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*A New Species of Polyzoa.* By CHAS. M. MAPLESTONE.

[With Plate.]

[Read 27th November, 1879.]

CATENICELLA PULCHELLA. *n. s.* Plate V. fig. 4.

Cells ovate, rather flat, with a row of small bosses or beads round the sides and lower portion of the cell; mouth semicircular, with a notch in the lower lip; avicularium sub-conical, with a small boss or bead underneath; ovicell galeriform, ornamented with bosses and surmounted by two avicularia, geminate, not terminal; back of cells sulcate.

I have only found one small tuft of this, growing on kelp root at Williamstown. It is a very interesting form, and does not come under any of Busk's subdivisions of the Catenicellæ, the ornamentation of the front of cell by raised bosses being peculiar to this species.

*On a New Genus of Polyzoa.* By J. BRACEBRIDGE WILSON, M.A.

[Read 27th November, 1879.]

[With Plate.]

The genus described below is closely allied to *Catenicella*, and to express that affinity, at Professor McCoy's suggestion, the name *Catenicellopsis* has been given to it. The two species as yet known are separated from *Catenicella* on the same ground that was considered sufficient to justify the separation of *Alysidium* from that genus, namely, the mode of branching.

Order, POLYZOA INFUNDIBULATA. Sub-order, CHEILOSTOMATA.

Family, CATENICELLIDÆ. Genus, CATENICELLOPSIS (new genus).

Cells arising, for the most part, from the upper and back of other cells, by a short chitinous tube. Cells at each bifurcation commonly geminate. Cells also frequently arising, by a short chitinous tube, from the side of another single cell, immediately below the lateral process.

I.—CATENICELLOPSIS PUSILLA. *n. s.* Plate IV. fig. 1.

Cells pyriform, attenuated below, posteriorly rounded. Aperture looking upwards and forwards. On each side of the

aperture towards the front, a thick, hollow, blunt process, slightly incurved at the apex; towards the back, a more slender, longer, and more pointed hollow process on each side. Avicularia minute, situated on the two anterior processes, just under the curve.

Front of the cell sparsely papillose, furnished with a circular opening having a distinctly marked border or margin, and immediately below a minute circular pore, best made out when mounted in balsam or other transparent medium.

Back smooth, ovicells broadly galeate, papillose. The ovicelligerous cell always springs from the lower portion of a geminate cell, forming with it a very peculiar tricellate group.

*Habit.*—Grows in small glassy tufts, about half-inch high. At present, only observed upon *Cystophora*.

First found in August, 1879, near Spring Creek, fifteen miles south of Geelong.

CATENICELLOPSIS DELICATULA. *n. s.* Plate IV. fig. 2.

Cells elliptically ovate, attenuated below, minutely papillose in front; back of the cell rounded, faintly striated; vittæ sublateral, short, often absent; lateral processes very small, projecting slightly forward, excavated below the point for a minute avicularium.

Aperture nearly circular, directed partly upwards; ovicell smooth, ventricose. The ovicelligerous cell is the upper of two, which are often so amalgamated as to appear one only, surmounted by two slender lateral processes pointed forward.

*Habit.*—Grows in tufts one and two inches high, on seaweed or larger forms of *Catenicella*.

First found near Spring Creek in November, 1879; since obtained by dredging near Port Phillip Heads, and on the Back Beach at Sorrento.

*On Selecting and Mounting Diatoms.* By W. M. BALE.

[Read 27th November, 1879.]

In the following observations, I shall endeavour to describe, as briefly as possible, first—the ordinary method of selecting and mounting diatoms, but with fuller details than are usually found in books, in order to suit the requirements of beginners; and

Plate III.



Fig. 1  $\times 22$ .

*Catenocloopsis pusilla*



Fig. 2  $\times 22$ .

*Catenocloopsis delicatula*