

spine on each angle of the cell, but the small figure (7) is more like *B. flabellata*, to which it has been usually referred. Pallas describes his *Cellularia avicularia* with three to five longitudinal series of cells, and a single spine at each upper angle; characters which taken together only belong to *B. turbinata*, and the general accuracy of his descriptions favour the supposition that he had this species in view; his var. β being probably *B. flabellata*, to which *Crisia frustroides* of Lamouroux, and *Flustra angustiloba* of Lamarck, may also be referred, though the former author describes only a single spine at each angle of the cell: this is likewise the case in Dr. Johnston's description of *Flustra avicularia*, but his figure more correctly shows two or three spines on each side. The *Cellularia avicularia* of Van Beneden is evidently *B. flabellata*.

B. turbinata appears to be quite as common on the British coast as *B. avicularia*, if not more so. It occurs principally within tide-marks, or in shallow water. The finest specimens I possess were got under stones at low-water mark in the island of Herm. They were of a deep orange colour when alive. I have met with it at Guernsey and in the Menai Straits, and have had it sent from Falmouth by Mr. Cocks. Mr. Hincks informs me that it is the common species on the Devonshire and Yorkshire coasts; and Mr. Busk has favoured me with the examination of a specimen sent from Tenby by Mr. Dyster. It has not yet occurred on the Northumberland coast, nor can I trace it into Scotland, but it would be premature at present to fix any limits to its range.

On some NEW BRITISH POLYZOA. By the Rev. T. HINCKS.

THE new British Polyzoon which I am about to describe is, in many points, so nearly related to the well-known *Scruparia chelata*, that I have determined to rank it in the same genus with this species, although the generic character, as given by Mr. Busk in his 'Catalogue,' must be revised to allow of its admission.

Polyzoa INFUNDIBULATA.

Sub-order. *Cheilostomata*.

Fam. *Scrupariade*.

Gen. *Scruparia* (Oken).

Polyzoary erect, branching, subcalcareous; cells clavate; apertures on one aspect, oblique, subterminal.

S. clavata, Hincks, n. sp. Plate XVII, figs. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Cell slender, elongate, enlarged upwards, tapering off below; aperture subterminal, oval; branches given off from the back of a cell; ovicelligerous cells placed back to back with the ordinary cells.

Polyzoary sparingly branched, the branches originating from the back of a cell; cells ovate-elongate above, and tapering off below, each one springing from behind the aperture of another, and attached to it by a somewhat cordate expansion of the base; aperture oval, small as compared with that of *S. chelata*, and not margined. The position of the ovicelligerous cells is very peculiar. They are (generally) attached to the back of the ordinary cells, to which they are adherent throughout, and are irregularly distributed over the polyzoary. Occasionally they occur *at the side*. They are inferior in size to the ordinary cells. The ovicell is of the usual form.

The polypide has, I believe, about ten arms.

Dredged off Filey, on the Yorkshire coast, parasitical on *Crisidia cornuta*; not uncommon. Lamdash Bay, Arran.

Sub-order. *Ctenostomata*.

Fam. *Alcyonidiadae*.

Sir John Dalyell, in his work on 'Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland,' has described and figured an *Alcyonidium* under the name of *A. Mytili*. The species has escaped the notice of Dr. Johnston, and is not included in the 'History of the British Zoophytes.' Sir J. Dalyell's description displays his accustomed accuracy, so far as it goes, but he did not observe the ovaries, and his account of the species is therefore necessarily incomplete. The name which he has assigned it is altogether inappropriate, and conveys a false impression, inasmuch as the species is by no means a parasite of the Mussel exclusively, but is found encrusting *Fuci*, stones, and shells of various kinds. It is manifestly undesirable that such names should be retained, and I therefore propose to change it. I do this with the less hesitation, because the species has thus far attracted very little attention, and Sir John Dalyell's name for it has not obtained a footing in our nomenclature.

Alcyonidium hexagonum, Hincks. (*A. Mytili*, Dalyell, 'Rare and Remarkable Animals,' vol. ii, p. 36.)

Encrusting, fleshy, of a dingy-white colour, composed of hexagonal cells, the septa of which show distinctly on the surface, and thickly covered with small obtuse prominences.