

nature. It has no communication with the body of the cell, as in that genus, nor has it the same tubular character, and its original mode of formation is apparently quite different. It belongs to what might be termed the simply suboral pores, whose function like that of the other special pores at present is altogether conjectural, but may be anal.

In the older or lower portions of the growth the peristomal tube becomes shorter and thicker and for the most part so mutilated as to present no trace of the trifid division of the anterior lip, the middle tooth of which however remains more or less distinct and is sometimes produced into a downwardly curved sort of beak.

(2) *Haswellia auriculata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 10).

*Character*.—Zoarium about 0".75 to 1" high, composed of short forked branches. Zoecia irregularly verticillate, about six in each whorl and usually in pairs; when young ovate slightly convex, when old completely immersed. A marginal row of distinct puncta round the border. Primary orifice horizontal, orbiculo-emarginate with a thin pointed process of the peristome on each side, supporting minute avicularia with an acute triangular mandible pointing upwards, the peristome afterwards becoming more or less tubular with a deep notch and sometimes a suboral pore in front. Oœcia numerous, with a circular area in front surrounded by a narrow raised fillet.

*Habitat*.—Station 135c, off Nightingale Island, 110 to 150 fathoms, and (135A) off Inaccessible Island, Tristan da Cunha, 75 to 90 fathoms, hard ground, shells, gravel. Station 142, lat. 35° 4' S., long 18° 37' E., 150 fathoms, green sand.

It is with some hesitation that I conjoin this species with the preceding, but as it seems to present more points of resemblance with *Haswellia australiensis* than with any other form with which I am acquainted, it seems convenient to do so provisionally at any rate rather than give it a separate generic appellation.

The younger zoecia are quite distinct, with a subtubular orifice at first presenting a thin lamina on each side, which as they grow together more or less completely form an imperfectly tubular peristome, with a deep notch in front which sometimes eventually becomes a suboral pore, as in *Haswellia australiensis*, but which as in that species cannot be regarded as homologous with the median pore of *Tessaradoma*, &c. The row of marginal puncta is a feature also in common with *Tessaradoma*. But the difference in the present species, in this respect, between the older and younger portions of the zoarium is very great; also owing to the great thickening of the walls and the consequent deep immersion of the mouth, the lateral avicularia are deeply placed and may easily be overlooked. The oœcia in *Haswellia auriculata* are remarkable for their great number, almost all the cells in some specimens being crowned by one. In the younger unthickened parts these organs are subglobose and rather prominent, but they soon become more or