
[Plate IX.]

Micropora impressa (Moll). (Pl. IX. figs. 1–3.)

1803. Eschara impressa, Moll, Eschara, p. 51, pl. ii. fig. 9.

1841. Eschara andeyavensis, Michelin, Icon. Zoophyt. p. 329 (nec auct. plur.).


1867. Membranipora bifoveolata, Heller, Bryozoen des adriatischen Meeres, p. 19, pl. ii. fig. 1.


I have recently found among material put by for further examination a little box which contained three small pieces of the above Polyzoa, and labelled Guernsey. I cannot recall to mind whether I procured these specimens myself at Guernsey in 1865 or whether they were given to me.

Other specimens are in my collection from Naples, where I found it in 1887 to be abundant, and from the Adriatic, given to me by my late friend Professor Heller under his name "Membranipora bifoveolata."
Genus Terebripora, d'Orbigny.

This interesting genus, the exact position of which cannot be determined until the animal shall have been examined, but which is presumed to be a burrowing Polyzoa, was instituted by d'Orbigny in 1841* to include two species, _Terebripora ramosa_ and _T. irregularis_, which he had found in shells of _Calyptroea_, _Crepidula_, and _Pecten_ off the South-American coast.

In 1865 Paul Fischer published an excellent paper on the family†, in which he enumerates all the species both recent and fossil presumed to be referable to his "Famille des Térébri- porides." In this paper eight recent and fourteen fossil species are recorded. Two of the recent species had been found in European seas—one, _Terebripora Orbigniana_, Fischer, burrowing in shells of _Ostrea edulis_ at Arcachon, and in _Conus mediterraneus_ and _Triton nodifer_ in the Mediterranean; the other, _Spathipora sertum_, Fischer, found at La Rochelle, Arcachon, and the Mediterranean in shells of _Lutraria elliptica_, _Cardium norvegicum_, _Pectunculus glycimeris_, and _Triton nodifer_. In 1880 M. J. Jullien‡ added another recent species, _T. Fischeri_, which was found in a shell of _Buccinum_ from Cape Verd Islands.

_Terebripora ditrupæ_, sp. n. (Pl. IX. figs. 4–7.)

_Terebripora_ has a mode of growth analogous to that of _Hippothoa divaricata_, but instead of running over the surface of shells &c. as in the latter species, the whole polyzoary is buried in its substance, except that the orifices of the zoecia open through the surface. The thread-like connecting fibres or stolons in all species hitherto described appear to be quite simple, but in _T. ditrupæ_ they consist of lines interrupted on one side by small lateral projecting processes (fig. 5). The zoecia are not in the same plane as the connecting fibre, but at right angles to it, in such a manner that they are also perpendicular to the surface (fig. 6). Owing to this position of the zoecia their lower portion is too deeply seated to be seen with the microscope; the oral opening has a somewhat

* d'Orbigny (A.), 'Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale,' vol. vi. p. 23, pl. x.
irregular margin, but would appear to have a lip-like projection (fig. 7).

The calcareous shells of the Annelidan genus *Ditrupa* are dredged in extraordinary profusion on some parts of the "Haaf" off Shetland. I had saved a large box full of specimens of these, selected on account of encrusting growths on them, mostly of Polyzoa. On examining the contents of this box, which contained at least two thousand *Ditrupa*, I discovered in one specimen the *Terebripora* which I have here described.

**Schizoporella Alderi** (Busk).

This species is subject to some variation in its mode of growth and in the absence or presence of lateral avicularia. It has been several times described. The original illustrations of *Busk* are very good. The following will give the synonymy of the species:

Var. a.—Chain-like growth; without avicularia.

Var. b.—Chain-like growth; with avicularia. (Chiefly arctic, rare Shetland.)

Var. c.—Clustered growth; without avicularia. (Shetland, &c.)
1867. *Mollia vulgaris*, forma *ansata* (partim), Smitt, l. c. figs. 79, 82.
1880. *Schizoporella Alderi*, Hincks, l. c. fig. 10.

Var. d.—Clustered growth; with avicularia. (Arctic.)
1867. *Mollia vulgaris*, var. *ansata* (partim), Smitt, l. c. fig. 80.
1906. *Schizoporella Stormi*, Nordgaard, Bryozoa from Second 'Fram' Exped. 1898-1902, p. 17, pl. i. figs. 10, 11.
The following examples are in my collection:

**Var. a. Alderi.**—Shetland (types Barlee); Shetland and Bergen Fiord (A. M. N.).

**Var. b.**—Shetland (with Barlee’s types).

**Var. c. Barleei.**—Shetland (types Barlee); Shetland and Bergen Fiord (A. M. N.); ’Porcupine,’ 1869; Spitsbergen (Smitt, as “Mollia vulgaris, forma ansata”).

**Var. d. Elwoodiae.**—Grey Hook, Spitsbergen, 90 fath. (Smitt, as Mollia vulgaris, var. ansata); Hammerfest (Nordgaard, cotypes of Schizoporella Stormi).

**Escharina Dutertrei** (Audouin). (Pl. IX. figs. 8–12.)


Hincks describes two forms of this species, to which I would call a little more attention. The Shetland form, which is abundant there in 80–170 fathoms (figs. 8, 9), has the zoöcia tumid, the surface somewhat roughly granulated, with a tendency in the granulations to arrange themselves in radiating lines; six mouth-spines are developed; the vibracula are of moderate length; the incision of the lip has the angles generally rounded off. In one of the ‘Porcupine’ dredgings of 1869 the Shetland form just noticed occurred in abundance, but with these there were also two specimens which had a very different aspect. The zoöcia were much longer (fig. 10 as compared with fig. 8, both drawn with the same magnifying-power) and much more flattened; the vibracula were very long, but there were no mouth-spines, while the incision of the lip had the angles sharply defined. In the Antrim variety described by Hincks the zoöcia are not so large, but they are nearer this second variety, since they are similarly flattened and have the oral opening of similar form (see fig. 12). I have an allied form from Madeira, which is probably that which has been more than once recorded as *L. Dutertrei.* It is smaller, much more tumid, and the vibracula arise from elevated shoulders. It may be a distinct species.

**Phylactella pygmaea** (Norman).


As has been already recorded by Hincks, this minute
Polyzoon has been dredged by me in 80-170 fathoms off Shetland and also in deep water in Bergen Fiord. The late Mr. C. Peach also sent me a specimen taken by him off Wick, and it was also procured by the 'Porcupine' Expedition of 1869.

As the species has not been figured, it is illustrated here in the annexed woodcut. I have nothing to add to the description which has already been given. I have provisionally placed the species in the genus *Phylactella*, as, perhaps, it comes nearer to *P. collaris* than to any other form; but it has little in common with the type of that genus, *P. labrosa*. The small size of the zoecia may be judged by fig. 2, which represents the outline of a zoarium which will contain forty to fifty zoecia.

![1. *Phylactella pygmaea* (Norman). 2. Size of a zoarium.](image)

### Cellepora surcularis (Packard).


A young specimen of this species encrusting stone and
embracing an upright growing *Serpula* was dredged by the ‘Porcupine’ in 1869. The station was not preserved, but a box contained a large number of stones the numerous species encrusting which were, with the one exception of this *Cellepora*, identical with the deep-sea fauna of Polyzoa with which I am so familiar in the Shetland seas; and there can be little doubt but that the species was taken within the British area. The species along with it were *Amphiblestrum trifolium*, *Escharina Dutertrei*, *Ramphonotus minax*, *Mega
dora vingens*, *Anarthropora monodon*; “*Schizoporella*” ansata, *Alderi*, and *sinuosa*; *Porella bella*; *Escharella abyssicola*, *laqueata*, and *microstoma*; *Hemicyclopora polita*, &c.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

*Fig.* 1. *Micropora impressa*, Moll: a living zooecium.
*Fig.* 2. Ditto: a dead zooecium.
*Fig.* 3. Ditto: operculum.
*Fig.* 4. Shell of *Ditripa arietina* (Müller).
*Fig.* 5. Segment of this shell magnified, to show the perforations of *Terebripora ditripae*.
*Fig.* 6. *Terebripora ditripae*, sp. n.: upper portion of a zooecium.
*Fig.* 7. Ditto: oral aperture of zooecium.
*Fig.* 8. *Escharina Dutertrei*, Audouin, the deep-water Shetland form.
*Fig.* 9. Ditto, its operculum.
*Fig.* 10. Ditto: variety taken in company with the last.
*Fig.* 11. Ditto: ditto, its opercula.
*Fig.* 12. Ditto: oral opening of a specimen from the Antrim coast.