

time thought. In all the specimens that I have seen the avicularia are well within the peristome, and I have not seen one in which they are erect as in Mr. Busk's figure (6 c).

*Myriozoum truncatum* has the connection from cell to cell through numerous tubes like the pore tubes on the outside of the zoarium. This would seem to be a characteristic of *Myriozoum*, and differs so much from the usual growth of Chilostomata, that I have often thought a suborder should be made for it on this account, but finding the same structure in *Porina coronata* (*Haswellia australiense* in Challenger Report) militates against that view.

*Haswellia* (?) *auriculata*, Busk (Pl. III. fig. 38).

*Haswellia auriculata*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 173, pl. xxiv. fig. 10.

*Porina grandipora*, Waters, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xliii. p. 59, pl. vii. fig. 23.

In a specimen from Station 135A, 75 fathoms, the central portion of the operculum is granulated, and the muscular attachments are lower down and nearer to the centre than in *Porina coronata*. Near the base at each side there is a round thin spot, no doubt fitting on to a denticle, as explained for the opercular "foramina" of *Cellaria*. The ovicells are immersed with a thin circular area in front, but I have not seen the raised narrow fillet as figured by Mr. Busk, and in the older cells the ovicells would be overlooked if not previously noticed in the younger. I am unable to find any trace of a suboral pore, but no doubt a bridge sometimes forms a "pore." This would seem to be *Schizoporella*, but as there is already *Schizoporella auriculata*, the name will have to be changed. As, however, the operculum with the thin spot varies somewhat from most *Schizoporella*, I have provisionally retained Busk's generic name.

Since the above was written, the comparison of some specimens from New Zealand, which Miss Jelly gave me as recent *Porina* (?) *grandipora*, shows that although somewhat smaller, and the bridge much more developed than in the Challenger specimens, they are undoubtedly identical. The operculum of the New Zealand specimens, though slightly smaller, has the characters quite similar.

From washings of the dredge between Fayal and Pico there are numerous fragments of an erect cylindrical form, about 1 mm. in diameter, with few zoecia irregularly placed. The surface is smooth and the peristome projects at each side, carrying a raised triangular avicularium. In a slender specimen a bridge is formed over the aperture, and then the zoecial appearance is just the same as in the specimens from New Zealand. In the operculum there is a difference, as the muscular attachments are placed very high, with two dots lower down, and the proximal border forms a very obtuse angle. This form, which may be called var. *fayalensis*, also occurs off Capri.

*Habitat*.—Add, New Zealand. Fossil—Napier (New Zealand).