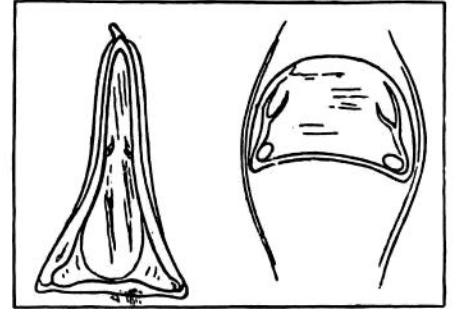


(6) *Salicornaria dubia*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 2).

Character.—Zoarium from 1 to 2 inches high, slender, dichotomous, divaricate; internodes pretty equal; joints nodular. Areas hexagonal; interior ridges strong, meeting above and below so as to circumscribe an oval space; surface granular. Orifice subcrescentic. Operculum subcrescentic or semicircular, $0''\cdot006 \times \cdot0035$ – $\cdot0040$. Avicularia vicarious; mandible spear-shaped, with an incurved acuminate point, $0''\cdot010 \times \cdot006$.

Habitat.—Station 320, lat. $37^{\circ} 17' S.$, long. $53^{\circ} 52' W.$, 600 fathoms, green sand.

FIG. 10.—*Salicornaria dubia*.

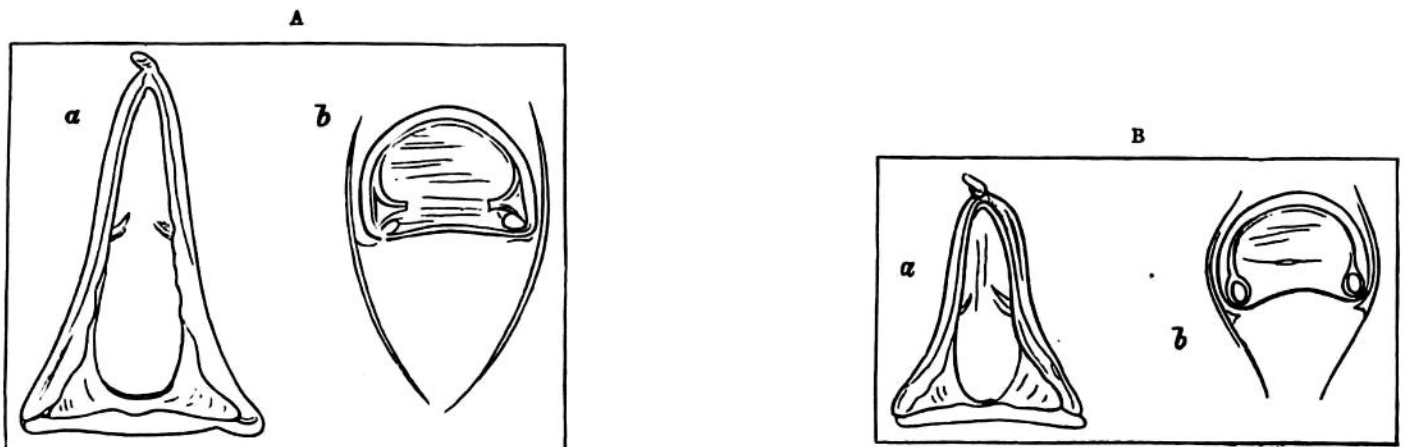
Allied to *Salicornaria malvinensis* in the characters of the avicularian mandible, but differing in the uniformly granular surface and the strongly developed interior ridges on the front. The operculum also is more strictly semicircular, instead of sub-elliptical as in *Salicornaria malvinensis*, and the chitinous lateral supports in the operculum are furcate, and not continued across as in *Salicornaria malvinensis*. The mandible also is smaller and slenderer. It might probably, however, be regarded as a variety of this species.

(7) *Salicornaria malvinensis*, Busk (Pl. XII. figs. 1, 5, 7).

Salicornaria malvinensis, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 18, pl. lxiii. figs. 1, 2.

Cellaria malvinensis, Waters, Bryoz. S. W. Victoria, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., August 1881, p. 321, pl. xiv. fig. 3.

Character.—Zoarium dichotomous, 2 to 3 inches high, composed of unequal internodes, sometimes much elongated, sometimes short and thick; joints nodular. Areas hexagonal

FIG. 11.—*Salicornaria malvinensis*. (Two varieties). A, Larger form; B, smaller form.

or pyriform when young; surface smooth, no interior ridges. Orifice crescentic, transversely elongate. Operculum semicircular or subcrescentic, angular, apparent foramina