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THE RESULTS OF DEEP-SEA INVESTIGATIONS IN THE
TASMAN SEA.

I.—THE EXPEDITION OF H.M.C.S. "MINER."

No. 5.—POLYZOA SUPPLEMENT.*

By C. M. MAPLESTONE.

(Plates xxxiv. xxxv.)

I have now completed the examination of the rest of the Polyzoa in the collection forwarded to me by Prof. Haswell.

Unfortunately they are mostly in such a fragmentary and imperfect condition that it is impossible to satisfactorily determine the greater portion of them specifically, but I have been enabled to add to the list of known species in the collection the following :—

Amphiblestrum annulus, Manzoni, sp.

Hornera airensis, Mapl.

Liripora lineata, McGil.

Fasciculipora gracilis, McGil

Heteropora pisiformis, McGil

Of these *Hornera airensis* and *Heteropora pisiformis* have hitherto been recorded only as fossil from the Victorian Tertiary deposits. *Amphiblestrum annulus* is also found fossil in Victoria, but Dr. P. H. MacGillivray records it as living in the Falkland and Kerguelen Islands. The other two are living on the Victorian coasts.

In addition to these there are two specimens I had laid aside for special examination but overlooked when preparing my previous report, which are among the most interesting in the whole collection on account of the very long vibracula with which they are furnished. They are the following :—

SELENARIA FLAGELLIFERA, *sp. nov.*

(Plate xxxiv.).

Zoarium elliptical, 6.5 mm. long, 5 mm. wide; raised in the centre longitudinally. Zooecia irregularly hexagonal, rounded

* For Report on Polyzoa to which this is a Supplement see Rec. Austr. Mus., vii., 4, 1909, p. 267.

above ; margins raised ; imbricated. Thyrostome semi-elliptical (?). Vibracula 3 mm. long, curved, flexible.

Obs.—This is a very interesting form ; the shape of the zoarium is unusual, not circular but elliptical with a longitudinal ridge in the centre. The membranous layer covers the whole surface so that the exact shape of the thyrostomes cannot be seen, they being hidden by the closed opercular ; but the great peculiarity of the species is the (comparatively) enormous length of the vibracula, 3 mm.

SELENARIA FLAGELLIFERA, *var. MINOR, var. nov.*

(Plate xxxv.)

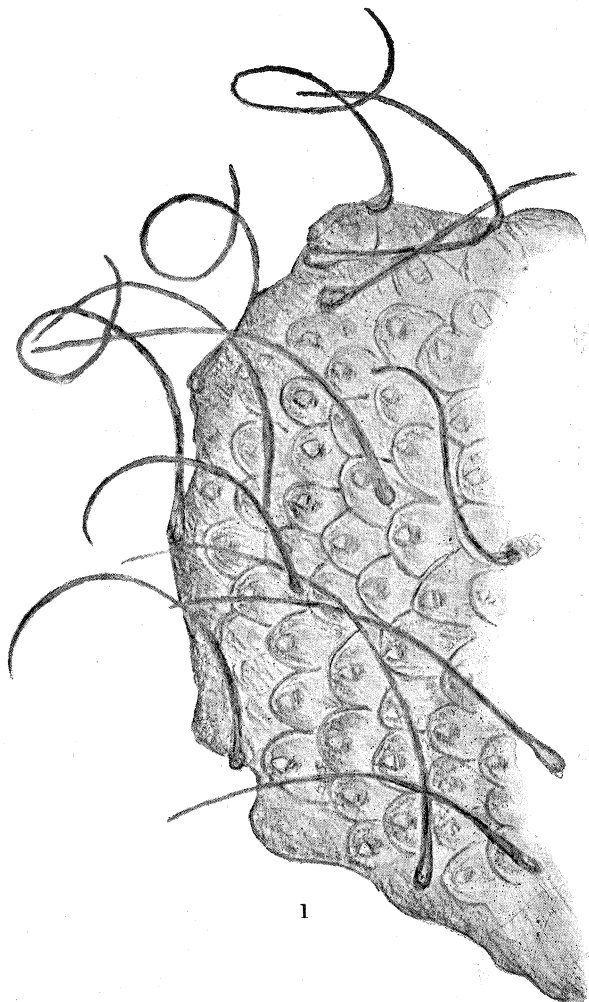
Zoarium flat, suborbicular. Zooecia elliptical or irregularly hexagonal ; margins raised. Thyrostome semi-elliptical. Vibracula long and curved. Some of the marginal zooecia have inverted infundibular peristomes.

Obs.—The specimen from which this variety is described may possibly be a young form of *S. flagellifera*, as the zooecia are similar, also the vibracula, which however are not so long, but the peculiar inverted infundibular peristomes seen on six of the marginal zooecia justify not merely making it a variety but possibly considering it as a distinct species, for I have never seen this form of peristome in any *Selenaria* ; it is however present in the marginal or basal zooecia of some *Bipore* ; it is not present in the specimen of *S. flagellifera*.

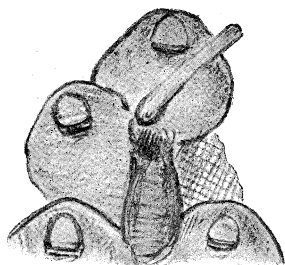
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXIV.

POLYZOA.

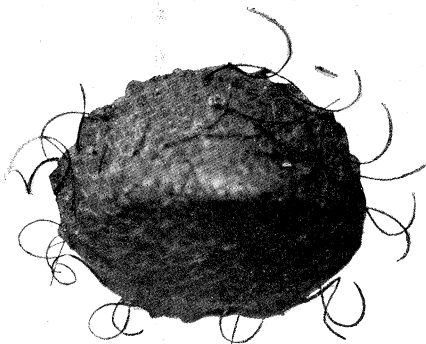
- Fig. 1. Portion of *Selenaria flagellifera*—× 26.
,, 2. Base of vibraculum and zoecia—× 40.
,, 3. Photograph of whole zoarium—× 6.



1



2



3

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXV.

POLYZOA.

Selenaria flagellifera, var. *minor*.—× 48

