

much as I could have liked; for the same reason several genera, as *Bugula*, and the whole Ctenostomata, have not been critically examined, and complete comparison with allied species in my collection has not been possible. However, I have been enabled to add particulars of various structures and organs not previously noticed. There is little doubt that Mr. Busk would have noticed many of these had he not been in very failing health during most of the time he was engaged in the preparation of his Report, which prevented him making full use of all the modern methods.

It will be best to give a short resumé of the points of chief interest dealt with in this Report, and I should place at the head the fact of a common parenchym cord surrounding the zoëcia of *Retepora columnifera* (Pl. III. fig. 10). This cord is no doubt the equivalent of what Joliet<sup>1</sup> calls the endosarc, but which Vigelius<sup>2</sup> would simply call the parenchym, and about which much has been written by Reichert, Claparède, Nitsche, Smitt, and others. In the Chilostomata, however, it has only been known inside the zoëcial cell or its connections, usually occurring near the walls, and communicating with the endosarc of the neighbouring zoëcia through the rosette plates. The position of this internal endosarc is variable, and changes at different stages of growth, so that sometimes a considerable accumulation is seen inside the walls of growing parts, and at others it is very difficult to trace it. This zoëcial parenchym occurs in a second *Retepora*, and will probably be found in others, thus opening a considerable field of investigation, and the question naturally arises as to whether the older forms had a zoarial endosarc; also speculation may be made as to its relationship with the chitinous cord of *Rhabdopleura*, and of the Gymnolæmata.

In several *Reteporæ* and some other genera there is a gland-like sac attached at each side of the oral aperture (Pl. III. figs. 12, 13), and in the avicularian chamber of *Lepralia margaritifera* there are two double gland- or sac-like bodies, which may have the same function or origin as those in *Retepora*. The late Dr. Joliet described an organ in *Pedicellina* as "organe segmentaire," and thought it was homologous with the intertentacular organ of Farre, Hincks, and Smitt; from his short description I do not see the ground for this, but think it should be studied together with the organs just mentioned.

In papers referred to elsewhere I called attention to the genus *Adeonella*, containing forms in which characters of primary importance are different. Mr. Hincks<sup>3</sup> refers in some detail to this, and in the main points agrees with me, but thinks that I have placed in the restricted genus some species which should be removed; but now that I have had an opportunity of examining all, they seem to form a natural group with some characters of *Adeona* on the one side, and of *Schizoporella* on the other. Although there is much that is

<sup>1</sup> L'Histoire naturelle des Bryozoaires des Cotes de France, *Archives de Zool. expér.*, tom. vi.

<sup>2</sup> Die Bryozoen gesammelt während der dritten und vierten Polarfahrt des "Willem Barents," p. 23, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Critical Notes on the Polyzoa, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xix. p. 150.