I cannot accept Dr. Jullien's name origella, as I consider that he uses it for two things physiologically quite distinct, for to the rosette plates pass thin protoplasmic threads, whereas the tube pores contain a fluid with corpuscles.

With regard to the importance of "origelles evolutives" represented by the rosette plates, I am at one with Dr. Jullien, and have mentioned and figured many, both recent and fossil in my various papers, and do not consider a species is completely described until they are given. It of course often happens, especially with palæontological work, that there is not material available or in a state of preservation to admit of complete description. I have, however, made preparations of many hundred species, and find that besides the number of plates on both the lateral and distal walls, the position and shape is of value. They may be surrounded by a ridge or band, and in the plate there may be one or many points of communication. In some cases they occur in a rather long tube leading from one zoœcium to another, as, for instance, in the distal rosette plates of *Porella cervicornis*, Ellis and Solander, but I have not before come upon any with such a large projecting cover as in *Vincularia labiata*. The character of these plates should be used with others, and not overrun, and by making us more sure of our species may indirectly help us with genera, and in some cases may be generically important, but not in all.

The lip rises up to the level of the operculum which rests upon it, thus forming a Microporidan aperture, and I should prefer to call it *Micropora*, but as I suppose Mr. Hincks would place it under *Thalamoporella*, I provisionally follow him.

Besides the lip, which projects upwards, the front wall of the zoœcium is directed downwards (Pl. II. fig. 33), thus contracting the zoœcium near the aperture; in *Steganoporella neozelanica* the front wall turns some distance down into the zoœcial chamber, which has been described as divided into two chambers, but in this last species the calcareous wall again turns up to the base of the oral aperture enclosing an empty space between the fold (Pl. II. fig. 32). In *Micropora impressa*, Moll., the spaces forming the so-called pores project into the zoœcial chamber, causing a contraction at each side, but no median contraction as in the other two (Pl. II. fig. 34).

Bifaxaria submucronata, Busk (Pl. I. fig. 6; Pl. III. fig. 18).

Bifaxaria submucronata, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 80, pl. xiii. fig. 1.

A specimen sent to me from Station 122, 350 fathoms, has immersed ovicells, occurring as simple enlargements of the zoœcia. In pieces calcined the zoœcia somewhat separate, and then it is seen that the avicularium is at the base of the zoarium with a corresponding notch in the peristome of the zoœcium below. Mr. Busk describes the zoœcia as subcarinate, but this is from a deceptive appearance caused by the contraction of the outer membrane in drying.

I use the name *Bifaxaria* merely to indicate the species examined, but do not think