

Doubts having been previously entertained with respect to the distinction of this form from *S. farciminoïdes*, Mr. Alder "found it necessary to subject both kinds to a careful re-examination." The result of which has confirmed him in the belief that they are really distinct species. The best character, he says, is found in the avicularium. This organ in *S. farciminoïdes* is semicircular and arched upwards; that of *S. sinuosa* is triangular and points downwards, always sloping a little to one side. In addition to this the form of the under lip of the cell differs in the two species: in *S. farciminoïdes* it is slightly arched in the centre; whilst in *S. sinuosa* it is quite straight, and rather projecting, with a sinus at each end.

We now quite agree with Mr. Alder in regarding the two species as distinct.

Sub-order. CTENOSTOMATA.

Fam. ALCYONIDIADÆ, Johnston.

1. *Alcyonidium*. Lamx.

1. *A. mamillatum*, n. sp. Alder (p. 64, Pl. V, figs. 3, 4).

Encrusting, semitransparent, brownish; covered with rather long, stout, and strongly wrinkled papillæ, from which the polypides issue; tentacles 16-18.

Hab. On old shells, deep water.

2. *A. albidum*, n. sp. Alder (p. 64, Pl. V, figs. 5, 6).

Encrusting, semitransparent, yellowish-white; general envelope inconspicuous; polypides prominent, ventricose, flask-shaped, sub-recumbent, becoming erect towards the aperture, which is truncated when contracted; tentacles 18.

Hab. The stem of *Plum. falcata*.

2. *Farrella*, Ehr.

1. *F. pedicellata*, n. sp. Alder (p. 68, Pl. VI).

Body (of cell) ovate-oblong, yellowish, transparent, with long and very slender pedicles, uniform in thickness throughout, arising from a creeping fibre; tentacles 12. Length of cell, $\frac{1}{50}$ inch.

Hab. Old shells of *Buccinum undatum* and *Fusus antiquus*, in deep water.

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

(Concluded from No. XIX, p. 176.)

THE following is the conclusion (accidentally omitted) of a paper which appeared in the last number of the 'Journal.' It completes the description of the *Alcyonidium hexagonum* (Hincks)—the *A. Mytili* of Dalyell.

The surface of the fleshy crust is thickly covered with small prominences, marking the point at which the polypide issues from its cell. The normal shape of the cells is hexagonal, but they are subject to many irregularities. The *septa* are well marked, and show distinctly on the surface. The polypides are laid lengthwise in the cells, and the orifice is at one extremity, and not central. Sir John Dalyell says that they have about fifteen tentacula. The ovaries occur as somewhat circular *papillæ*, scattered irregularly over the *cœnæcium*, within which the *ova* are distinctly visible. At the top of each ovarium, when the embryos are about to escape, an opening appears, and a small tube is gradually pushed forth to some distance. Through this tubular orifice they work their way by means of their *cilia*, and as soon as they have effected their escape begin to move with great activity through the water. I have seen seven pass from a single ovary in the course of a few seconds. The embryo is circular in form, white, opaque, and bears a striking resemblance to a *low-crowned hat*. The margin is fringed with *cilia*.*

The figure of *Sarcoclitum polyoum* in Gosse's 'Marine Zoology' should, I think, be referred to this species. It bears no resemblance to the *Sarcoclitum* of Hassall.

Hab. Salcombe, Devon; encrusting sca-weed, between tide-marks.

FARRELLA ELONGATA. [*Laguncula elongata*, Van Beneden.]

This species I have obtained in great abundance on the Lancashire coast, in the neighbourhood of Fleetwood and Lytham.

The pedicle is of very variable length, and the cells are very *slightly* attached to the creeping fibre. In this latter respect the species differs markedly from the *F. pedicellata*—a kindred form lately described by Mr. Alder. The tentacles of *F. elongata* vary in number from ten to fourteen. The former number is very common amongst the younger polypides; fourteen occur rarely, and twelve is the ordinary complement.

I recorded the occurrence of *F. elongata* in Britain some years ago, but the notice seems to have been overlooked (*vide* 'Micr. Journ.,' vol. iv, p. 95).

* In the 'Annals of Nat. Hist.' for November, 1851, I have described these embryos, referring them wrongly to the *Cycloum papillosum* of Hassall.