

and silvery, on stone. *Buskia setigera* n. sp. is figured. The occurrence of a second species of *Buskia* has a positive interest as throwing further light on a peculiar type of structure. Hitherto the genus has been represented by *Buskia nitens*, Alder, a smaller form than the present, which is not uncommon on the English coasts and ranges from the Mediterranean to the extreme north (Davis Strait, Barents Sea, White Sea) and to the Queen Charlotte Islands in the North Pacific. *B. setigera* is comparatively large; and from the suberect habit of the cell, the ventral aperture extending from the bottom (or nearly so) to the top, is more apparent and more readily studied. The solid or chitinous portion of the zoëcium forms a kind of carapace closed in below by a membranous wall. The polypide stretches along the upper portions of the cell immediately beneath the chitinous shell and issues at the top of the oral area. The structure, so far as it can be determined in spirit-specimens, is extremely simple; there seems to be no trace of a gizzard. In the setose portion of the tentacular sheath there is an interesting peculiarity. The setæ, before expanding, instead of being packed together so as to form a straight pencil, are seen to be subspirally arranged, some tending to one side, some to the other, and bear some resemblance to loosely twisted strands in a cord. As the tentacular corona moves upward and presses upon the base of the operculum, the setæ disentangle themselves and expand into the usual funnel-shaped figure. The setæ with the reversible portion of the sheath from which they rise equal the cell in length. The four setose appendages placed round the upper portion of the cell-margin form a very conspicuous and striking feature. When the polypide is exerted, they are thrown back and stand out from the cell; when it withdraws they are brought together and project at the summit. The tubular adherent processes given off from the lower part of the cell correspond with the spines round the base of the zoëcium in *B. nitens*. The cells are developed in large numbers on the creeping stem, and the habit of growth is luxuriant. *Membranopora fucus*, *M. marginella*, *Lepralia robusta*, *Porella malleolus* with others are among the new species fully diagnosed. Of Hydroids, *Obelia Andersoni*, and *O. bifurca* are new to science; the latter probably allied to *O. bicuspidata*, Clarke, known from the Thimble Islands, coast of New England. — J. Murie.

IV. Personal-Notizen.

Herr Dr. G. Baur, New-Haven, Conn. wird sich im Februar auf eine längere Studienreise nach Europa begeben. Seine Adresse während seines Aufenthaltes in Europa ist: 32 Heß-Str. München.

Necrolog.

Am 29. November 1886 starb in Wien Johann von Hornig. Bekannt als Lepidopterolog hat er namentlich der Biologie der Schmetterlinge eine Anzahl eingehender Artikel gewidmet.

Notiz.

Tropische Landplanarien, bis 30 cm lang (Bipalinen sp. nach Hofrath Bütchli), versendet lebend oder conservirt zu 5—8 M. der botanische Garten in Heidelberg.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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