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XIII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Polyzoa from Kerguelen's Island.* By Professor G. BUSK, F.R.S.

THE collection of Polyzoa made in Kerguelen's Island during the stay of the British Transit-of-Venus Expedition contains twenty-six species and four varieties of a twenty-seventh, all of which, excepting six species and three of the varieties, have been previously described. Most of them are common to the southern extremity of America; a few are also European, South-African, Australian, or New-Zealand species; but I do not observe a single Arctic form among them, which is rather surprising, since two or three species that inhabit the Arctic sea are known to exist in the Antarctic regions also. I fancy their absence is due to the circumstance that the collection was made exclusively in the Laminarian zone, the majority of the specimens having been obtained by a ten-tooth grapple attached to six fathoms of cord cast from the shore.

The following are the novelties. Figures of them and of some other species will be given in my full report upon the collection.

Suborder CHEILOSTOMATA.

Fam. *Salicornariadæ*.

Genus *ONCHOPORA*, Bk. (restricted).

Type *Onchopora Sinclairii*, Bk.

The genus *Onchopora* as originally constituted embraced *Tubulicellaria* of D'Orbigny; but I now propose to confine it to those forms which have no tubular prolongation of the mouth, which certainly constitute a very distinct type.

Fam. *Flustradæ*.

Genus *DIACHORIS*, Bk.

Diachoris costata, n. sp.

Cells elongated oval, posterior surface glistening; aperture protected by nine to twelve acute, sometimes furcate costæ, which arch over and interdigitate in the middle line; four to six strong oral spines; a pedunculate reclinate *avicularium* on one or, more usually, both sides, near the upper part of the cell.

Hab. Swain's Bay, Kerguelen's Island (*Eaton*); Falkland Islands (*Darwin*).

The cells have some resemblance to those of *Beania australis*,

which, however, are more or less erect, are attached in a linear series to a connecting tube, and are without *avicularia*. In *D. hirtissima*, Heller, which otherwise much resembles the present species, there are no *avicularia*, and the back of the cells is set with numerous forked spines or setæ.

Fam. Membraniporidae.

Genus LEPRALIA, Johnst.

§ INARMATÆ.

Lepralia Eatoni, n. sp.

Cells broadly oval, distinct; mouth semicircular, lower lip straight, notched in the middle; four to six erect oral spines. Surface of cells in interior of zoarium smooth, entire or obscurely pitted round the border, sometimes umbonate; in the marginal cells a row of distinct pores exists round the border; ovicell prominent, subglobose, with faint radiating lines in front and a row of small pores round the base.

Hab. Swain's Bay, Kerguelen's Island (*Eaton*).

Lepralia hyalina, Linn.

In addition to the varieties of this protean species given in the British-Museum Catalogue, the present collection contains three which are doubtfully referred to it.

Var. *ε. conferta* (n. var.), characterized by the crowded and compressed growth of the cells and ovicells in the central portion of the patch, giving the zoarium the aspect of a *Cellepora*, and by the wide and patulous mouth, more especially of the marginal cells.

Var. *ξ. Bougainvillei*, which appears to be identical with the form figured by M. d'Orbigny, whose name I have therefore retained.

Var. *η* (n. var.), characterized by the smaller than normal size of the cells, and by their surface being thickly studded with short spines, as is also that of the ovicells.

Suborder CYCLOSTOMATA.

Fam. Crisiadæ, Bk.

Genus CRISIA, Lamouroux.

Crisia kerguelensis, n. sp.

Zooecia 3-5 in each internode; branches arising from the second or third, elongated, curved abruptly forwards; mouth slightly expanded; peristome thin, membranous: ooecia

pyriform, somewhat compressed and subacuminate at top; opening behind curved, tubular. Growth lax, straggling, irregular.

Hab. Swain's Bay.

It has much of the habit and general aspect of *Crisidia geniculata*, but differs in the number of cells in the internode, the very sparse punctuation of the surface, and in the form of the oocœcia.

Fam. Tubuliporidae.

Genus TUBULIPORA, Lam.

Tubulipora stellata, n. sp.?

Zoarium irregularly stellate; zoocœcia diverging from the centre in all directions.

Hab. Swain's Bay, Kerguelen's Island (*Eaton*).

Fam. Discoporellidae.

Genus DISCOPORELLA, Bk.

Discoporella infundibuliformis, n. sp.

Zoarium stipitate infundibuliform: zoocœcia arising from the interior of the funnel; mouth expanded, with five or six acute teeth.

Hab. Swain's Bay, Kerguelen's Island (*Eaton*).

Discoporella canaliculata, n. sp.

Zoarium circular, bordered, slightly convex; tubes very irregularly uniserial, with a raised canalicular fillet on one side; interspaces cancellous.

Hab. Swain's Bay, Kerguelen's Island (*Eaton*).

XIV.—*On Mr. Carter's Objections to Eozoon.*

By Principal J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

WITH reference to these, as stated in the December number of the 'Annals,' I beg to make an explanation as to matters of fact. The woodcut which Mr. Carter criticises was introduced into my little book in connexion with the *history of the discovery of Eozoon*, and as an illustration from Dr. Carpenter of the tubulated wall first recognized by him. There are in the book several other illustrations of these structures, though of course not nearly so many as my collections could furnish. The appearance of this cut as an illustration of my note in 'Nature' was an accident for which I am not respon-