

not understood, it seems that all in the group have small zoëcia, a bridge over the aperture ultimately forming a peristomial pore, the proximal edge of the operculum either in the form of a sinus or a wide curve; the avicularian mandibles similar, and of a type that we may call Membraniporidan; long pore tubes forming the connection both to the exterior and to the neighbouring zoëcia, in much the same way as in *Porina coronata*.

Besides the zoëcial and peristomial pores already alluded to, the pore on the front of the zoëcium may open into a separate chamber (Pl. I. fig. 5). This I first noticed in *Onchopora sinclairii*, and confirmed it by means of decalcified sections, and then found the same occurred in a few cases of allied forms. This should be studied in living specimens as the signification is not entirely clear, and it would be well to know how far post-mortem changes alter the appearance.

The signification of the "foramina," or, as it should be called, the socket of the operculum, of *Cellaria*, is now explained for the first time, and sections have thrown an entirely new light upon the *Myriozoum immersum* of Busk, in which the Schizoporelidan oral aperture is nearly at right angles to the axis of the zoarium, and thus can never be seen except when dissected either by section or decalcification, so that what Mr. Busk described as the oral aperture was only a cross section of the peristomial tube.

The structure of the ovicell of *Schizoporella (Gephyrophora) polymorpha*, Busk, is as far as I am aware unique, and is very instructive.

Three species that I came across I have been unable to identify, and consider new; besides which, fourteen additional known species are recorded, and in a few cases additions are made to the habitat. Ovicells have been seen in twenty-two cases where they were unrecognised, and the form of these and other structures has sometimes made it apparent that the generic or specific position must be altered. In many cases, however, Busk's names are used without wishing to indicate that the forms in question have found their permanent place.

Much has lately been written about classification, and some very unfortunate and premature attempts have been made at remodelling; established genera have been rechristened, and generic names given where it has been doubtful if specific were required. However, when these heroic attempts are made without facts to bear them out, they are usually ignored, and so bring their own punishment. As to my own position, I have repeatedly stated that, as far as the Chilostomata are concerned, I consider an immense advance was made when the zoëcial characters were put in the first rank, and believe that we are upon the right track; but none of us can suppose that there will not be much to alter as new facts are brought to light. We must not be satisfied merely with the shape of the operculum, but we must give special attention to the way in which it is attached and articulated, also the connection through the rosette plates¹ must be more studied; fortunately many of these characters can be deciphered in dry specimens,

¹ See *Thalamoporella labatia*, p. 13.