

(30) *Cellepora granum*, Hincks (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 10) (chitinous parts).

*Cellepora granum*, Hincks, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser 5, vol. viii. p. 68, pl. iii. fig. 8, 1881.

*Character*.—Zoœcia ovoid, smooth, distant. Orifice suborbicular with a pointed sinus; peristome raised all round and produced in front into a median rostrum supporting an avicularium on its inner face. Oœcia globose, smooth, with semicircular perforated area in front. A few interspersed retentive avicularia, with a broad, spatulate and cucullate mandible.

*Habitat*.—Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, 38 fathoms, sand and shells.

[Off Curtis Island, abundant, Hincks.]

Only one or two small specimens, in poor condition, occur in the collection, but sufficient to show that in all probability they represent Mr. Hincks' form, in whose figure the peculiar position of the oœcium is well shown.

(31) *Cellepora tubulosa*, Hincks (sp. ?).

*Cellepora costazii*, var. *a*, *tubulosa*, Hincks, Brit. Mar. Polyz., vol. i. p. 411, pl. lv. fig. 13.

*Character*.—Zoarium globose; zoœcia of two forms, one ventricose, immersed below, primary orifice pyriform, peristome thin, even with the surface; the other having the peristome much produced and tubular, a cylindrical hollow process on each side which supports at the apex a small avicularium, with an acutely pointed mandible. Secondary orifice large, subquadrangular, the border undulated, one face of the tubular process hollowed, the other rounded. Oœcia recumbent, with a circular finely punctate area on the upper face, placed near the base of the tubular process on the hinder (?) aspect, and above it usually a large triangular opening. Surface generally smooth and entire. Operculum pyriform, pointed below, with an even margin; avicularian mandible sub-acicular or acuminate.

*Habitat*.—Stations 135A and c, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands, Tristan da Cunha, 75 and 110 fathoms.

Though it is by no means certain that the form here described is identical with Mr. Hincks' var. *a* of *Cellepora costazii* seu *hassallii*; there can be no doubt that the two are very closely allied, nor that they stand in close relation to the form figured by Savigny (Egypte, pl. vii. fig. 4), whether that be identical with the British *Cellepora hassallii*, as Mr. Hincks supposes, or not. At the same time it is quite clear that *Cellepora tubulosa* is distinct from the typical *Cellepora hassallii*, with which I have carefully compared it.

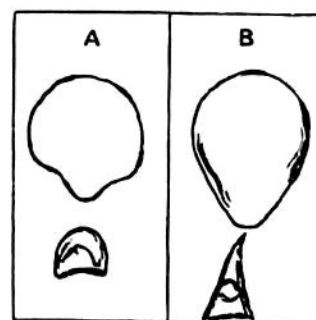


FIG. 59.—A. Operculum and mandible of *Cellepora hassallii*. B. Operculum and mandible of *Cellepora tubulosa*.