new name». E.S. refers to Erling Sivertsen. A third label reads «*Munna (Munna) acanthifera* n.sp. paratype». This clearly indicates that the material under consideration is *Munna aculeata* (Sivertsen & Holthuis 1980: 68-70). Unfortunately the holotype seems to be lost.

***Munna varians* Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980**

Text on label: *Munna varians* n.sp.

Type?
Tristan da Cunha.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 73-83). The material, from several localities, consists of 37 tubes. All the tubes are labelled with locality

data, and some with comments on certain characters. As no tube is labelled holotype the specimens are to be regarded as syntypes.

Neastacilla tristanica Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Neastacilla tristanica* n.sp.

Holotype; Tristan da Cunha; st. 156.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 64-67). The material consists of the holotype and nine additional tubes, containing paratypes (not stated on label).

Neojaera hirsuta Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Neojaera hirsuta* n.sp.

Type?

Tristan da Cunha.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 107-109). The material consists of eight tubes. No specimen is labelled holotype.

Phycolimmoria tristanensis Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Phycolimmoria tristanensis* n.sp.

Type?

Tristan da Cunha; st. 3.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 55-59). The material consists of five tubes containing more than 200 specimens.

Tristanthura barnardi Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1980

Text on label: *Tristanthura barnardi* New Genus, new species

Type?

Tristan da Cunha.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen & Holthuis (1980: 21-25). The material consists of 15 tubes, but no material is marked as a type. Sivertsen and Holthuis write that one subadult female from st. 94 is the holotype. Among the 15 tubes there is only one tube that might be from st. 94 (labelled «antagelig [probably] st 94). In addition there are two microscope slides labelled *Tristanthura barnardi* n.sp.

AMPHIPODA

Jassa barnardi Stephensen, 1949

Text on label: *Jassa barnardi* K. St.

Type-mat.

Tristan da Cunha, st. 3; 15-12-37.

Remarks: Published in Stephensen (1949: 49-52). The material consists of one tube with several specimens and three microscope slides. Only the tube is labelled as type material, the specimens inside are hence to be regarded as syntypes. In a revision of the genus *Jassa*, Conlan (1990) suggested *Jassa barnardi* should be transferred to another genus.

Maeracunha tristanensis Stephensen, 1949

Text on label: *Maeracunha tristanensis* Steph

Typemat.

Tristan da Cunha; 16/1 1938; st. 68; 0 m.

Remarks: Published in Stephensen (1949: 22-24). The material was revised by Lowry & Fenwick (1983), who labelled the specimen: *Ceradocopsis tristanensis* (Stephensen, 1949). The material consists of one tube with several specimens and four microscope slides.

In the material from Tristan da Cunha described by K. Stephensen there are two microscope slides labelled: «*Eurystheus tristanensis* K. St.; male TYPE; Norw. Sci. Exped. 1937-1938; st. 153; Inaccessible Is. Tristan da Cunha, 27-2-1938; 7-8 m; E. Sivertsen leg.». Stephensen has not mentioned this species in his paper (Stephensen 1949). Whether this material is to be included under *Maeracunha tristanensis* is uncertain as Stephensen did not mention material from st. 153 concerning *M. tristanensis*.

Onisimus caricus Hansen, 1887

Text on label: *Onisimus caricus* H.J.H.

Cotypes

Kariske Hav [Kara Sea]; «Dijmphna»-Exped.

Remarks: Stephensen (1935: 41) has included this species in his work, and includes references to other papers.

Paramoera brachyura Stephensen, 1949

Text on label: *Paramoera brachyura* K. Steph. det.

Cotype

Tristan da Cunha; st. 133; 14/2 1938; 0 m.

Remarks: Published in Stephensen (1949: 18). The single tube with the material has two specimens in it, hence they are to be regarded as syntypes.

***Parvipalpus norvegicus* Stephensen, 1931**

Text on label: *Parvipalpus norvegicus* K. Steph.

Type

Rognsund, NØ-spissen av [north-east end of] Stjernøy; 200-350 m; 4/8 1929.

Remarks: Published in Stephensen (1931: 3-5). When he later erected the genus *Proaeginina* (Stephensen 1940), he assigned *Parvipalpus norvegicus* as genotype, and placed the species in the combination *Proaeginina norvegicus* (Stephensen, 1931). The material consists of two tubes and one microscope slide.

Rognsund at the island Stjernøy is on the Norwegian coast at 70° 23' N, 22° 47' E.

***Stenothoe sivertseni* Stephensen, 1949**

Text on label: *Stenothoe sivertseni* K. St.

Type-mat. for female.

Tristan da Cunha, st. 160e, 6-3-1938, 0 m; E. Sivertsen; TYPE, Nightingale; st. 111; 7-2-38; 40-60 m; E. Sivertsen. Den store delvis dissek. [large specimen partly dissected]; female st. 113; 8/2-38; 0 m.

Remarks: Published in Stephensen (1949: 9-13). The material consists of four tubes with several specimens and three microscope slides. Labels in three of the four tubes are marked as type, the specimens should therefore be regarded as syntypes.

1.6 MOLLUSCA

POLYPLACOPHORA

***Leptochiton sarsi* Kaas, 1981**

Text on label: *Leptochiton sarsi* Kaas

Holotype, paratype

Åsenfjorden, Trondheimsfjorden; 15/3 1972; st. nr. T 72010; 60-80 m.

Remarks: Published in Kaas (1981: 225-227). The holotype and two paratypes are placed in the same tube, separated by a piece of cotton wool. These three specimens are kept in the type collection. One of the two other paratypes are deposited in the ZMUO No. D 33 690, and the other is in Piet Kaas' private collection No. 4914 (Kaas 1981).

PROSOBRANCHIA

***Eatoniella lineata* Worsfold, Avern & Ponder, 1993**

Text on label: *Eatoniella lineata*

Holotype; paratypes

Tristan da Cunha, E. of North Point, Inaccessible Is.; 7-8 m, kelp; 24 Feb 1938; NSE st. 153.

Remarks: Published in Worsfold, Avern & Ponder (1993: 154-156). Two tubes in one plastic bag marked holotype and paratypes, one of the tubes has a separate label with «holotype». The second tube is labelled «paratypes».

***Eatoniella tristanensis* Worsfold, Avern & Ponder, 1993**

Text on label: *Eatoniella tristanensis*

Holotype; paratypes

Tristan da Cunha, Malcolm Point, Tristan Is.; in surf, low tide, stones & gravel from crevices; 17 Jan 1938; NSE st. 71.

Inaccessible Is. Tristan da Cunha, E. of North Point; 7-8 m, kelp; 24 Feb. 1938; NSE st. 153.

Inaccessible Is. Tristan da Cunha, S. of East Point; st. 154; 40 m; 25 Feb. 1938.

Remarks: Published in Worsfold, Avern & Ponder (1993: 156-157). The material is in a single plastic bag labelled «holotype & paratypes», inside the bag are five tubes; three from st. 71, one labelled holotype, one labelled «paratypes», and one is unlabelled. The last two tubes are from st. 153 and st. 154.

***Eatoniella trochiformis* Worsfold, Avern & Ponder, 1993**

Text on label: *Eatoniella trochiformis* n.sp.

Holotype; paratypes

Inaccessible Is. Tristan da Cunha, E. of North Point; 7-8 m, kelp; 24 Feb 1938; NSE st. 153.

Remarks: Published in Worsfold, Avern & Ponder (1993: 154). A single jar labelled «holotype and paratypes» contains three tubes. One of the tubes is labelled «holotype».

***Onoba crassicordata* Worsfold, Avern & Ponder, 1993**

Text on label: *Onoba crassicordata*

Holotype; paratype

Inaccessible Is. Tristan da Cunha, E. of North Point; 7-8 m, kelp; 24 Feb 1938; NSE st. 153.

Nightingale Is. Tristan da Cunha; near landing, littoral zone, *Lithothamnium*, from outer surf zone; Feb 4 1938; NSE st. 94.

Tristan Is Tristan da Cunha. Malcolm Pt., in surf (low tide) stones & gravel from crevices; 17 Jan 1938; NSE stn 71.

Remarks: Published in Worsfold, Avern & Ponder (1993: 158). One plastic bag labelled «holotype and paratypes» contains two tubes labelled holotype and paratypes respectively. Two other tubes with material from the other two localities are not labelled as types.

***Onoba tristanensis* Worsfold, Avern & Ponder, 1993**

Text on label: *Onoba tristanensis* n.sp.

Holotype

Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale Island; Near landing; littoral zone. *Lithothamnium*, from outer surf zone; 4 Feb 1938; NSE st. 94.

Remarks: Published in Worsfold, Avern & Ponder (1993: 158-160). The material consists of one tube labelled «holotype».

BIVALVIA

***Ensis arcuatus* var. *norvegicus* van Urk, 1964**

Text on label: *Ensis arcuatus* var. *norvegica*

Holotype; Lyngholmfjæra [fjæra = shore], Storfosen, Ørland, S-T; 20/4 1942; det. R.M. van Urk 1962.

Remarks: Published in van Urk (1964: 33-35). The holotype is dry and consists of two shell valves. The paratypes listed in van Urk (1964) are kept in the main collection of dry material. Høisæter (1986) has placed van Urk's variety as a subspecies in synonymy with *Ensis arcuatus* (Jeffreys, 1865).

***Xylophaga* Turton, 1822**

Text on label: *Xylophaga* n.sp.

Remarks: Material left by L.N. Santhakumaran who published two new species of *Xylophaga* from the Trondheimsfjord (Santhakumaran 1980). One tube contains one specimen (in ethanol), another tube has two dry specimens and in addition there is one microscope slide. There is no indication as to which species the material belongs to. According to Santhakumaran (1980: 269) the holotype of *Xylophaga nidarosiensis* and the holotype and a paratype of *Xylophaga noradi* is deposited at the VM. A note in the jar states that the microscope slide is not from the n.sp.

1.7 ECHINODERMATA

ASTEROIDEA

Eremasterias robusta Mortensen, 1940

Text on label: *Eremasterias robusta* Mrtsn

Holotype; Tristan da Cunha; 4/2 1938; st. 94; 0 m; 15.

Remarks: Published in Mortensen (1940: 4-6). Clark & Downey (1992: 414) consider the species as of uncertain affinity. The holotype is preserved dry.

Hippasteria insignis Dons, 1937

Text on label: *Hippasteria insignis* n.sp. 1937 C. Dons

Typeeksempl. nr I

Sundnes 20. febr 1936

Tatt i snurrevad [caught with seine net] ca 30 m. dyp; 190.

Text on label: *Hippasteria insignis* n.sp. C. D. 1937

Type-ekspl. II

Sundnes 20 febr 1936

Tatt i snurrevad [caught with seine net] ca 30 m.; 189

Text on label: *Hippasteria insignis*

(ekspl. nr. 3) CD

S.V.f. [south west of] Tautra; 25/5 38; ca. 150 m; 201.

Remarks: Dons published (1937) a description of this species based on two specimens caught with a seine net in low waters. However, above it is listed three specimens since a third one with a label in Dons' handwriting is stored with the other two. It is clear from the label that the third specimen was sampled after publication of the species, hence it should not be regarded as a type. Clark & Downey (1992: 247-248) have placed this species in synonymy with *Hippasteria phrygiana*. They use 1938 as the publication year for Dons' paper, but his paper was printed 28 April 1937.

Sundnes is at the inlet to the Borgenfjord (Fig. 2).

Pseudoporania stormi Dons, 1935

Text on label: *Pseudoporania stormi* n.gen., n.sp.

Type-specimen

M/S Gunnerus 19/6 1923; Røberg 250-350 m. = *Porania pulvillus* (O.F.M) [Otto Fredrich Müller] det. FJM [Frits Jensenius Madsen] 1983.

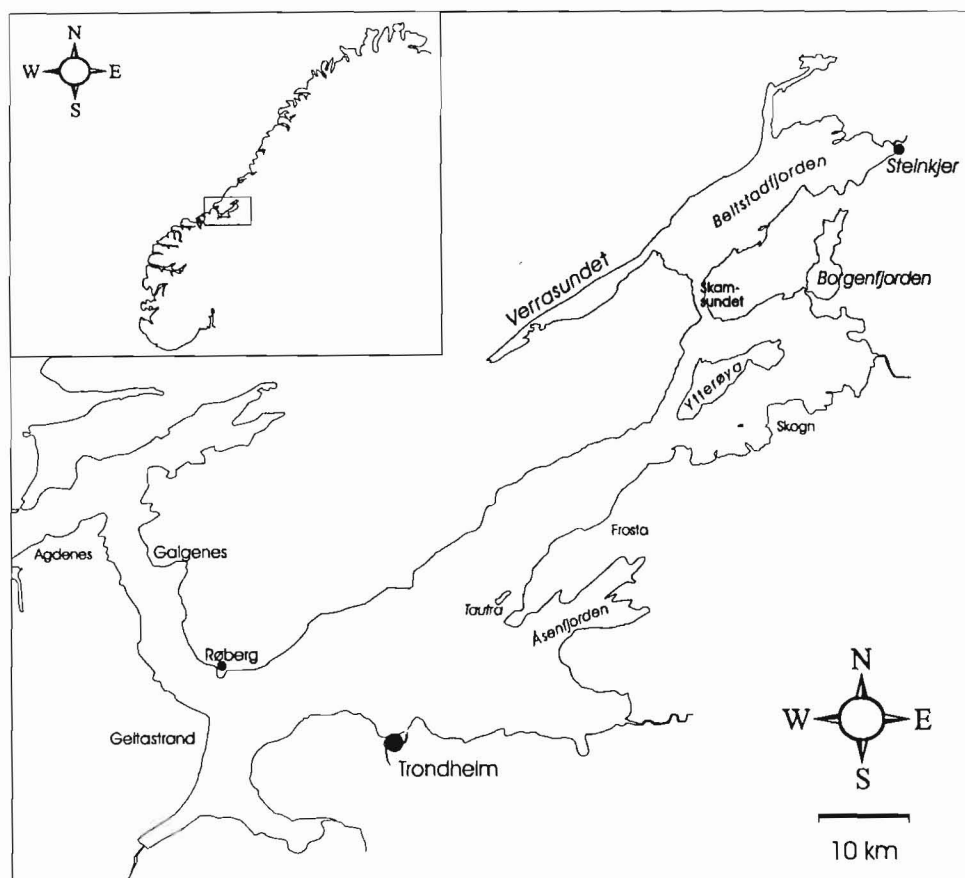


Fig. 2. Map of the Trondheimsfjord showing places mentioned in the text as type localities (Map by Jo Forthun).

Text on label: *Pseudoporania stormi*

Paratype (type-ex nr. 2)

Hasselviken juli 1895, Storm; Storms kat.nr. [Storm's catalogue number]

165 b "*Asteropsis pulvillus*, var"; = aberrant *Porania pulvillus* (O.F.M.)

FJM det. 1983.

Remarks: This species is originally published by Dons (1935: 19-20). Frits Jensenius Madsen, who revised the material in 1983, made notes (on the labels following Dons' specimens) that they were just aberrant variants of *Porania pulvillus*. He did not publish the results, and his notes, which are kept at the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen (ZMUC), do not include any information on the material. Clark & Downey (1992: 200-201, 211-212) place *Pseudoporania* as a subgenus of *Porania* Gray, and *stormi* as a species distinct from *pulvillus*. The argument for this and for the disagreement with Madsen is given by Clark (1984:

42-47). Clark and Downey use 1936 as the publication year for Dons' description, but the original paper was printed 6 May 1935.

***Sphaeraster berthae* Dons, 1938**

Text on label: *Sphaeraster berthae* n.gen., n.sp.

Type specimen

Steinavær; 27/7 1937; 300-350 m; (Lys kremgul med hvite flekker [light cream yellow with white spots]); = senescent *Poraniomorpha hispida* (M. Sars) FJM 1983.

Remarks: Originally published by Dons (1938a: 163-164). The material was revised by F. J. Madsen in 1983, and he synonymized *S. berthae* with *P. hispida*. Clark (1984) agreed with this synonymy. Clark & Downey (1992: 200, 212-214, 218-220) discussed the systematics of the Family Poraniidae thoroughly. They have placed *S. berthae* in synonymy with *Poraniomorpha borealis* (Süssbach & Breckner, 1911).

***Sphaeriaster bjoerlykkei* Dons, 1938**

Text on label: *Sphaeraster Bjoerlykkei* [sic] n.sp.

Type-expl.

(Farve: rød gul overside, grå underside [Colour: dorsally red-yellow, ventrally grey]). Loc. if. Dons 1938: 165 Tampen-bank, c. 5°W v, Florø 61° 30'N 1°30'O [east]; 300-350 m; = senescent *Poraniomorpha tumida* (Stuxberg), FJM 1983.

Remarks: Originally published by Dons (1938b: 165-168). He replaced the name *Sphaeraster* with *Sphaeriaster* when he was informed that *Sphaeraster* was preoccupied (Dons 1938c). As stated above F.J. Madsen has revised the material placing *S. bjoerlykkei* as a synonym of *P. tumida*. Clark & Downey (1992: 224) place *Sphaeriaster bjoerlykkei* as *incertae sedis* within the Family Poraniidae. Clark (1984) gives no further comments on this species other than that she discussed it with Madsen.

1.8 ASCIDIACEA

***Aplidium cunhense* Millar, 1967**

Text on label: *Aplidium cunhense* n.sp.

Tristan da Cunha, 18/1 1938, st. 74, 0 m, 212; 18/1 1938, st. 74, 0 m, 209; 16/1 1938, st. 68, 0 m, 203.

Remarks: Published in Millar (1967: 2-5). All the material is labelled n.sp., with nothing indicating types. Millar (1967: 2) has designated the specimen from

station 68 as the holotype. According to Millar (1967) the entire collection of ascidians from the Tristan expedition is deposited at the VM.

***Molgula antiborealis* Millar, 1967**

Text on label: *Molgula antiborealis* n.sp.

Tristan da Cunha, 15/1 1938, st. 65, 0 m, 205; 3/1 1938, st. 47, 0 m, 183; 6/3 1938, st. 160f, 0 m, 185; 5/3 1938, st. 160e, 0 m, 204; 24/3 1938, st. 169, 0 m, 196; 21/2 1938, st. 143, 0 m, 195; 5/2 1938, st. 101, 0 m, 181; 25/2 1938, st. 157, 0 m, 191; 22/2 1938, st. 146, 0 m, 194.

Remarks: Published in Millar (1967: 12-14). All the material is labelled n.sp., there is nothing to indicate the types, but Millar (1967: 12) writes that the specimen from station 160e is the holotype.

***Polyzoa insularis* Millar, 1967**

Text on label: *Polyzoa insularis* n.sp.

Holotype; Tristan da Cunha; 8/2 1938; st. 114; leg. E. Sivertsen.

Text on label: *Polyzoa insularis* n.sp.

Tristan da Cunha, 8/2 1938, st. 113, 0 m, 182; 25/1 1938, st. 80, 5-12 m, 197; 25/1 1938, st. 80, 5-12 m, 210; 21/2 1938, st. 143, 0 m, 192; 23/12 1937, st. 21, 4-5 m, 199; 7/2 1938, st. 110, 2-10 m, 207.

Remarks: Published in Millar (1967: 7-10). Only the holotype is marked as a type, the other material is just marked as n.sp.

***Rhopalaea nordgaardi* Hartmeyer, 1922**

Text on label: Type

Rhopalaea nordgaardi

Galgenes, Trondheimsfjord; 30/7 1913; ca. 300 m; on *Lophelia*.

Remarks: Published in Hartmeyer (1922: 19-23).

1.9 VERTEBRATA

CHONDRICHTYES

***Raja nidrosiensis* Collett, 1882**

Text on label: *Raja nidrosiensis* Coll.

Trondhj. Marts [March] 81.

Remarks: Published in Collett (1882: 1-8). Collett's three type specimens (one male, two females) were caught just outside Trondheim harbour. They were stuffed and kept at the Zoological Museum in Oslo (ZMUO) (Collett 1882). However, the two females have since been lost (Pethon 1969). A specimen stored at VM, has the same measurements as one of the three specimens (the male) kept at ZMUO, but is not marked as a type. This specimen was collected in the same month, year and at the same locality as the specimens described by Collett, so I regard it as valuable, although it is probably not type material (see Pethon 1969). Heintz (1962) gives a valuable review of this species and its close relatives in Norwegian waters.

OSTEICHTHYES

Gaidropsarus insularum Sivertsen, 1945

Text on label: *Gaidropsarus insularum* nom. nov.

Type-eksemplar

Tristan da Cunha 16/1 1938; tide water pool; Malcolm Point; det., E. Sivertsen.

Text on label: *Gaidropsarus insularum* nom. nov.

Type

Tristan da Cunha 16/1 1938; i kulp i stranden [tide water pool]; Malcolm Point; det., E. Sivertsen.

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen (1945: 8-9).

Heicolenus tristanensis Sivertsen, 1945

Text on label: *Heicolenus tristanensis* n.sp.

Paratype

Text on label: *Heicolenus tristanensis* n.sp.

Tristan da Cunha 25/3 1938, 25-30 fv [fathoms].

Remarks: Published in Sivertsen (1945: 17-19). The specimen labelled paratype also has a label reading: «*Helicolenus mouchezi* (Sauvage, 1875); revidert [revised] J.C. Hureau, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris».

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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METODEVALG

Intervju som metode

For å undersøke lærerens hverdag i forhold til atferdsvansker har vi valgt intervju som metode. For å belyse vår problemstilling har vi valgt ut en lærer i 7. klasse.

Begrunnelsen for å velge ungdomstrinnet er at undersøkelser viser at det er her vanskene i større grad kommer opp til overflaten og nettopp 7. klasse har vi valgt ut ifra et forebyggende aspekt.

Intervjuet er et såklat dybdeintervju, dvs. et kvalitativt forskningsintervju. Med et kvalitativt forskningsintervju menes et intervju, der formålet er å innhente beskrivelser av den intervjuedes livsverden med henblikk på kvalitativ tolkning av meningen i de beskrevne fenomener. Det kvalitative forskningsintervjuet skiller seg fra det psykiatriske/terapeutiske intervju, ved at det ikke primært sikter mot en påvirkning av den intervjuede, men gjennom den intervjuede oppnå økt viten om og forståelse av fenomener i dennes livsverden. Det er her vanskelig å trekke noen absolutt grense mellom erkjennelse og påvirkning gjennom et intervju - det terapeutiske intervju kan fungere som en forskningsprosess og et forskningsintervju kan tenkes å ha terapeutiske virkninger for den intervjuede.

Metodisk er det kvalitative forskningsintervju "halvstrukturert". Det gjennomføres etter en intervjuguide som er mer fokusert på bestemte temaområder, enn eksakte spørsmålsformuleringer. Intervjuet taes opp på lydbånd og skrives ordrett av. Lydbåndsoptak og maskinutskrift er transkriptet som utgjør materialet for den kvalitative meningstolkning.

Ut fra fenomenologisk og hermeneutisk vitenskapstradisjon vil vi prøve å undersøke hvorvidt den vitenskapsforståelse de representerer er rjentlig til å klargjøre det kvalitative forskningsintervjues forståelsesform. Mens fenomenologiens gjenstandsområde tradisjonelt var en intensjonal bevissthet, er det blitt utvidet til å omfatte den menneskelige livsverden. Vi tolker det dit hen at det har gått fra en individrettet psykodynamisk basert forståelse i retning av en mer økologisk forståelsesramme. Og mens det klassiske hermeneutiske gjenstandsområde tidligere var litterære tekster, er det skjedd en utvidelse av tekstbegrepet til også å omfatte samtale og handling. Teksttolkning som forskningsmetodisk arbeid sammenfattes i termen hermeneutikk. Et sentralt element er den hermeneutiske sirkel, hvor man mener at utforskningen, forståelsen av et fenomen må ta hensyn til helheten såvel som enkeltdelene, og de enkelte deler kan kun begripes i sammenheng med helheten.

Med utgangspunkt i denne noe forenklete gjenstandsbestemmelse for de to tradisjoner skulle det forekomme relevant å trekke fenomenologi og hermeneutikk inn i en analyse av det kvalitative forskningsintervju, når gjenstandsområde nettop er samtaler om den menneskelige livsverden.

(Kvalitative metoder i dansk samfunnsforskning)
Tom Broch m.fl. 1979.

Nivåer i beskrivelse og tolkning

Intervjuet som en dyptgående menneskelig samtale er så komplekst og mangfoldig at det enda ikke er utarbeidet noen allmen teori for intervjuet. Det finnes enkelte teknikker som kan brukes, men det primære forblir en personlig sensitivitet og skapende evne.

Gjenstanden for det kvalitative forskningsintervju er den intervjuedes livsverden og hennes/hans forhold til denne livsverden. Formålet er å beskrive og forstå sentrale temaer i denne verden som den intervjuede opplever og lever i forhold til.

I beskrivelsen og tolkningen av intervjuet kan det skjelnes mellom 5 kontinuerlige trinn.

Trinn 1.

Beskrivelse av livsverden ved den intervjuede. Han beretter spontant og naturlig hva han føler, tenker og gjør overfor t tema, uten særlige tolkninger av beretningene hverken fra seg selv eller intervjueren.

Trinn 2.

Nye sammenhenger oppdages av den intervjuede underveis.

Trinn 3.

Intervjueren forteller/tolker meningen med det som intervjuede beretter og "sender det tilbake". Lærerne får mulighet til å bekrefte det han nettopp har sagt. Tolkningen skjer her i form av en dialog.

Trinn 4.

Intervjueren tolker alene etter gjennomført samtale. Her snakker vi om tre plan.

- Den intervjuedes selvforståelse

Intervjuer prøver å sammenfatte og formulere hva den intervjuede selv forstår som meningen med det han beskriver.

- Kritisk commonsense-tolkning

På dette planet tolkes det mere mellom linjene, og hvilke utsagn man kan stole på eller eventuelt trekke i tvil.

- Teoretiske tolkning

Tolkningen går utover den intervjuedes selvforståelse og commonsense, og gyldigheten avhenger av en mer allmen teori.

Trinn 5.

Gjenintervju

Når intervjueren har tolket det ferdige intervjuet, får den intervjuede mulighet til å kommentere tolkningen av sine uttalelser. Den intervjuede får gjennom dette mulighet til å korrigere og utdype intervjuers tolkning av sine utsagn. Dette punktet inngår ikke som en del av vår oppgave. Vi innser imidlertid at det kunne ha vært svært nyttig, men det lå i dette tilfelles utenfor vår tilnærming til metoden.

Selv om intervjuet er den mest brukte metode innenfor bl.a. psykologisk forskning finnes få faste kriterier for gjennomføring og drøfting av intervjuet.

Dette skyldes i høy grad den komplekse situasjonen et dybdeintervju innebærer. Den helheten man ønsker å ivareta i vårt tilfelle lærers livsverden i forhold til arbeid med atferdsvanker i skolen - kan vanskelig la seg dele opp og sortere i faste skjemakategorier. Intervjuet er en interaksjon mellom to mennesker som påvirker hverandre gjensidig. I dette spenningsfeltet er det viktig å vurdere aspekter som påvirker intervjusituasjonen - og som der er nødvendig å ha et bevisst forhold til, både ved gjennomføringen og i analysen/drøftingen av intervjuet. Vi vil senere i oppgaven komme nærmere inn på og sammenfatte noen av disse aspekter i forhold til vårt intervju.

2. Validitet/event. feilkilder

Ved å intervju kun en tilfeldig valgt lærer i forhold til vår problemstilling, kan man stille spørsmål om hvor mye dette kan beskrive noe generelt i forhold til lærers situasjon i norsk skole. Ut ifra vår forståelse for at denne læreren ikke bare representerer seg selv, men en kultur eller en del av en skolekultur, mener vi at denne validiteten til en viss grad kan forsvares. Denne læreren har gjennom sin lærerggjerning møtt hundrevis av elever og arbeidet innenfor et system som kilde til refleksjon og en solid erfaringsbakgrunn.

Eventuelle feilkilder ved den gjensidige påvirkningen under intervjuet er det viktig å være oppmerksom på, ved bl.a. ledende spørsmål og avledende svar. Da nettopp denne interaksjonen er interessant å analysere i det kvalitative forskningsintervjuet, ligger det mye "godt stoff" her. Dette kan brukes formålstjenlig og være snarere berikende for drøfting/forståelsen av intervjuet enn begrensende.

3. Rammebetingelse for intervjuet

Vi tok kontakt pr. tlf. med leder for spes.ped.team ved den aktuelle skolen, som var tilfeldig valgt. Vi ble umiddelbart møtt med imøtekommenhet og interesse for prosjektet vårt, og vedkommende skulle ordne avtale med en lærer for oss. Videre hadde vi telefoniske kontakt med denne læreren, med orientering om problemstilling og avtale om tid og sted for intervju. På denne måten ble god kontakt opprettet i forkant av intervjusituasjonen. Intervjuobjektet var tilfeldig valgt bortsett fra vårt kriterium om minimum 10 års erfaring fra skolen.

I og med at vi var to studenter, ville vi rent praktisk gjennomføre intervjuet ved at den ene var hovedintervjuer, mens den andre hadde en slags kontrollfunksjon - med mulighet til å komme med eventuelle tilføyelser i forhold til interjuguiden. Intervjuet ble tatt opp på lydbånd for å få ut et transkript. Dette utgjør materialet for den kvalitative meningstolkningen.

DRØFTINGSDEL

Vi hadde avsatt 1 time til intervjuet, og startet med en oppvarmingsrunde - "summing" rundt generelle forhold ved skolen og atferdsvanker. Det var en avslappet atmosfære og det ble opprettet god kontakt før selve intervju m/opptak startet.

Underveis opplevde vi at intervjuede hadde svært mye på hejrtet. Hun fikk utdypet/belyst

områder hun syntes var viktig, - og mulighet til å begrunne sine meninger og handlinger. I motsetning til spørreskjema med bestemte spørsmålsformuleringer og svaralternativer, åpner intervjuet for at den intervjuede virkelig kommer til orde. Dette følte vi også vårt intervju gav rom for.

Vi følte at vi "matchet" hverandre godt i forhold til alder og utdanningsnivå. Kommunikasjonsformen var lett og ledig og preget av likeverdighet og åpenhet. I løpet av intervjuet kom det tydelig fram at vi hadde ulik pedagogisk plattform, men dette medførte ingen vansker i forhold til et "psykologiske klimaet" under intervjuet.

Det var vanskelig å følge intervju-guiden i så stor grad som vi på forhånd hadde ønsket. Det virket unaturlig å avbryte læreren som var flink til å trekke mange linjer og aspekter inn i sin framstilling. Samtidig ser vi i ettertid at det er noen områder som vi kunne ønsket og fått belyst nærmere.

Vi opplevde at tiden ble knapp, og at det ble vanskelig å slutte til avtalt tid. Lærerne ønsket også å fortsette utover avralen, og dette medførte at vi måtte skifte til et rom hvor vi ikke kunne gjøre opptak. Siste del av intervjuet ble derfor skrevet for hånd.

Dette avbruddet hadde ingen betydning med tanke på "å holde tråden" i intervjuet. Men vi ser det som en nyttig erfaring at vi ved senere intervjuer må sette av både mer tid og samtidig sikre oss at samme rom er disponibelt det oppgitte tidspunkt.

En annen erfaring er at vi på forhånd kanskje burde gjennomgått et "prøve-intervju", for å finne ut hvor lang tid intervjuet ville ta. Dette ville selvsagt variert fra person til person, men en viss pekepinn ville det gitt.

Å innarbeide intervju-guide var en positiv erfaring i forhold til å strukturere/få oversikt over stoffet vi ville ta opp. Vi opplevde imidlertid at intervju-guiden ble for omfattende i forhold til intervjusituasjonen. Dette ville kanskje vært unngått hvis vi, som nevnt ovenfor, hadde gjennomført et "prøveintervju".

1. Våre forventninger til intervjuet- med utgangspunkt i intervju-guidens hovedområder

Vi vil her orientere for de ulike forventninger vi knytter til intervjuet. Det blir for omfattende å gå inn på alle enkeltpunktene i intervjuguiden. Alle hovedområdene vil imidlertid bli belyst.

Våre forventninger er basert på våre teoretiske kunnskaper, praktiske erfaringer og holdninger knyttet til prosjektets problemstilling - lærerens hverdag i arbeid med atferdsvansaker i skolen. Våre forventninger vil i analysedelen bli stilt opp mot vår tolkning av lærerens livsverden - da særlig i forhold til de teoretiske nivået.

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