

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.

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