

PLATE 126, FIGS. 1-2:

MAPLESTONIA CIRRATA (McG.).

[Genus MAPLESTONIA (McG.). (Sub-kingd. Mollusca. Class Polyzoa. Order Infundibulata. Sub-order Cheilostomata. Fam. Cellulariidae.)

Gen. Char.—Zoarium consisting of series of single or geminate zoëcia, connected by distinct corneous tubes. Zoëcia with the front wholly occupied by a membranous area, or with the lower part filled in; imperforate behind. No avicularia or vibracula. Oœcium an inflation of the posterior part of a zoëcium.]

DESCRIPTION.—Occurs in minute purplish tufts, the branches consisting of series of single and geminate zoëcia, and curling inwards. In the single zoëcia the front is usually entirely membranous, the margins being thickened and bevelled inwards; in the geminate zoëcia the lower part is generally filled in by the cell wall; the posterior surface is imperforate, and mostly marked by faint transverse lines. The mode of branching is very irregular. In all cases of geminate zoëcia each zoëcium gives origin to the first of a series, but in some cases two branches spring from the summit of a single zoëcium, or they may originate from its sides. The oœcium is very peculiar; the ovicelligerous zoëcium is terminal, broad, very much enlarged posteriorly, with a wide spout-like opening above the upper margin of the aperture.

REFERENCE.—P. H. MacGillivray, Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., July 1884.

Portland, Mr. Maplestone; Warrnambool, Mr. Watts; Port Phillip Heads, Mr. J. B. Wilson.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 126.—Fig. 1, specimen, natural size. Fig. 1a, portion magnified, to show the anterior surface of the zoëcia and the mode of branching. Fig. 1b, small portion of the same, to show the posterior surface. Fig. 2, oœcium.

PLATE 126, FIG. 3.

SCRUPOCELLARIA CYCLOSTOMA (Busk).

[Genus SCRUPOCELLARIA (VAN BENEDEN). (Sub-kingd. Mollusca. Class Polyzoa. Order Infundibulata. Sub-order Cheilostomata. Fam. Cellulariidae.)

Gen. Char.—Zoarium usually jointed. Zoëcia biserial, numerous in an internode; aperture large, rounded; each zoëcium with a sessile avicularium on the upper and outer angle, and, occasionally, another, smaller, on the front; and a sinus posteriorly lodging a vibracular cell. Oœcia superior, prominent. Radical tubes fixed to the base of the vibracular cells.]

DESCRIPTION.—Zoëcia usually about 7 in an internode, broad; aperture occupying three-fourths of the front, nearly elliptical, slightly narrowed downwards, with a narrow, clear, thickened margin, and destitute of scutum; a single or two contiguous spines at the upper and outer part, one at the inner and two above. Lateral avicularia of moderate size; on each zoëcium, immediately below the aperture, a considerable avicularium with the mandible opening upwards and forwards, on an elevated process. Vibracular cells large; vibracular setæ short and smooth. A single vibracular cell in the angle at a bifurcation. Radical tubes long

and thick, spirally annulated, especially at the commencement, but becoming smooth upwards.

REFERENCE.—Busk, Brit. Mus. Cat. Mar. Polyzoa, pt. i., p. 24, pl. xxviii., figs. 4, 5.

Port Phillip Heads ; Portland, Mr. Maplestone.

Forms tufts about three-quarters of an inch high. It is readily distinguished by the width of the branches, the large uncovered aperture, and the anterior avicularium, which is situated on an elevation directed upwards and forwards, the mandible opening transversely upwards. The only species with which it can be confounded is *S. ferox* (Busk), in which the mandible of the anterior avicularium is very much larger.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 126.—Fig. 3, specimen, natural size. Fig. 3a, portion magnified, to show the anterior surface. Fig. 3b, dorsal view of the same.

PLATE 126, FIGS. 4-5.

SCRUPOCELLARIA OBTECTA (HASWELL).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoœcia 4-9 in an internode, broad; aperture large, nearly elliptical, with a very slightly thickened margin; a large scutum* of the same shape, and covering almost the whole aperture, with two groups of digitiform markings; a single stout spine at the upper and outer part. Lateral avicularian processes small; an anterior avicularium, of rather small size, below the aperture on a rigid elevation. Vibracular setæ short and smooth. A single vibracular cell at a bifurcation. Oœcium globular, perforated by round foramina. Radical tubes smooth.

REFERENCE.—Hincks, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., March 1883.

Port Phillip Heads ; Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson.

This seems to be a rare species, as I have not found it among my own dredgings. It is readily distinguished by its large size, and the very large scutum, which is marked by two groups of conspicuous digitiform channels between its layers. Hincks describes a spine also at the upper and inner angle, which does not exist in the specimen examined by me. He also states that the radical fibres are hooked.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 126.—Fig. 4, specimen, natural size. Fig. 4a, anterior view of portion of same, magnified. Fig. 4b, dorsal view. Fig. 5, zoœcia and oœcia from another specimen, which is much worn, except the oœcia, which are clear and distinct. This shows also an extraordinarily developed avicularium.

* This process, is in earlier descriptions, called the operculum, a term now generally restricted to the oral flap. Smitt named it the fornix, and has been followed in the *Challenger* Polyzoa by Busk, who, however, suggested the present appellation, which has been adopted by Hincks, and is used here as being the most appropriate.

PLATE 126, FIGS. 6-7.

SCRUPOCELLARIA CERVICORNIS (BUSK).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoarium small, branches narrow. Zoecia 4-10 in an internode, elongated, wide above, narrowed below; aperture elliptical, occupying rather more than one-third of the front, margin slightly thickened; a somewhat reniform fornix, with a rather narrow peduncle, covering about half of the aperture, and marked with radiating canals obscurely arranged in two groups; a variable number of spines round the upper part; usually one, simple or branched, at the upper and inner part, two, jointed, at the outer, and one superiorly. Lateral avicularian processes large; anterior avicularia small, situated considerably below the aperture and close to the inner margin. Vibracular setæ very long, slender and smooth. Oecia slightly contracted below, perforated by round foramina. Radical fibres smooth.

REFERENCE.—Busk, Cat. Mar. Pol. Brit. Mus., pt. i., p. 24, pl. lxii.

Port Phillip Heads.

Occurs in small glassy tufts on other Polyzoa. Busk figures and Hincks describes (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., March 1883) the lateral avicularia as very small, while in my specimens they are of considerable size.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 126.—Fig. 6, specimen, natural size. Fig. 6a, anterior view of a portion, magnified. Fig. 6b, dorsal view of the same. Fig. 7, small portion of another specimen, to show the perforated oecium.

PLATE 126, FIG. 8.

SCRUPOCELLARIA SCRUPEA (BUSK).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoecia 5-12 in an internode, broad; aperture occupying nearly half of the anterior surface, with a thickened margin; a hammer-shaped scutum covering about half of the aperture, rounded below, and narrowed and slightly turned forwards above; a stout, occasionally bifurcate spine directed forwards at the base of the peduncle of the scutum, and usually about 3 from the upper and outer part. Lateral avicularian processes of moderate size or, occasionally, very large; anterior avicularia rare, small, on a somewhat columnar elevation, and with a very small mandible. Vibracular setæ short and slender; usually two vibracular cells in the angle of a bifurcation. Oecia smooth, imperforate. Radical tubes smooth, ending in rosette-like expanded extremities.

REFERENCE.—Busk, Brit. Mus. Cat. Mar. Polyzoa, pt. i., p. 24, pl. xxi., figs. 1, 2.

Port Phillip Heads; Portland, Mr. Maplestone.

Forms small white tufts, half an inch or more in height. There can, I think, be no doubt that this is identical with the common European species, of which, however, the only specimens I have are rather imperfect.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 126.—Fig. 8, specimen, natural size. Fig. 8a, view of anterior surface, magnified. Fig. 8b, another portion of the same, showing two ovicells. Fig. 8c, dorsal surface.

PLATE 126, FIG. 9.

SCRUPOCELLARIA ORNITHORHYNCHUS (WYV. THOMSON).

DESCRIPTION.—Branches of zoarium slender. Zoœcia elongated, narrowed downwards; aperture elliptical, occupying rather less than half the front, with a thickened margin much wider below; scutum much projected forwards, extending the whole length of the aperture, somewhat pyriform, the upper extremity produced into a narrow point, and turned forwards; a bifurcate or double spine close to the base of the peduncle of the scutum, and 3 or 4 long, slender spines from the outer and upper part of the aperture. Lateral avicularian processes usually very large; anterior avicularia very small, situated on eminences below the apertures. Vibracular setæ short, slender, smooth. Two vibracular cells at a bifurcation. Oœcia smooth, imperforate.

REFERENCE.—Wyville Thomson, Dublin, Nat. Hist. Rev., July 1858, p. 144, pl. xii., fig. 2; Busk, *Challenger* Polyzoa, pt. i., p. 24, pl. xi., fig. 6.

Port Phillip Heads and elsewhere.

In some of my specimens it is difficult to discriminate between this and *S. scrupea*. The chief distinctions are in its smaller size, the more slender zoœcia, the extremely long scutum, which is much projected forwards, overlaps the whole length of the aperture, and has the upper extremity pointed and turned forwards. The arrangement of the spines is much the same in both, although in the present they are usually more slender and longer, and the inner one is almost always bifurcate or double. In both, the lateral avicularian process is of considerable size, and there are two vibracular cells in the angle at a bifurcation. The margin of the aperture is usually much more thickened below, and is occasionally slightly tubercular. Thomson describes the scutum as ending in a spine, and figures this as very long. There can, however, be no doubt that this is the species intended by him.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 126.—Fig. 9, specimen, natural size. Fig. 9a, anterior view, magnified; in this portion the branches at the bifurcation are continuous, not articulated. Fig. 9b, another portion of the same, showing oœcia. Fig. 9c, dorsal view.

I am indebted to Mr. MacGillivray for the specimens and descriptions of the Polyzoa on this plate.

FREDERICK MCCOY.

PLATE 127, FIG. 1.

MEMBRANIPORA PYRULA (HINCKS).

[Genus MEMBRANIPORA (BLAINVILLE). (Sub-king, Mollusca. Class Polyzoa. Order Infundibulata. Sub-order Cheilostomata. Fam. Membraniporidae.)

Gen. Char.—Zoarium spreading, encrusting, or occasionally sub-erect. Zoœcia contiguous, quincuncial or in transverse and longitudinal series, separated by raised margins; front membranous, but cell frequently produced below the area.]

DESCRIPTION.—Zoœcia pyriform, produced below the area, which is elliptical, with slightly thickened margins; two small, lateral oral spines; a series of 4 broad, incurved spines on either side, and 1-3 on the inferior edge. Oœcia large, with a distinct vertical ridge and a shallow pyriform depression or pit on each side of the margin. Avicularia scattered, replacing cells, with broadly spatulate mandibles.

REFERENCE.—*M. lineata*, P. McG., in Decade III.; *M. pyrula*, Hincks, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., July 1881.

Port Phillip Heads, common; Portland, Mr. Maplestone.

In the absence of authentic specimens or good figures, I previously referred this to *M. lineata*, Busk's figure of which my first mutilated specimens very much resembled. It is, however, quite distinct, and I therefore give a fuller description and better figure. The spines are very large, glistening, rib-like, and arch over the area, nearly meeting in the middle. They are attached a little beyond the edge by a slightly bulbous origin, and are usually 4 on each side and 1 or sometimes 2 or 3 at the bottom. The small oral spines are frequently absent. The avicularia are, in most specimens, numerous. They take the place of cells, and the mandible is very broadly spatulated.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

PLATE 127.—Fig. 1, group of zoœcia, showing an oœcium and avicularium, magnified.

PLATE 127, FIG. 2.

MEMBRANIPORA CORBULA (HINCKS).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoœcia distinct, elongated, narrow below; area occupying nearly the whole front, its margin slightly thickened; 2 or 4 very large, pod-like, erect, oral spines; on each side of the area a series of usually 7 broad, incurved spines meeting in the middle and sometimes crossing. Oœcia globose, smooth, with

a broad, thickened band at the margin, and with several glistening lines radiating on the summit.

REFERENCE.—Hincks, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., Nov. 1880.

Port Phillip Heads ; Portland, Mr. Maplestone.

At once distinguished from *M. pyrula* and the other spinous species by the large, pod-like, articulated oral spines. Of these there are usually 4, but sometimes only 2. The marginal spines arise from bulbous origins closer to the margin than in *M. pyrula*, and bend over the area, meeting in the centre and frequently overlapping. The zoarium occasionally creeps over *Bicellaria* and other Polyzoa in a single, linear series.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

PLATE 127.—Fig. 2, group of zoecia, showing an oecium, magnified.

PLATE 127, FIG. 3.

MEMBRANIPORA INARMATA (HINCKS).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoecia large, distinct, usually oval, and rounded above and below ; area occupying the whole of the front of the cell ; a small, nearly erect spine on each side above, and a series (about 5 or 7) of narrow, incurved spines on each side. Oecium projecting into the base of the zoecium above, crossed at its base by a band formed by the cell-margin.

REFERENCE.—Hincks, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., July 1881.

Port Phillip Heads, dredged by Mr. J. B. Wilson and myself.

The marginal spines are much more slender and have wider intervals between them than in *M. pyrula* and *corbula*. The oecium projects into the base of the cell above, and has a thickened collar at the base formed by the cell-margin, an arrangement which also occurs in *M. serrata*.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 127.—Fig. 3, group of zoecia, showing oecia. Fig. 3a, single zoecium, with oecium.

PLATE 127, FIG. 4.

MEMBRANIPORA PECTINATA (MCG.).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoecia large, distinct, oval ; 6-8 long, stout spines on each side, sloping forwards and inwards, and nearly meeting in the middle. Oecia small, smooth, with the edge of the orifice straight, or with a short, sharp beak.

Port Phillip Heads.

I was at first inclined to refer this handsome species to *M. flustroides* (Hincks), but I think there is no doubt of their distinctness. The zoecia are large, with a row of about 6 or 8 spines on each side. These spines are very long, projecting forwards and inwards in a very slightly curved manner, and, in some instances, nearly meeting in the centre. In a few zoecia there are two shorter, smaller, more erect spines at the upper end. The oecium is small, semi-globular and glistening. In the older there is a prominent, beak-like projection from the lower margin; in the younger the edge is smooth. Occasionally there is an obscure elevation running down the centre, and in some there is a thickening below showing an approximation to the transverse collar in *M. inarmata*.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

PLATE 127.—Fig. 4, portion of specimen, magnified.

PLATE 127, FIG. 5.

MEMBRANIPORA SERRATA (McG.).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoecia elongated, quadrate, or wider about the middle, or pointed below; area occupying the whole front, except occasionally the lower angles; margin plain, with a few acicular spines, or with numerous, serrated, horizontal denticles. Avicularium on a separate area at the base of a zoecium; mandible very long. Oecium projecting into the base of the cell above, crossed by a band in front.

REFERENCES.—*M. serrata*, P. MacGillivray, Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1881; *M. acifera*, P. MacGillivray, Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., 1881.

Port Phillip Heads.

This species can always be distinguished by the elongated, quadrate zoecia, the position of the avicularium with its long mandible, and the rounded oecium projecting into the base of the zoecium above with its transverse collar formed by the cell-margin. In some cases the cells are entirely unarmed; in others there are one, two, or more uncinat spines; while, in most, the margins are thickly fringed with short, broad-ended, serrated denticles directed horizontally inwards. In many specimens the uncinat spines alone occur, and in others there are only the serrated denticles,

which induced me to describe these forms as distinct species. I have since, however, found specimens in which both co-exist, as is shown in that figured.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 127.—Fig. 5, portion of a specimen, showing the serrated denticles, two oœcia, and an avicularium. Fig. 5a, other zoœcia from the same, two of which are unarmed, two with uncinatè spines, and the others with the serrated denticles, which are simpler and narrower than in the other figure; two avicularia are also shown.

PLATE 127, FIG. 6.

MEMBRANIPORA CILIATA (McG.).

As the figure given on Plate 25 is not quite correct, I give another. It is doubtful whether this species ought to be considered as a *Membranipora* with the cell produced below the area, or referred to *Amphiblestrum*. In some zoœcia there is a decided, though very narrow rim, while in others it is absent or only faintly indicated, as in the figure. The spines are sometimes thinner than in the figured specimen, but never so slender as shown in Plate 25.

In addition to the localities previously mentioned, Mr. Maplestone has found it at Portland.

PLATE 127, FIG. 7.

AMPHIBLESTRUM ALBISPINUM (McG.).

[Genus AMPHIBLESTRUM (GRAY). (Sub-kingd. Mollusca. Class Polyzoa. Order Infundibulata. Sub-order Cheilostomata. Fam. Membraniporidae.)

Gen. Char.—Zoarium encrusting. Zoœcia with the aperture occupying the whole front, or with part of the zoœcium produced below; aperture partly filled in by an additional membranous or usually calcareous lamina.]

DESCRIPTION.—Zoœcia elongated, narrowed and extended downwards beyond the area; aperture occupying about half of the area, the lower margin slightly thickened; on each side a series of 3-5 enormous, pod-like, articulated spines, and generally 2 or 3 smaller from the upper margin.

REFERENCE.—P. H. MacGillivray, Trans. Soc. Vict., Dec. 1881.

Queenscliff; Portland, Mr. Maplestone.

The zoœcia are much elongated downwards, almost trumpet-shaped, the area oval, surrounded by a thickened margin. When the zoœcia are closely packed, their real structure is not easily made out, but when straggling over a narrow alga, it is well seen, as in the figure.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

PLATE 127.—Fig. 7, portion of a specimen on a narrow alga, magnified.

PLATE 127, FIG. 8.

MEMBRANIPORA SPINOSA (QUOY AND GAIMARD).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoœcia irregularly arranged, extending downwards beyond the area, which is sub-circular, with a thickened rim; a fringe of (about 7) long, rigid, pointed spines, usually united at their bases, surrounding the upper part of the zoœcium.

REFERENCES.—Figured by Busk in *Polyzoa of Kerguelen's Land*, *Phil. Trans.*, vol. 168, pl. x., fig. 3; P. H. MacGillivray, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, Dec. 1881.

I have not seen the description in the voyage of the *Astrolabe*, and Busk's figure represents the zoœcia as much more regular, and does not show the common basis supporting the fringe of long, stiff spines. This is rather exaggerated in the figure, taken from a specimen where it was well marked, and in some cases it is almost wanting. It is only at the extreme edge of the zoaria that the arrangement of the zoœcia can be seen, being obscured at the other parts by the dense forest of spines.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

PLATE 127.—Fig. 8, small portion, magnified. The common basis uniting the spines has been made too large.

The specimens and descriptions of these additional species of *Membranipora* have been presented by Mr. MacGillivray.

FREDERICK MCCOY.

PLATE 128, FIG. 1.

CELLEPORA SPECIOSA (McG.).

[Genus CELLEPORA (FABRICIUS). (Sub-kingd. Mollusca. Class Polyzoa. Order Infundibulata. Sub-order Cheilostomata. Fam. Celleporidæ.)

Gen. Char.—Zoarium encrusting, partly adnate, massive, foliaceous, erect and ramose, or glomerulous. Zoœcia, in the older parts, more or less erect and irregularly heaped together; one or more rostral processes (occasionally absent), usually bearing avicularia, in the neighbourhood of the mouth. Generally scattered vicarious avicularia.]

DESCRIPTION.—Zoarium encrusting. Marginal zoœcia horizontal, older irregularly heaped; surface smooth or finely granular; mouth straight and entire below; 2–4 long, slender spines articulated above; to one side of the lower lip an elevated, sessile avicularium, the mandible broadly linguæ and the rostrum sharply dentate. Vicarious avicularia large, elongated, on elevated calcareous processes, the edges of the rostrum with several strong, recurved teeth.

Port Phillip Heads.

I have only seen a single small specimen, growing on a Retepore. It somewhat resembles *C. serratirostris*, but is distinguished by the long, articulated spines, the entire lower lip, and the different shape of the mandibles of the oral avicularia.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 128.—Fig. 1, zoœcia from the growing edge. Fig. 1a, zoœcia from an older portion. Fig. 1b, vicarious avicularium.

PLATE 128, FIG. 2.

CELLEPORA SERRATIROSTRIS (McG.).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoarium encrusting. Zoœcia much confused, granulated; the younger, towards the growing edge, decumbent, elongated; the older more erect, stouter and confused; mouth at first entire, then with a deep sinus which becomes bridged across or closed by the junction of the opposite angles; a sub-oral process, usually bending to one side, with a large avicularium at the summit. Avicularia very numerous and of various forms, scattered over the zoarium; some very large, with long, spatulate, blunt or pointed mandibles, raised on considerable boat-like elevations; some spatulate and smaller; some on rounded cells, with broad mandibles and serrated rostra. Oœcia rounded.

REFERENCE.—P. H. MacGillivray, Tr. Roy. Soc. Vict., Dec. 1884.

Port Phillip Heads.

The very youngest zoëcia have the mouth straight and entire below, but, in almost all, a process of the peristome is seen rising on each side, eventually meeting in the centre and leaving a round opening which in time becomes filled in. Below the mouth a process rises on one side, extending upwards and to the opposite side, with a considerable avicularium on its summit, the edge of the rostrum being serrated. In some marginal zoëcia this process is very large and directed upwards, the avicularium situated obliquely on the summit. The older zoëcia vary much in form, being usually short and oblique or nearly erect. The sub-oral pore of the peristome can frequently still be seen, and the peristome is also, in some cases, produced above in a hooded manner, like a commencing oëcium, or it may be almost tubular with a slit in the lower edge. The aviculiferous process below the mouth is usually of small size, but is occasionally enormously developed, so as to be larger than the zoëcium itself. There are numerous vicarious avicularia, with spatulate mandibles, much raised, the point of the calcareous eminence frequently projecting over part of the neighbouring zoëcia.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

PLATE 128.—Fig. 2, specimen, natural size. Fig. 2a, portion of central part of same, magnified. Fig. 2b, marginal zoëcia. Fig. 2c, single zoëcium, showing the sub-oral pore and short aviculiferous process. Fig. 2d, enormously developed sub-oral avicularium, showing the broad mandible, serrated rostrum, and mouth of the zoëcium (in the figure beneath the avicularium).

PLATE 128, FIG. 3.

CELLEPORA TRIDENTICULATA (BUSK).

DESCRIPTION.—Zoarium small, encrusting. Zoëcia immersed, irregular; surface granular; mouth straight below, rounded above, with 2-4 long, slender spines articulated above, and 3 small denticles (the middle hammer-shaped) within the lower margin. A minute avicularium, with a semicircular mandible, on a slightly elevated sub-oral rostrum.

REFERENCE.—Busk, *Challenger Polyzoa*, p. 198, pl. xxix., fig. 3.

Port Phillip Heads; Warrnambool, Mr. Watts.

Of this species I have only two or three minute specimens, the only perfect one of which is that figured. It seems to be identical

with Busk's *C. tridenticulata*, although not entirely agreeing with the characters given by him. The number of spines, in my specimens, varies from 2 to 4; they are long, slender, and nearly straight. The zoecia are very irregularly placed, immersed; the surface granular and glistening. The sub-oral avicularium (absent in some zoecia) is very small, usually situated on a slightly elevated rostrum, which, however, is occasionally considerably developed. I have not seen the oecia nor the vicarious avicularia with the long tubular processes described by Busk.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

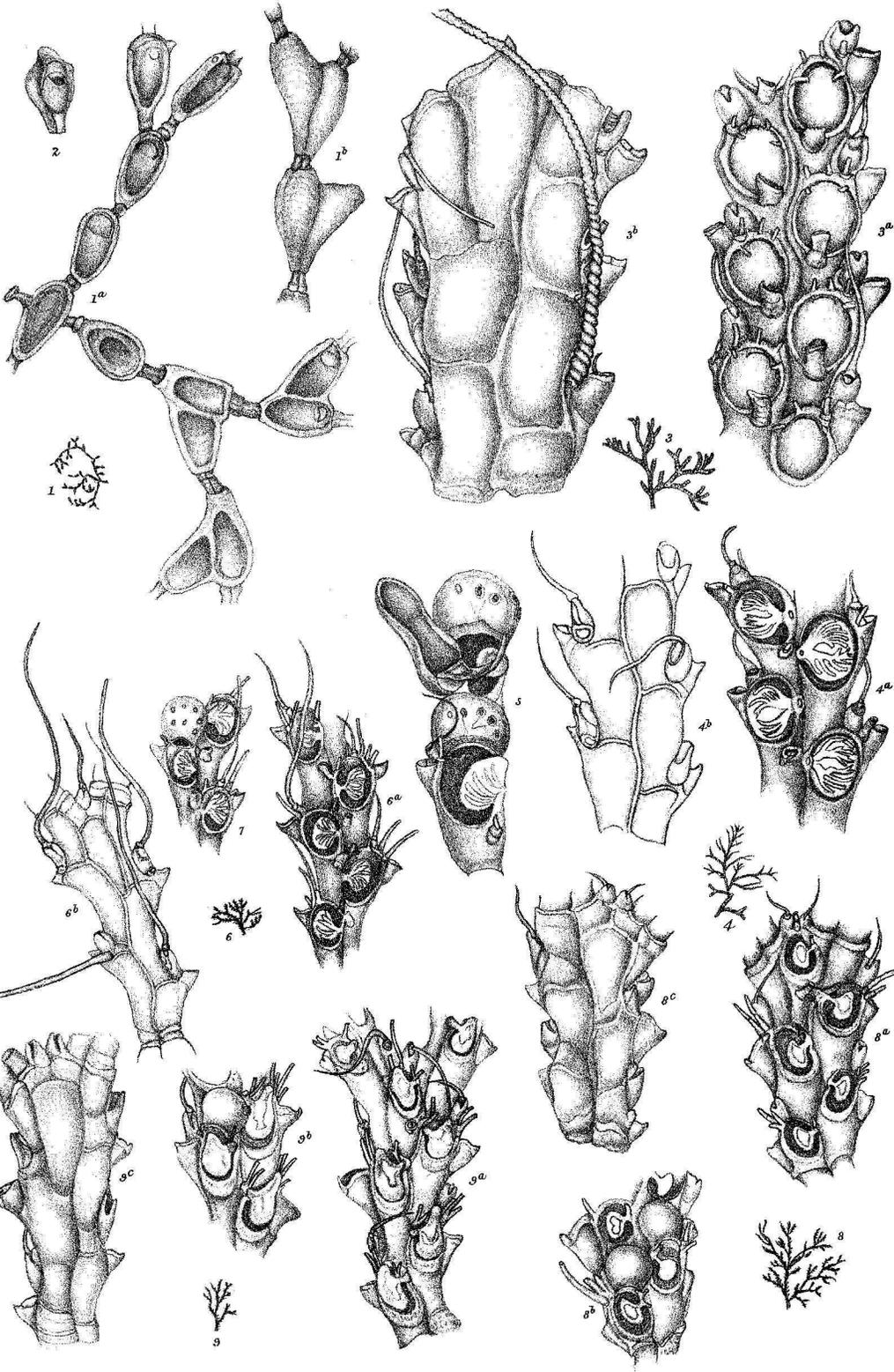
PLATE 128.—Fig. 3, portion of specimen, magnified.



The specimens and descriptions of the *Celleporæ* on this plate are from Mr. MacGillivray.

FREDERICK McCoy.

(Polyzoa)



(Polyzoa)

