

Schlzomopora (Cellepora) surcularis (Packard)

Lat. $70^{\circ} 24' N.$, long. $161^{\circ} 25' W.$, C.A.E. Station 23, 9 to 10 fathoms, August 19, 1913. One young colony, attached to a hydroid, consisted of only a few zoecia.

King George sound, Hudson strait, Ungava, *Diana* Expedition, Sept. 9, 1897, 40 fathoms. Several small colonies were attached to barnacles.

The writer has listed the species from St. Paul island, one of the Pribilof group, in the Bering sea, where it was taken from the stomachs of the Pacific and king eiders.

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APPENDIX

Since the body of this report was prepared, the writer's attention has been called to the omission of a brief reference to Bryozoa from Northern Alaska. John Murdoch, in the Report of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska (Washington, 1885) mentions three species taken on that expedition pages (167, 168 and 170). The species listed by Murdoch are as follows:

Gemellaria loricata (Linne)

Washed up on the beach at Point Barrow.

Flustra papyrea (Pallas) Smitt

Point Franklin, $13\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms, and Plover bay, Siberia. This adds another species to the list for this region and if properly identified it should now be recorded as *F. carbacea* Solander.

Leieschara subgracilis (D'Orbigny)

Off Point Franklin. This species was not found among the collections of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. It is now placed in the genus *Myriozeugma*.

Murdoch mentions also *Membranipora* sp. and *Discopora* sp.