

any other part. There seems to be considerable zoöcial differences between *Urceolipora nana* and *Urceolipora dentata*, making it doubtful whether they should be placed together, especially as the aperture is in the one case with a sinus, and in the other without.

Habitat.—Victoria; New South Wales.

Ichthyaria oculata, Busk (Pl. I. fig. 4).

Ichthyaria oculata, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 46, pl. xiii. fig. 7.

The ovicell consists of two very distinct layers, and the inner one is calcareous, and has an ornamentation of radiating lines, each of which is formed of what may be called fine rulings. At the side of the zoarium in the lower part there is a bundle of fine chitinous tubes, and from these chitinous radicals are given off. There is sometimes a pore on the front, though not median, which will be a cameral pore, and the species should probably be placed with *Calwellia*. The dividing membrane extends up to the pore by the side of the aperture.

Flustra cribriformis, Busk (Pl. I. fig. 10).

Carbacea cribriformis, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 58, pl. xxxiv. fig. 8.

In a paper on some Australian Bryozoa¹ I pointed out that a fine specimen in my possession has no radical tubes, and in those examined from Station 186, 8 fathoms, I did not see any, but the specimens from Station 188, 28 fathoms, have them abundantly. This radical tube is very wide and annulated, giving off numerous fine tubes, and it is these secondary tubes which attach themselves to the grains of sand or small shells. These secondary tubes are usually simple but sometimes divide. There is a good specimen in the British Museum from an Australian locality without these radical tubes.

Monoporella (?) *capensis*, Busk (Pl. II. figs. 16, 17; Pl. III. fig. 25).

Amphiblestrum capense, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 67, pl. xxiii. fig. 3.

Monoporella capensis, Waters, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xliii. p. 49.

A specimen sent to me from Simon's Bay is very interesting, as it throws light upon what I called strengthening plates in *Membranipora spinosa*, Quoy and Gaimard.² These plates form lateral chambers for the opercular muscles.

Similar chambers occur in *Membranipora spinosa*, Quoy and Gaimard, *Membranipora annulus*, Manzoni, *Membranipora cervicornis*, MacGillivray, but not so marked in *Membranipora annulus* and *Membranipora cervicornis* as in the other two.

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xx. p. 93.

² See *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xliii. p. 48, pl. viii. fig. 32.