

***Callopora craticula* (Alder)**

Bernard harbour, C.A.E. Station 41f, 5 meters, Aug. 1, 1915, one well-developed colony on *Fucus*; off Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, C.A.E. Station 43a, 100 meters, September 13, 1915, and Station 43c 20 to 30 meters, Sept. 14, 1915, several colonies on *Laminaria*.

***Callopora cymbaeformis* (Hincks)**

Lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W., C.A.E. Station 23, 9 to 10 fathoms, Aug. 19, 1913, one small colony on a hydroid stem.

Hudson bay, *Neptune* expedition, 1904, on hydroid stems; south side of Hudson strait, *Diana* Expedition, 1897, on stem of *Boltenia ovijera*.

***Callopora nigrans* (Hincks)**

Lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W., C.A.E. Station 23, 9 to 10 fathoms, Aug. 19, 1913, one colony on a pebble.

There is some variation in the position of the avicularia. Usually these are situated at the distal corners of the zooecium, but occasionally they are placed as much as one third of the way back toward the proximal end. The avicularian chambers also sometimes appear to be crowded together so closely as to form one structure, in which case the avicularian mandibles are lacking and a kenozooecium results. I am of the opinion that this is the nature of the structure which Nordgaard (1906, p. 13, Pl. 1, fig. 8) interprets as an ooecium. If my interpretation is correct, the presence of rosette plates communicating with the zooecium in advance of it would require no explanation, while on Nordgaard's interpretation this feature would be unique and difficult of explanation. In Nordgaard's figure 8, that part labeled "proximal wall of the ooecium" should be the distal wall of the endozooecial ooecium. The internal structure of the zooecium also indicates that the ooecia are endozooecial.

***Callopora spitzbergensis* (Bidenkap)**

Lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W., C.A.E. Station 23, 9 to 10 fathoms, Aug. 19, 1913, numerous portions of colonies, one young colony inside of a dead *Chrysodomus*-shell.

King George sound, Hudson strait, Ungava, Sept. 9, 1897, *Diana* Expedition, 40 fathoms, several colonies, with ooecia.

Some of the specimens are bilaminar. There is much variation in the size of the avicularium and it may be turned in various directions. Some of the zooecia in specimens from both localities bear a short erect spine at each distal corner as figured by Smitt (1868, Pl. XX, fig. 35). Nordgaard (1918, p. 45) states that he has never seen the spines, and they appear to be of rare occurrence.

What seems to be a variety of this occurred among the material from C.A.E. Station 23. In this one small specimen the zooecia are smaller, the avicularia are smaller, and there are sometimes two of them, at the distal corners of the zooecium and faced toward each other. The ooecium and the zooecial characters are similar to those of *spitzbergensis* and the dorsal wall is similarly perforated.

***Tegella unicornis* (Fleming)**

Bernard harbour, C.A.E. Station 37e, 2 fathoms, Sept. 1, 1914, one colony on *Laminaria*.

North Somerset, Aug., 1904, *Neptune* Expedition, on algae.