

Briefly comparing the two samples: the French specimens (Fig. 8, D and E), were growing on *Bowerbankia*; had a height of approximately 1mm, of which the calyx contributed about 0.25mm (up to 0.45mm according to Prenant and Bobin, 1956, p. 104); possessed about 20 tentacles (Prenant and Bobin give the number as 12–16, but this statement is perhaps derived from Hincks, 1880: some of the French authors' drawings indicate a number more like 20); and had hispid stalks. The alimentary canal was looped, with the rectum turned back over the stomach.

The Plymouth specimens (Fig. 8, A–C) were colonizing *Tubularia*; were of about the same general size, though tending to be a little longer in the stalk; and had a tentacle number of about 18 in the largest calyces. The stalks were a little less hispid than the French specimens. The alimentary canal showed the same looped configuration, but terminated in a rather small rectum.

The two sets of material will be seen to be very similar. The difference between tentacle numbers is probably trivial (colonies of *P. nutans* show similar variation). The size of the rectum provides a genuine point of distinction but seems hardly sufficient to negate the view that the two are conspecific.

The specimens do not conform to any of the established species of *Pedicellina* (pp. 192–4), but are morphologically very similar to the New Zealand specimens described above (p. 197, Fig. 5) as *P. hispida* sp. n.

In the general form of the zoid there is very close agreement, the shape of the calyx, the tentacle number, and the stalk:calyx ratio agreeing fully. The New Zealand specimens are a little bigger; they are slightly more hispid and the cuticular spines are also present on the calyx. The only detectable difference is that the rectal papilla is oblique instead of being reflexed over the stomach: this difference seems fairly small, and is insufficient to be the sole distinguishing character of two species.

It appears, therefore, that the European specimens cannot with certainty be distinguished from those from New Zealand, and must be referred to *P. hispida*. Such a wide and discontinuous distribution seems surprising, but the Entoprocta are still rather poorly known. It may also be mentioned in the same context that *Barentsia mutabilis* described from Japan (Toriumi, 1951), was recently reported from two localities in Pembrokeshire (Ryland, 1961).

KEY TO EUROPEAN SPECIES

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| 1. Tentacle number 10–12; zoids less than 1mm in height; some with rigid stalks | <i>Barentsia mutabilis</i> | |
| Tentacle number 12–24; zoids frequently exceeding 1mm in height | (<i>Pedicellina</i>) | 2 |
| 2. Zoids reaching or exceeding 2mm in height; calyces strongly asymmetric; up to 24 tentacles | <i>cernua</i> , p. 192 | |
| Zoids usually less than 1.5mm in height, occasionally reaching 2mm; calyces only slightly asymmetric; maximum number tentacles between 15 and 21 | | 3 |
| 3. Stalk glabrous; adult tentacle number 14–16, rarely 17 | <i>nutans</i> , p. 194 | |
| Stalk hispid; adult tentacle number 16–21 | <i>hispida</i> , p. 200 | |