

poridæ as *Amphiblestrum cristatum*, it would appear best to retain both in *Membranipora* until generic characters can be found for the group. *Membranipora tripunctata*, Waters,<sup>1</sup> belongs to the same group.

*Thalamoporella steganoporoides*, Goldstein (Pl. I. fig. 15).

*Vincularia steganoporoides*, Goldstein, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, p. 6 (sep.) pl. ii. fig. 5, 1881.

*Vincularia gothica*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 72, pl. xxiii. fig. 1.

Two out of four Challenger specimens have a small triangular avicularium at one of the lower corners of the zoecium. In some parts these avicularia are fairly abundant, in others rare. The central arch or lip is formed, as described by Busk, through the coalescence of the basal and two lateral growths, but even when fully matured parts are calcined sutures are seen between the three processes.

The *Vincularia gothica*, d'Orbigny, is much smaller than the Challenger form, and it would be impossible from the description and figure to say whether it represents *Vincularia labiata* or *Vincularia gothica* of Busk, even if it be identical with either. *Membranipora gothica*, Busk,<sup>2</sup> cannot be the same as the present species on account of the different type of avicularia, and there is also the *Cellepora gothica* of Hagenow, so that it will be safer at present to retain Goldstein's specific name.

*Thalamoporella labiata*, Busk (Pl. I. fig. 23; Pl. II. figs. 12-15, 33).

*Vincularia labiata*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 73, woodcut, fig. 3.

Sections prepared show the rosette plates with a very large watchglass-shaped calcareous protection on the one side. In my description of *Chorizopora brongniartii*,<sup>3</sup> I mentioned that the connecting tubes terminate with a convex end in the upper part of the zoecia, but concave on the lower. Since then Vigelius<sup>4</sup> has figured these "halbkugelförmige Ausbuchtungen" in *Flustra*, and Levinsen<sup>5</sup> also gives a diagram, confirming what I have written as to the value of the characters which these rosette plates furnish in specific determination.

Dr. Jullien<sup>6</sup> proposes a new name "origella" for all "les bourgeons de l'endocyste," and divides them into "origelles evolutives," represented by the growths from the various rosette plates, and into "origelles abortives," representing the surface pores, and other perforations, and would like to see classification largely based upon what he calls the origella.

<sup>1</sup> *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xx. p. 184, pl. v. figs. 12, 18, 19, 20.

<sup>2</sup> *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, vol. iv. p. 176, pl. vii. figs. 5, 6, 7.

<sup>3</sup> *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. iii. p. 35.

<sup>4</sup> Die Bryozoen gesammelt während der dritten und vierten Polarfahrt des "Willent Barents," p. 21, &c.

<sup>5</sup> Bryozoer fra Kara Havet, 1886.

<sup>6</sup> Bryozoaires, Mission du Cap Horn, *loc. cit.*, p. 12.