

ART. XVII.—*Descriptions of New, or Little Known,
Polyzoa.*

PART III.

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[Read 12th October, 1882.]

Membranipora serrata, M'G. Fig. 5.

IN a paper communicated in December, 1881, I figured this species which I had previously described, and also described and figured a seemingly distinct form as *M. acifera*. I have since then dredged a specimen at Port Phillip Heads, which shows them to belong to the same species. In some parts at the centre and circumference of the colony the cells are wide, the margins either unarmed or with one or more sharp uncinatc spines; in other cells the spines are forked, or broad and serrated, and in many so large that those of opposite sides interdigitate, and occasionally coalesce.

Cribrillina setirostris, n. sp. Fig. 3.

Cells distinct, elongated; surface thickly covered with round or pyriform white-bordered pores, frequently arranged in irregular single or double transverse rows; mouth arched above, nearly straight below, with a slightly thickened margin; an avicularium at the base of the cell with a very long setiform mandible directed close up one margin of the cell.

Port Phillip Heads. Dredged by Mr. J. B. Wilson and myself.

Schizoporella Ridleyi, n. sp. Fig. 1.

Polyzoary encrusting; cells rhomboidal or elongated, in radiating linear series, separated by slightly raised margins; surface when young smooth; when older deeply areolated at the edges; mouth semi-circular above, straight below, with a small rounded sinus; below the mouth a small vertical elliptical avicularium on an elevated part of the cell; ovicell rounded.

Port Phillip Heads.

In a paper in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, of June, 1881, Mr. Stuart O. Ridley describes this species, from a specimen dredged during the voyage of the "Alert," in the Strait of Magellan, as *S. marsupium*, M'G. Unfortunately, when I drew up my original description of *Lepralia marsupium*, the specimens I had were worn and imperfect, so that the exact structure of the mouth was not distinctly seen. Consequently the present and the true species, of which I have since procured numerous perfect specimens, have been confounded. In the present paper I give a more correct figure and fuller description of *L. marsupium*.

In young specimens of *S. Ridleyi* the mouth, with its semicircular upper margin and straight lower lip with rounded sinus, is well seen, as well as the small elliptical suboral avicularium, situated on the raised semilunar portion of the cell. In older and more calcified cells this raised portion frequently becomes so developed as to obscure the view of the mouth and avicularium; in these also there is usually a series of deep grooves, converging from the margin to the raised suboral portion.

Schizoporella arachnoides, n. sp. Fig. 4.

Polyzoary encrusting; cells oval, distinct, convex, smooth; mouth arched above, with a deep rounded notch in the straight lower lip; a series of (usually) seven stiff spines, several of which, especially the lower, are situated at a distance from the mouth; ovicell rounded, smooth, the margin usually sculptured.

Port Phillip Heads.

This very beautiful species is at once distinguished by the arrangement of the oral spines. These are usually seven in number. The lowest on each side is situated below and to one side of the angle of the mouth, and several others are frequently situated at a little distance from the mouth margin. The edge of the ovicell is usually sculptured, as in *Microporella Malusii*; sometimes, however, it is smooth.

Porella marsupium, M'G. Fig. 2.

Cells elongated, distinct, arranged in linear series, surface smooth, minutely punctured or areolated at the margin;

mouth in young specimens nearly round with a projecting mucro below; in old specimens contracted downwards, and usually with a squared denticle in the lower lip, which is also slightly thickened; below the mouth is a small elliptical avicularium on the upper part of a bullate projection; ovicell small, globular, smooth, with faint radiating lines.

Common.

As already stated, this species was originally described from bad specimens, and I have, therefore, given a more correct figure and an amended description. Hincks had already (*Annals & Mag. Nat. His.*, 1881) given a figure, and noticed the oral denticle (which is frequently absent) and suboral avicularium.

Cellepora exigua, M'G. Fig. 7.

The figures represent a common form which I described in 1860. I now think that it is probably identical with the very variable *Rhynchopora bispinosa*, and shall, in a future communication, give additional figures and a full description.

Rhynchopora profunda, n. sp. Fig. 8.

Polyzoary encrusting; marginal cells oval, smooth or areolated at the edges; in the youngest the mouth arched above, slightly hollowed below; when a little older one side becomes enlarged, and from it projects an unciform process, the point of which is turned slightly upwards; as growth advances a calcareous deposit, at first arranged in a reticulate manner on the margins of the cells, increases in bulk until the original cell is much thickened, and the mouth is buried at the bottom of a deep cavernous opening; in these cells the upper lip is sometimes minutely crenulate; the uncinatè process is always plainly seen deep down, and has an avicularium in the front with a broadly triangular mandible opening forward; the surface of the raised calcareous parts is irregularly nodulated, and there are a good many large avicularia with more or less spatulate mandibles scattered over it.

Port Phillip Heads; Mr. J. B. Wilson.

I refer this species doubtfully to Hinck's genus *Rhynchopora*. The characteristics are the triangular mandible of the avicularium on the uncinatè process opening directly forward, and the extraordinary calcareous growth which

originates on the margins of the cells, and increases to such an extent as to leave the mouth buried at the bottom of a deep cavern. The figures are taken from different parts of the same small colony.

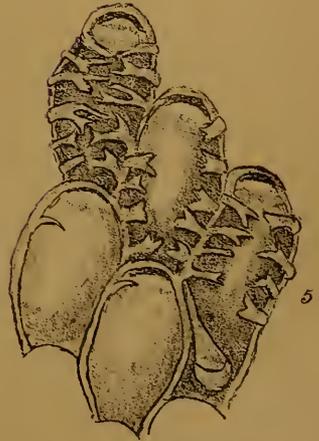
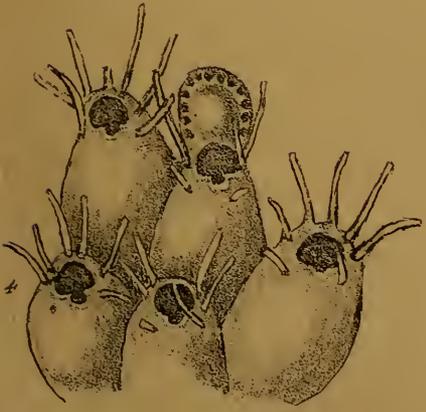
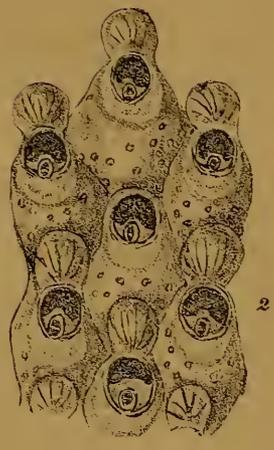
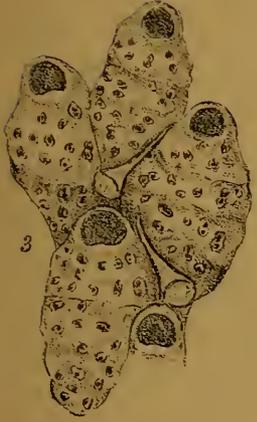
Lekythopora, n. genus.

Polyzoary erect, branched; cells arranged round the branches, more or less flask-shaped or elongated, oblique or erect, and crowded together; mouth irregularly rounded; peristome thickened and becoming produced into a long tube, on one side of the orifice of which is a small avicularium; ovicell forming a projection on the side of the cell below the mouth, the summit deficient in calcareous matter, and formed by an oval lens-shaped membrane.

L. hystrix, n. sp. Fig. 6.

Of this, the only species, I have procured several specimens at the Heads. Mr. Wilson, I believe, has also found it. My specimens form small branching rigid tufts, like some of the small erect *Celleporæ*. The cells are very much crowded together, and, where not too much compressed by their neighbours, may be seen to be flask-shaped; the surface is nearly smooth, or granular and pitted. The primary orifice seems to be nearly circular, but the peristome in all the cells is thickened, and in most is produced into a very long slightly prismatic tube. On one side of the summit of this peristome there is a small horizontal avicularium, with a bluntly triangular mandible opening directly upwards. From this avicularium a minute tube can be traced, extending in a spiral manner downwards. There are also a few large avicularia, with large spatulate mandibles, scattered among the cells. The ovicell is peculiar. It is an enlargement on the front of the cell below the mouth. The summit is not calcareous, but consists of an elliptical convex chitinous membrane. The genus evidently belongs to the *Celleporidæ*.

Plate I.



$\frac{1}{100}$ inch

