

No doubt, now that our attention is called to these bodies, we shall find them in many other cases, though I have looked through many preparations showing the organic structure without detecting them.

*Porella proboscidea*, Hincks, seems closely related, but differs in having the oral avicularium prolonged in a tubular manner.

*Lepralia lonchæa*, Busk.

*Lepralia lonchæa*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 146, woodcut, fig. 43.

The specimen in the British Museum has ovicells, which are large, somewhat decumbent, and the lower border of the peristome encloses a sort of shelf. Avicularia placed diagonally on the side of the peristome. The general character and the ovicell would indicate that it is the same as *Lepralia vestita* of Hincks, from Tahiti; but there seems to be a difference in the operculum, which prevents my uniting them without a more complete examination.

*Lepralia castanea*, Busk (Pl. III. figs. 36, 37).

*Mucronella castanea*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 157, pl. xix. fig. 6.

In most specimens the projection of the lower border of the oral aperture is not as distinct as shown in Mr. Busk's figure. A lip of this kind occurs in several cases in *Lepralia*, and the operculum indicates that it should be placed with *Lepralia*. *Mucronella* is a genus which in my opinion should be abolished, and species have been placed under it with a distinct mucro, with an avicularian chamber, with a lip, or with an internal denticle, as *Smittia delicatula*. Some seem to belong to *Lepralia*, most to *Smittia*, but even if the genus *Mucronella* be retained this could not be placed there. Specimens from Station 122, 350 fathoms, have one or more large dorsal pores, from which proceed radical tubes. The dorsal structure is just the same as that of *Lepralia dorsipora*, as radical tubes in that case also proceed from the "large oval or reniform openings."

This may be related to *Lepralia vicina*, Reuss, Foss. Bry. Cest-Ung. Mioc., Taf. vii. fig. 10.

*Aspidostoma gigantea*, Busk (Pl. I. figs. 16-18; Pl. III. figs. 20, 21).

*Aspidostoma giganteum*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 161, pl. xxxiii. fig. 3, and synonyms; Jullien, Bryozoaires, Mission du Cap Horn, p. 77, pl. vi.

*Micropora cavata*, Waters, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxix. p. 435.

In the Challenger specimens the "penthouse-like projection" is quite distinct on the two sides, and in many cases each divides and forms a solid cervicorne process.