seems to differ so much in its comparative dimensions as perhaps to deserve recognition as a distinct species, which might be named *Cylindræcium fuscum*, as being the first of the genus to which that appellative was given.

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## Group B. **ENTOPROCTA**, Nitsche.

*Entoprocta*, Nitsche, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xx. p. 34; Hincks, Brit. Mar. Polyz., p. 563.

*Character*.—Both oral and anal orifices lying within the crown of tentacles; no tentacular sheath. Tentacles contractile but not retractile, arranged bilaterally and symmetrically.

## Order **PEDICELLINEA.**

The only order.

### Family I. Pedicellinidæ, Hincks.

*Polypiaria pedicellinea*, Gervais, 1837.
*Pedicellinæ*, Johnst.
*Pedicellinidæ*, Smitt, 1867; Hincks, 1880; Jullien, 1885.

*Character*.—Polypides deciduous, borne on a more or less muscular, rigid or contractile peduncle; united into colonies by a chitinous ramified stem or stolon.

The general characters of the family Pedicellinidæ are so well and succinctly given by Mr. Hincks[1] as scarcely to require further observation. The chief points to be noticed, as he remarks, besides the Entoproctous anal orifice are—

1. That there is no invagination of the anterior region and therefore no tentacular sheath, and consequently an absence of the retractor muscular fibres by which it is retracted in the Ectoproctæ.

2. That the integument is soft and never calcified, and is closely applied to its contents; *i.e.*, there is no perivisceral cavity containing a fluid as in most other Polyzoa, such small space as there is between the inner wall of the calyx and the contained organs is occupied by a more or less delicate parenchymatous tissue. The integument is composed of a very delicate outer membrane lined by a layer of flattened polygonal cells. The outer membrane or ectocyst is prolonged beyond the visceral mass and forms the side of the vestibular cup-like chamber, within the transparent walls of which the tentacles are usually seen coiled. The tentacles arise from the upper edge of the inner surface of this cup, and their outer surface is formed by a prolongation of the transparent ectocyst, whilst the inner is covered by a more opaque layer of ciliated cells. The vestibular chamber is separated from the visceral part of the polypide by a thin lamina

[1] Brit. Mar. Polyz., vol. i. p. 563.