

Pterocercus spp. (larvæ), from the mesentery of *Dendrophis pictus*, from the intestine of *Bungarus fasciatus*, from the peritoneum of *Tropidonotus piscator*, and from under the skin of *Coluber radiatus* (all collected by Major F. Wall in Assam).

“The Pterocerci are larvæ, probably of a species of *Bothriocephalus*; the sexual forms of these species in snakes are perhaps to be found in large birds of prey.”

NEMATODES.

Ascaris attenuata, Molin, from the intestine of *Python molurus*; Kichha, Naini Tal district, United Provinces (R. Hodgart, Ind. Mus. Colltr.).

Ascaris ? *mystax*, Rud., from the intestine of *Felis pardus*, two imperfect males; Dhakna Bagh, Nepal Terai (R. Hodgart, Ind. Mus. Colltr.).

Ascaris spp. (larvæ and immature forms), from the stomach of *Bungarus fasciatus* (Major F. Wall, I.M.S.), from the stomach and mesentery of *Tropidonotus piscator* (Major F. Wall, I.M.S.), from the mesentery of *Otolithus maculatus* (I. H. Burkill), and from the body cavity of *Dysalotus alcockii* from 705 fathoms (Indian Marine Survey).

Kalicephalus willeyi, v. Linstow (*Spolia Zeylanica*, vol. i, p. 99; pl. i, figs. 14-18), from the stomach of *Bungarus fasciatus*; Dibrugarh, Assam (Major F. Wall, I.M.S.)

LINGUATULIDÆ.

Porocephalus brotali, Thunb., from the outer wall of the stomach of *Bungarus fasciatus*; Dibrugarh, Assam (Major F. Wall, I.M.S.).

POLYZOA.

A SUB-FOSSIL POLYZOON FROM CALCUTTA.—In the *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, vol. xxi, p. 175, Mr. E. Vredenburg describes briefly an oyster bed discovered under one of the streets of Calcutta. Several molluscs were found in this bed, all of them belonging either to freshwater species or to species still found in brackish water in the estuaries of the Ganges. Some of the oyster shells were incrustated by a Polyzoon, which was diagnosed in the Museum as a species of *Lepralia*. A fragment was submitted through Mr. R. Kirkpatrick to Mr. A. W. Waters, who reports upon it as follows:—

“Zoarium is in places in two layers, and from the fragment it looks as though there may have been two or more layers.

Zoëcia irregularly quadrate with large pores over the surface; the zoëcia are divided by raised ridges; the aperture is surrounded by a thick border with an elevation at each side and one below the aperture. Triangular avicularium to the side of the aperture, but only to a few zoëcia. Ovicell raised, globular, with a small sunk area perforated by a few large pores.

This is in many respects like *Lepralia* (*Escharoides*) *occlusa*, Busk, but the zoëcia are much smaller and the avicularia have a different shape. The oral aperture is similar in shape, but smaller. The ovicell is quite the same.

Possibly it is a marked variety of *Lepralia occlusa*, or an ancestor."

CORRECTIONS AS TO THE IDENTITY OF INDIAN PHYLACTOLÆMATA.

—In a recent note on a *Lophopus* from the Kumaon Himalayas (*Rec. Ind. Mus.*, i, p. 145), I named it *L. lendenfeldi* var. *himalayanus*. Having now had an opportunity, thanks to the kindness of Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, of examining a co-type of Ridley's Australian species, and having found numerous examples of Hyatt's "*Pectinatella*" *carteri* in a lake in the Western Ghats of Bombay, I am convinced that the Kumaon form is not specifically identical with *L. lendenfeldi* but allied to Hyatt's species, which I still see no reason to separate from the genus *Lophopus*. Whether "*himalayanus*" is a temporary phase or a local race of the latter species it is impossible to say at present, but the statoblasts of my specimens of the Kumaon form *without* hooks are certainly mature. Another identification in my former paper on the freshwater polyzoa of India (*Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, vol. iii, No. 2, 1907, p. 88) proves to be incorrect, *viz.*, that of *Plumatella repens* of Linné. What exactly was the form originally so named is a little uncertain, but it is impossible to regard as absolutely trustworthy any identification in the genus *Plumatella* that is not vouched for in Allman's monograph (1856), unless the species has been described since that date. In any case, the common species in Calcutta is not, as I formerly thought, what Allman calls *P. repens*, Linn., but *P. fruticosa*, Allman, which Kraepelin regards as a variety of his own *P. princeps*, but which seems to me to be a constant and distinct form worthy of specific rank. I have not found the true *P. repens* according to Allman as yet in India. The examination of a considerable number of European specimens, which I owe to the kindness of Dr. F. Harmer and Messrs. R. Kirkpatrick, W. Evans and C. F. Rousselet, and of a great deal of Indian material collected by myself at different seasons and in different conditions, convinces me that a safe distinction between the two forms may be based not only on the proportions of the statoblast but also on the shape of the stomach, a feature well shown in Allman's beautiful plates. *P. fruticosa* occasionally enters into an "*Alcyonella*" phase in Calcutta, and changes into Allman's *P. coralloides* when surrounded by a freshwater sponge.

N. ANNANDALE.