# POLYZOA, HYDROZOA, SPONGES, and RADIOLARIA. By R. KIRKPATRICK.

### a. POLYZOA.

Membranipora pilosa, L. Encrusting Natica, 315 fath. Membranipora Flemingii, Busk. Encrusting stems of Euden-

drium rameum, 55 fath.

Porella compressa, Sowerby. 55 fath.

Cellepora ramulosa, L. 55 fath.

Cellepora armata, Hincks. Encrusting Eudendrium, 55 fath. Idmonea serpens, L. 55 fath.

Lichenopora hispida, Fleming. 55 fath.

Alcyonidium mytili, Dalyell. On Tubularia-stems, 55 fath. Arachnidium simplex, Hincks. On Chrysodomus, 315 fath. This species is new to the British fauna. The type

This species is new to the British fauna. The type specimen is from Barents Sea, 62 fath. (v. Hincks, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) vi. 1880, p. 284, pl. xv. figs. 10, 11).

Triticella flava, Dalyell. Growing on Natica, 315 fath. Barentsia gracilis, Sars. On Eudendrium, 55 fath.

### b. HYDROZOA.

Podocoryne areolata, Alder. Growing on Aporrhais pescarbonis, 150 fath.

Eudendrium rameum, Pallas. 55 fath.

Tubularia indivisa, Linn. 55 fath.

Campanularia Hincksii, Alder. 55 fath.

Lafoea dumosa, Fleming. 58 fath.

Sertularella tenella, Alder. 55 fath.

#### c. SPONGIIDA.

Only one sponge was obtained :-

Aphrocallistes Bocagei, Wright. 500 fath.

The specimen is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and is well preserved. Specimens were previously obtained by the 'Porcupine' expedition at Station 36, from a depth of 725 fath. As will be seen from the following list, the range of the species is very wide, having been found off Florida, Bermudas, St. Thomas W.I., S.W. Ireland, S.E. Spain, Portugal, Cape Verde Is., Ascension Island in the Atlantic, at depths varying from 420 to 1075 fath.; the species also occurs in the North Pacific, specimens having been purchased at Inoschima by Dr. Döderlein.

## d. RADIOLARIA.

Oroscena Huxleyi, Haeckel ('Challenger' Report on the Radiolaria, p. 1599, pl. xii. figs. 1, 1*a*). Found in ooze, dredged in 1000 fath., S.W. Ireland.

Two complete spheres and a fragment of this form were sent; but none of the long branched spines, which radiate from the surface of the sphere, had been preserved. The diameter of the shells is from 1.75 to 2 millim.

The type specimen, which is in the 'Challenger' collection, was obtained from a depth of 2740 fath., west of the Canary Islands; but there has been no opportunity of comparing the specimens from S.W. Ireland with the type, as the 'Challenger' Radiolaria have not yet been sent to the Natural History Museum.

## FORAMINIFERA \*. By JOSEPH WRIGHT.

Biloculina sphæra, d'Orb. Very rare. ----- bulloides, d'Orb. Frequent. ----- ringens (Lamk.). Very large. Frequent. Very rare. ----- elongata, d'Orb. ----- depressa, d'Orb. Very large. Frequent. \_\_\_\_\_, var. murrhyna, Schw. Frequent. \_\_\_\_\_, var. serrata, Brady. Rare. Spiroloculina tenuiseptata, Brady. Rare. Miliolina seminulum (Linné). Frequent. — oblonga (Mont.). Very small. Very rare. — Auberiana (d'Orb.). Frequent. Planispirina contraria (d'Orb.). Very rare. Sigmoïlina celata (Costa). Common. Cornuspira carinata, Costa. Large. Very rare. Orbitolites tenuissima, Carp. Rare. Astrorh ha arenaria, Norman. Broken specimens. Very rare. Pelosina variabilis, Brady. Frequent. ---- rotundata, Brady. Very rare. Storthosphæra albida, Schulze. Very rare. Pilulina Jeffreysii, Carp. Rare. Psammosphæra fusca, Schulze. Most of the specimens built round sponge-spicules. Common.

\* Dredged in 1000 fath.



Kirkpatrick, Randolph. 1889. "Polyzoa, Hydrozoa, Sponges, and Radiolaria." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 4, 446–447. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938909460561</u>.

View This Item Online: <a href="https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/63591">https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938909460561</a> Permalink: <a href="https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/59844">https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/59844</a>

**Holding Institution** University of Toronto - Gerstein Science Information Centre

**Sponsored by** University of Toronto

**Copyright & Reuse** Copyright Status: NOT\_IN\_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.