

Mr. Layard discovered it in damp mould, amongst a pile of loose rocks, in a steep ravine, on the side of Table Mountain overlooking Camp's Bay, and in company with the next species.

*Hydrocena Noticola*, nobis, n. s.

Testa subobtectae perforata, globoso-conica, lævigata, nitidula, succinea, pellucida; spira conica, apice obtusiusculo, rubello, sutura valde impressa; anfractibus 4, convexis, ultimo ventricosus; apertura vix obliqua, ovato-acuta; peristomate tenui acuto, callo parietali, columellarique, appresso-reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.

Operculo normali, corneo, pellucido, paucispirato.

Long. 2, diam.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

*Hab.* cum præcedente.

This is the first species of the genus which has been observed on the African continent. In its smoothness it presents a marked contrast to the Citra-gangetic species from the Khasya Hills and Burma.

A *Lymnaea*, a *Planorbis*, and a *Unio* (probably the shell found by Rang in the Berg River, and nearly allied to the European *U. pictorum*), have been found by Mr. Layard, and will, with some fluviatile shells taken by myself in the vicinity of Cape Town, form the subject of a separate paper.

Cheltenham, November 7th, 1856.

XXXVII.—*Descriptions of three new British Zoophytes.*

By JOSHUA ALDER, Esq.

[With a Plate.]

IN addition to the new zoophytes described in my former communication to the 'Annals of Natural History,' I now beg to offer an account of three others, extracted from a Catalogue of the Zoophytes of Northumberland and Durham, about to appear in the 'Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club.'

Family Tubulariadae.

*Tubularia implexa*, n. sp.

Tubes small, very slender, generally more or less contorted below; smooth, wrinkled, or regularly annulated beneath a smooth transparent epidermis; slightly and subunilaterally branched, the branches going off nearly at right angles to the stem, and a little constricted at their bases. Gregarious, forming a densely tangled mass of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in height.

Discovered by Mr. R. Howse on an old anchor brought in by the fishermen from forty fathoms water, thirty miles off Holy Island.

As the polype of this species has not been observed, its claim to a place in this genus cannot be fixed very decidedly. Its mode of branching is similar to that of the other *Tubulariæ*, but it is much smaller than any species hitherto described. The division of the tube into two coats is curious. This takes place sometimes near the base, but more frequently in the young branches, where the thin, smooth epidermis shows a strongly ringed tube within. The epidermis in dried specimens shrinks to the form of the inner tube, so as not to be distinguished from it.

#### Family Campanulariadae.

*Laomedea neglecta*, n. sp. Pl. XVI. figs. 1, 2.

*Polypary* minute; stem filiform, subflexuose, with two or three alternate simple branches, each bearing a cell; the stem is annulated with from four to seven rings above the origin of each branch, and sometimes slightly ringed below it; the branches are ringed throughout: cells narrow and deep, with alternately shallow and deep crenations, forming about eight bimucronated denticles round the margin. *Polype* with fifteen or sixteen slender tentacles.

Height  $\frac{2}{10}$  in.

On the under side of stones between tide-marks, Cullercoats and Tynemouth: frequent.

This delicate little *Laomedea*, though apparently not rare, has hitherto escaped observation; or, if observed, it has been passed over as the young of Johnston's small variety of *L. gelatinosa* (*L. flexuosa*, Hincks, MS.), with which it is sometimes associated on the same stone. It is, however, not very readily seen unless the stone is examined with a magnifier. It differs from the species above named in being of much humbler growth, more slender, and in having smaller, narrower, and deeper cells, crenulated on the margin. The margin of the other is plain. The crenulations are very difficult to detect, on account of the extreme tenuity of the edges. They resemble those of the true *Sertularia gelatinosa* of Pallas (*Laomedea gelatinosa*, var.  $\beta$ , Johnst.), though the shape of the cell is different, as may be seen by a reference to fig. 3, where a cell of that species is figured for comparison. I have also added two cells of *L. longissima*, Pallas (*L. dichotoma*,  $\beta$ , Johnst.), fig. 4, the only other British denticulated *Laomedea* with a campanulated cell. These two species were supposed to have plain margins by Dr. Johnston, who had not seen them in a perfect state.





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