

The avicularia in the Challenger specimens are numerous, and occur as described by Hincks; there are a few ovicells, which cannot be called elongate, but short, depressed. The ovicells open so far away from the oral aperture that it seems very problematical how the ova enter into the ovicell. The operculum has a prolongation at each lower corner, fitting into the clefts below the oral aperture. These subopercular appendages expand at the end, and become thicker both above and below, furnishing strong supports for articular attachment.

The form of the aperture is much the same as that described by Koschinsky in his genus *Rhagasostoma*.¹

Habitat.—Patagonia; Falkland Islands. Fossil—Victoria (Australia).

Hippothoa divaricata, Lamouroux.

Hippothoa divaricata, Hincks, Brit. Mar. Polyzoa, p. 288, pl. xlv. figs. 1-4; pl. i. fig. 2 which see for synonyma.

Hippothoa divaricata, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 4.

Specimens from washings from dredge between Fayal and Pico, 50 to 90 fathoms, are sometimes in linear series, sometimes crowded, without showing any caudal prolongation; surface granular, with the lower lip much raised, often forming an umbo, sometimes with a peristome all round the aperture. The umbonate ovicell is not as wide as the zoccium.

This seems to most nearly correspond with var. *abstersa*, Busk, from the Crag.

Schizoporella tenuis, Busk.

Schizoporella tenuis, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 165, pl. xx. fig. 10.

In the British Museum specimen from Simon's Bay there are large globose ovicells, just the same as in *Schizoporella nivea*, and, unless there has been some mistake in labelling, I am convinced that these two forms should be united under one name.

Schizoporella polymorpha, Busk (Pl. II. figs. 21-24).

Gephyrophora polymorpha, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 167, pl. xxxiv. fig. 2.

This does not seem to be the *Schizoporella biturrita*, Hincks (*Schizoporella tuberosa*, Reuss), as both Mr. Hincks and I thought from the description. In the Challenger specimens there is a concealed globular ovicell only attached at the ovicellular opening, and situated above the operculum. The wall of this ovicell is thin, but calcareous, and its form can be very well seen in prepared sections. Mr. Busk evidently refers to this when speaking of two compartments into which he divides the cavity of the zoccium,

¹ Bryozoenfauna der aelt. Tertiär des sud Bayerns, p. 29, *Palaeontographica*, vol. xxxii.