

This further corroborates the lack of significant differences in size of bill between the three races, *canescens*, *swarthi* and *schistacea*.

The material available is inadequate for working out the details of the transition between *swarthi* and *canescens*, which probably takes place in the mountains of central eastern Nevada between the Snake and Toyabe Mountains. A single breeding specimen from the Deep Creek Mountains in extreme western Utah is referable to *swarthi*. In addition to a gray dorsum it has an unusually heavily marked breast with dark, slate colored blotches. A single specimen from the Snake Range in Nevada, a short distance to the south of the Deep Creek Mountains, taken September 22, is brown and referable to *schistacea*. It was, however, probably a transient. Breeding birds from Kingston Creek in the Toyabe Mountains are brown and thus represent *canescens*.

The distribution of the races of fox sparrows in Nevada remains, then, as Linsdale (*op. cit.*) has indicated, except that the breeding birds of the Snake Range probably represent *swarthi*.

Some other examples of fall transients of *schistacea* from the breeding range of *swarthi* are two from 4 miles northeast of Ogden, 8,000 feet, taken September 22 and 29. Several early April atypical examples of *swarthi* are probably transients from areas of intergradation between that race and *schistacea*.

The places of occurrence and ecological relationships of fox sparrows of the race *swarthi* are essentially as Linsdale (Amer. Midl. Nat. 19: 167-170. 1938) described for the race *canescens* in the Toyabe Mountains of Nevada, thus being further indicative of the close relationship between *canescens* and *swarthi*.

ZOOLOGY.—Two new species of incrusting ctenostomatous Bryozoa from the Pacific.¹

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Examination of specimens dredged recently from the Arctic Ocean off Point Barrow, Alaska, by the Arctic Research Laboratory and off the coast of southern California by the Allan Hancock Foundation has revealed two species of ctenostomatous bryozoans of the group *Carnosa* which are believed to be new.

Family ALCYONIDIIDAE Hincks, 1880

Alcyonidium enteromorpha, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Zoarium robust, coriaceous, linear, flexuous, measuring 61 cm in length and 4 to 6 mm in width, anchored directly to the substratum without evidence of a peduncle. Cuticle moderately thick. Zooecia irregular, ranging in shape from rectangular to hexagonal. No raised oral papillae. Polypide with 17 tentacles.

Description.—Macroscopically the chitinous, leathery zoaria superficially resemble the intestinal tract of a small mammal, being unusually elongate, without lateral branching. Coiled in several loose folds, gutlike, and attached to the substratum without the benefit of a peduncle. The cuticle is firm, mottled light brown to tan, and only moderately thick. The zoaria have a central cavity filled with a loose reticular packing

tissue in which may be found numerous brown-bodies. The zooecia are well defined, easily found in the portions of a zoarium where the cuticle is thin. However, on the greater part of a zoarium the lateral zooecial walls can be only faintly discerned, and while not totally obscured they are somewhat difficult to trace. The ventral zooecial wall is smooth with no oral papillae present. The dorsal wall is thin to the point of transparency. In shape the zooecia are quite variable, ranging from rectangular to irregularly hexagonal, those containing mature polypides measuring between 230 μ to 403 μ in length, and 115 μ to 253 μ in width. The polypide itself in no way deviates morphologically from the normal anatomical pattern typical of the genus *Alcyonidium* s.s. The tentacle number determined by serial sections is 17. Whole mounts of several individual polypides, as well as sections, were prepared, stained and examined for evidence of a gizzard. Polypides of *A. polyoum* (Hassall) and *A. pedunculatum* Robertson were mounted for purposes of comparison.

The species described above differs from *Alcyonidium* (*Paralcyonidium*) *vermiculare* Okada, 1925, in the following ways: (1) The zoarium is larger, with a uniform width of 4 to 6 mm as against 2 to 3 mm for *A. vermiculare*; (2) the polypide does not have a gizzard, as is described for *A. vermiculare*; (3) the tentacle number is

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