

ON SOME SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLYZOA.

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The following is a list of some of the polyzoa collected at odd times by Professor Ralph Tate, Hon. Mem. Roy. Soc., Tasmania, on the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf. The great interest of several of the new species here described promises an ample reward to any one who will make a systematic search for them.

CABEREA RUDIS. *Busk, Cat. Mar. Polyz. Brit. Mus. Cat., I., p. 38.*

The South Australian specimen differs from the description of Mr. Busk's, in having the setæ long and serrated; if this be constant it might perhaps be used as a specific character. The type specimens are from Bass' Straits.

MEMBRANIPORA LACROIXI. *Savigny; Busk. loc. cit., p. 60.*

MEMBRANIPORA (?) CINCTA. *Spec. nov.*

Zoarium encasing stems of algæ. Cells quadrangular arranged transversely in rings; lamina punctured; orifice sub-orbicular, with a rounded, generally brownish, tubercle on each side; a broad flattened incurving process at the lower angle of each cell.

A most remarkable form, which from the exact regularity in the disposition of the cells, ought perhaps to be made the type of a new genus.

LEPRALIA CANDIDA. *MacGillivray, Trans. Phil. Inst., Victoria, IV., p. 98.*

LEPRALIA ELEGANS. *MacGillivray, loc. cit., p. 166.*

LEPRALIA TATEI. *Spec. nov.*

Cells irregular, subvertical smooth, strengthened by radiating ridges of which there are always three in front, including between them two large oval vacuities; orifice sub-orbicular with a long projecting rostrum below; a small raised cylindrical avicularium occasionally on one or both sides of the mouth.

A very distinct form belonging to the same group as *L. candida*.

LEPRALIA SPICEA. *Spec. nov.*

Cells cylindrical, sub-erect, areolated; walls thin, hyaline orifice orbicular; lower lip produced into a long acuminate

rostrum, bearing two or three small spines on either side; large oval avicularia scattered over the zoarium; remarkable for the spines on the lower lip.

LEPRALIA BACCATA. *Spec. nov.*

Cells small, quincuncial, immersed, divided by a raised line; surface coarsely granulated; orifice oval, transverse, with a smooth shining mammillary projection below; ov-œcia reniform, transverse, coarsely granulated; no avicularia; color purple; encrusting stems of algæ.

LEPRALIA POCULA. *Spec. nov.*

Cells pyriform, sub-erect, smooth, obscurely corrugated transversely, arranged in transverse, slightly oblique rows; opaque; orifice large, orbicular flattened below, generally with one or two small immersed avicularia (?) on the sides of each cell; encrusting stems of algæ.

CELLEPORA AGGLUTINANS. *Hutton, Cat. Marine Moll. of New Zealand, p. 99.*

CELLEPORA EDAX. *Busk, Trans. Micro. Soc., n.s., I., p. 54.*

The South Australian specimens differ somewhat in habit from the British type, but not sufficiently to make a specific difference.

CELLEPORA TUBIGERA. *Busk. (?) Crag. Polyzoa, p. 64.*

Several specimens of two varieties of *cellepora* are in the collection, the cells of which resemble those of *C. tubigera*, but are widely different in habit. Both encrust the stems of algæ. In one (var. δ) the zoarium is angled, the angles running more or less longitudinally. In the other (var. β) the zoarium is also angled, but the angles form rather close spirals round the encrusting stem. Many intermediate forms occur, and it is evident that both belong to one species, but whether it should be considered as *C. tubigera* is doubtful.

ESCHARA CONTORTA. *Busk. (?)*

The type is from South Africa.

ESCHARA (?) HUTTONI TATE.* *Spec. nov.*

Zoarium encrusting stems of algæ, but branching out into erect lobes; color, rose to yellow; cells immersed, ovate, coarsely punctured; orifice rounded, with a sinuosity below, and generally a small denticle on each side; an ascending cylindrical, tubular process supporting an avicularium, on

* [This species was named *E. tatei* by the author, but as the name is pre-occupied for a tertiary S. Australian form described by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc., N.S.W., 1876, I have taken the liberty of dedicating it to Mr. Hutton.—R. TATE.]

either side of the mouth ; ovæcia globular, coarsely punctured.

This remarkable form connects *Eschara* with *Lepralia*, its general aspect is like the former, but its encrusting zoarium shows an affinity to *Lepralia* or *Cellepora*.

RETIHORNERA FOLIACEA. *MacGillivray, loc. cit.*

RETEPORA CELLULOSA. *Busk., Cat. Mar. Polyz., Brit. Mus. Cat. II., p. 93.*

RETEPORA PHENICA. *Busk.*

The type specimens are from Bass' Strait.

VINCULARI MAORICA. *Stoliczka, Voy. Novara, Palæontology, p. 153.*

Hitherto only known as a fossil in the Miocene rocks near Auckland, New Zealand.

IDMONEA RADIANS. *Lamarck (Retepora), Hist. d. an. S. Vert., 2nd ed., p. 279.*

PUSTULIPORA PORCELLANICA. *Hutton, loc. cit., p. 102.*

TUBULIPORA FLABELLARIS, *Johnston, Brit., Zooph., p. 274.*

This species has not been found in the Southern Hemisphere before.

DISCOPORELLA NOVÆ-ZEALANDIÆ. *Busk., Cat. Marine Polyzoa, in Brit. Mus. Cat., III., p. 32.*

DISCOPORELLA FIMBRIATÆ. *Busk., loc. cit., p. 32.*

Also found in South America and Tasmania.



Hutton, Frederick Wollaston. 1877. "On some South Australian Polyzoa." *Papers and proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* 23–25.

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