

But the avicularian mandibles are very peculiar, and sufficient to establish a distinction from those of any other species I have as yet examined. They are all of a very delicate membranous texture, with a small occlusor muscle inserted quite at the base, and having merely a very slight chitinous border at the lower part and no foramen. The avicularia, therefore, would seem to be of the "retentive" rather than the prehensile type, whilst in *Retepora cellulosa*, either from Spitzbergen or the Mediterranean, the avicularia are of the "prehensile" kind, and have the mandible adapted for forcible closure, and furnished with the usual long and powerful occlusor muscles, inserted high up, and with the usual foramen (woodcut 25, *d*). It should be noticed also that in *Retepora cellulosa* the rostriform avicularia stand horizontally out from the surface of the zoecium, instead of sloping directly downwards as they do in *Retepora atlantica*.

§§ 3. Oecium with a trifoliate stigma<sup>1</sup> in front.

(10) *Retepora victoriensis*, n. sp. ? (Pl. XXVII. fig. 7).

(?) *Retepora carinata*, Macgilliv.

*Character*.—Zoarium crateriform or widely infundibuliform. Fenestræ oval, distant, uniform; trabeculæ wide. Zoecia (young) barrel-shaped or subcylindrical, wide at top; (older) flattened, subrhomboidal, parted by indistinct septal lines; wall smooth, entire, or very minutely and sparsely punctured. Peristome thin, usually raised in front or occasionally widely canalicular, with a short submedian fissure and small pore; one angle of the fissure often thickened and supporting a minute elongated avicularium. A long articulated and jointed spine on one, or sometimes on both, sides of the orifice and occasionally in the young zoecia one or two slender non-articulated spines on the opposite side. Orifice (primary) in quite young zoecia arched, with a straight entire lower lip, and sometimes a notch on either side. Oecia large, prominent, strongly umbonate in front, and beneath the umbo an obscure trifoliate stigma. Anterior avicularia of several kinds; one of large size on low tubercular circular elevations, with a semi-

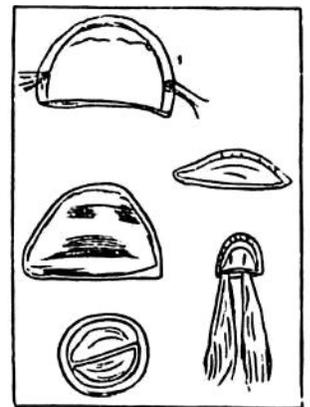


FIG. 26.—*Retepora victoriensis*.

<sup>1</sup> This very peculiar mark on the front of the oecium, probably indicating the way of exit of the mature embryo, though noticed by Mr. Macgillivray more than twenty years ago, does not appear to have attracted subsequent attention, except in one instance, where Mr. Hincks in redescribing *Retepora monilifera* (1878) adverts to it "as a granulated rim above the upper edge of the aperture, from the centre of which a somewhat clavate band, also granulated or beaded, extends upwards almost to the top of the ovicell." Though forming the foundation of Mr. Macgillivray's name, it will be seen that this mark is by no means confined to that species, but may rather be regarded as more especially characteristic of the Australian *Retepora*, amongst which I am not aware that more than one (*Retepora fissa* (?) = *Retepora cellulosa*, Macgillivray) has hitherto been known with a vertical fissure. The Challenger Collection, out of nearly thirty species, affords a second instance (*Retepora crassa*), certainly distinct from Mr. Macgillivray's, whilst the same collection affords at least thirteen furnished with the trifoliate stigma.