

***Pedicellina pyriformis* sp. n. Fig. 7**

SPECIMENS. Holotype: Colony found on the polyzoan *Elzerina blainvillii* Lamx., at Little Papanui (Type locality), Outer Otago Peninsula, 29 March 1963. Part of colony deposited at the British Museum (N.H.), 1964.2.8.3 and 24, part at Portobello Marine Biological Station.

Second colony (Paratype) found on a chiton, also at Little Papanui, on 29 March 1963. Deposited at the Otago Museum, with a slide, 1964.2.8.4, at the British Museum.

DESCRIPTION. A large-medium species reaching 3mm in height. Zoids arising at irregular intervals of 200–600 μ along the stolon. The latter large, 100–140 μ in diameter, loosely applied to the substratum; non-septate. Branching unilateral at the bases of some zoids. Stalks reaching or a little exceeding 2mm in height, tapering from a base width of 140–150 μ to about 80 μ at the calyx; one and a-half to three times the calyx length; without conspicuous longitudinal muscle; perfectly smooth. Calyx of inverted pyriform snape, 600–700 μ high, almost symmetrical and not laterally compressed; smooth; with a large space between the stomach and the base of the calyx; a conspicuous connecting region between the intestine and rectum; rectum long and prominent, rising obliquely to well above the level of the diaphragm. 14–16 tentacles in large calyces, the velum uniting their bases noticeably deep.

HABITAT. See p. 194.

A very distinct species distinguished especially by the unusual shape of the calyx, and by the non-septate stolons. In the last feature it resembles *P. choanata* (p. 193), but the latter is well characterized by a collar-like extension to the velum.

The possibility cannot entirely be dismissed that this species is the same as *P. breusingi* (p. 192), but nothing short of an examination of the specimens could settle the point.

***Pedicellina hispida* FROM EUROPE**

Two species of *Pedicellina* have been widely reported from European seas; *P. cernua* (p. 192, Fig. 2) and *P. nutans* (p. 194, Fig. 3). The former is relatively well known. The latter, poorly known, is probably just under recorded, for it seems common enough along the Welsh coast. It is smaller than *P. cernua*, has fewer tentacles, and a nearly symmetrical calyx. It is glabrous (Dalyell, 1948; Hincks, 1880; Marcus, 1940; Dons, 1946; present observations).

Microscopical preparations of *Pedicellina*, made by the late Dr Daphne Atkins at Plymouth, are now deposited at the British Museum (N.H.). A series of slides (1962.6.4.175–179) evidently prepared from the same colony and labelled *P. cernua*, was examined during the preparation of this paper. The specimens, however, were clearly not referable to *P. cernua* since they lacked the characteristic asymmetric calyx. They were smaller than *cernua*, and had fewer tentacles; yet the tentacle number was greater than that of *P. nutans*, and the stalks were hispid. Evidently they were referable to some other species, and the following description (Fig. 8, A-C) was prepared:

A small-medium species about 1.5mm in height. Zoids arising at intervals along a septate stolon about 60 μ diameter. Stalks approximately 1mm in height, tapering from about 200 μ at their base to 80–100 μ at the calyx; about three times the calyx height; without conspicuous longitudinal muscle; hispid. Calyx about 250–300 μ in height, somewhat asymmetric; glabrous. Stomach large; rectum small, turned horizontally. Tentacle number 16–18, minimum 12.

Prenant and Bobin (1956) have recorded as *P. nutans* some specimens collected on the coast of Finistère. Though described as generally conforming to published accounts of *P. nutans*, the specimens were hispid. It seemed likely that the