

but it would seem that he must have examined some broken down specimens. I propose to call this a concealed ovicell, retaining the expression immersed for those which give an external indication of their presence.

The bridge between the two lateral avicularia rises up into a kind of mucro, turning, however, at right angles to the axis of the zoarium, and projecting but little over the aperture. In the specimen examined there is a semitransparent membrane covering the whole surface.

*Schizoporella challengeria*, n. n. (Pl. II. figs. 25-28).

*Myriozoum immersum*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 170, pl. xxv. fig. 4.

A specimen from Station 320, 600 fathoms, shows that Mr. Busk never saw the oral aperture, and in fact it never can be seen except on a broken surface or in section, since it is placed nearly at right angles to the axis of the zoarium, instead of being parallel as usual. What Mr. Busk took for the oral aperture and figured (4 c) is only the lower part of the secondary orifice, and the tube leading to the avicularium projects into this immersed peristome, causing the appearance which misled Mr. Busk. This I show in section in fig. 27. Another point of very great interest is the discovery of a concealed ovicell opening into the peristomial tube (see fig. 25). Only a small fragment, however, was available for making a section, and this point should be further studied in young growing branches, but I think my interpretation will be found correct. It should, however, be noticed that the cavity is below the peristome, and not above. As *Onchopora immersa*, Haswell, would seem to be *Schizoporella*, it is requisite to change the name.

*Schizoporella vitrea*, MacGillivray (Pl. III. figs. 31, 46).

*Lepralia vitrea*, MacGillivray, Zool. of Vict., dec. iv. p. 32, pl. 38, fig. 4.

*Lepralia incisa*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 145, woodcut, fig. 42.

There is already *Lepralia incisa*, Reuss, but the Challenger form is no doubt the *Schizoporella vitrea* of MacGillivray. In some parts of the colony the zoecia are oblong with straight sides, in others the zoecia may be called oval. In well-preserved parts the surface appears covered with white spots, and in the centre of each is the pore. The avicularia are acute, and not "oval." The ovicell is round, raised, but partly immersed in the zoecium above, and with a granular surface.

*Habitat*.—Station 135A, off Inaccessible Island, 75 fathoms; Williamstown (Victoria).

*Myriozoum marionense*, Busk.

*Myriozoum marionense*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 171, pl. xxiii. fig. 6.

Through Miss Busk's kindness, I have been able to examine specimens from three localities, and see that they are in no way similar to my *Porina* (?) *inversa*, as I at one