

**DESCRIPTION.** A tall species reaching 4mm in height. Zooids arising at intervals of less than 0.5mm along the stolon. The latter septate, 50–80 $\mu$  in diameter, branching in a cruciform manner at most zoid bases, thereby forming a densely clustered colony. Stalks reaching or just exceeding 3mm in height, tapering from a width of 200–300 $\mu$  at the base to 100 $\mu$  at the calyx; about four times the calyx length; longitudinal muscle conspicuous; hispid. Calyx 600–700 $\mu$  in height (closed), asymmetric, laterally compressed; somewhat hispid; rectum oblique; tentacles numbering about 20 (maximum observed 21), with 14 in young calyces; long, forming a conical cap in the semi-contracted state.

**HABITAT.** See p. 195.

Its large size and characteristic appearance render this species quite distinct from any other.

### *Pedicellina hispida* sp. n. Fig. 5

**SPECIMENS.** Three colonies have been seen, all on the brachiopod *Terebratella inconspicua* (Sowerby) from Cemetery Bay, Quarantine Island, Otago Harbour (Type locality).

**Holotype**, collected 4 May 1961, deposited at Portobello Marine Biological Station, with a slide at the British Museum (N.H.), 1964.2.8.5.

**Paratype**, collected 4 May 1961, deposited at British Museum (N.H.) 1964.2.8.25.

**Paratype**, collected 10 December 1962, deposited at Otago Museum, with a slide at British Museum (N.H.), 1964.2.8.6.

**DESCRIPTION.** Species of small-medium size, with zooids 1–2mm in height, sometimes a little more, arising at irregular intervals of about 0.3–1.0mm along the slender stolon. The latter septate (inconspicuous), about 60 $\mu$  in diameter, and often branching in cruciform manner at zoid bases. Stalks 1–1.5mm in height, tapering from a basal width of about 200 $\mu$  to 80–100 $\mu$  at the calyx; two and a-half to three times the calyx length; hispid. Calyx 0.5mm high or a little less, somewhat asymmetric; slightly hispid. Tentacles numbering about 20 in well developed calyces, united basally by a rather deep velum. Stomach relatively large, filling the lower part of the calyx; rectum oblique. Colonies apparently unisexual.

**HABITAT.** Three colonies have been seen, all on brachiopod *Terebratella inconspicua* from a rocky shore; see also p. 195.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Recorded from Europe (see p. 200).

Differs from *P. nutans* (p. 194), which it roughly resembles in size and form, by having a greater number of tentacles and by the hispid stalk. Very much smaller than *P. grandis*. For differences from *P. pernae* see p. 199.

### *Pedicellina pernae* sp. n. Fig. 6

**SPECIMENS.** A number of colonies have been found, all on valves of the mussel *Perna canalicula* (Gmelin) from Little Papanui (Type locality) on the exposed site of the Otago Peninsula.

**Holotype.** Colony on part of shell collected on 5 February 1963, deposited at the British Museum (N.H.), 1964.2.8.26, together with two slides, 1964.2.8.8/9; the remainder of the shell retained at Portobello Marine Biological Station.

**Paratypes.** Additional shell material of *Perna* with colonies *in situ* collected at Little Papanui on 20 October 1953 and 4 February 1963, has been deposited at the British Museum (N.H.), 1964.2.8.27/28, Portobello and at the Otago Museum.

**DESCRIPTION.** A rather small species, less than 2mm in height. Zooids arising at intervals from a stolon of 40–60 $\mu$  in diameter. Stalks usually somewhat less than 1mm in height, rarely a little more, the largest having a basal diameter of about 170 $\mu$  tapering to 100 $\mu$  at the calyx; one and a-half to three times the length of the calyx; sparsely hispid. Calyx up to about 400 $\mu$  in height, moderately asymmetric, glabrous or almost so. Rectum turned sharply back over the stomach. 10–16 tentacles.

**HABITAT.** All the colonies seen have been found on valves of *Perna canalicula*—a species supporting a rich shell fauna—from an exposed shore (p. 195).