

into two, and on either side, close to the angles of the mouth, a minute immersed avicularium. Avicularian cells mostly marginal, but sometimes interspersed amongst the others, with a long spear-shaped acute mandible.

Habitat.—Station 190, lat. $8^{\circ} 56' S.$, long. $136^{\circ} 5' E.$, 49 fathoms, green mud.

It is not improbable that this species may be identical with Mr. Haswell's *Eschara hexagonalis*, and not impossibly with M. Milne-Edwards' *Eschara lichenoides*, but the published materials are insufficient to determine the point. All difficulty however would at once be removed by the examination of the chitinous parts, and especially of the zoecial opercula, which are of very peculiar and remarkable conformation in the present species, as will be seen in the figures.

(4) *Adeonella atlantica*, n. sp. (Pl. XX. fig. 7, woodcut 54).

Character.—Zoarium branched, branches expanded and bifid at the end. Cells trimorphous. Zoecial, narrow, ovate, truncated at bottom; surface convex, rising into a rounded eminence below; sparsely punctured round the border and in three or four longitudinal rows in front. Orifice elliptical, raised, peristome sometimes cucullate. Median pore large, simple, circular, much depressed; a large avicularium on one side directed obliquely upwards and inwards towards the middle of the orifice over which it slightly projects; often a smaller avicularium on the opposite side near the orifice.

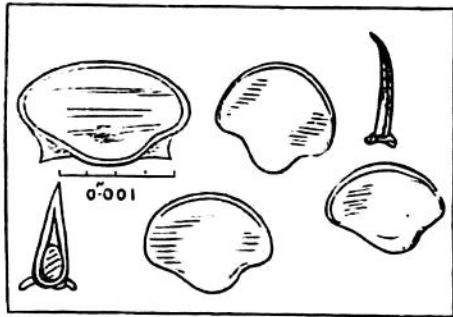


FIG. 54.—*Adeonella atlantica*.

Habitat.—Stations 135A and c, off Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, Tristan da Cunha, 75 and 110 fathoms.

[Tierra del Fuego, 19 fathoms, Darwin; South Africa? Miss Gatty; ? Gulf of Florida, 10 to 18 fathoms, Pourtalés.]

I have inserted the last locality in some doubt whether the present species may not possibly be identical with Prof. Smitt's *Porina subsulcata* (Florid. Bryoz., part ii. p. 28, pl. vi. figs. 136–140). One of the most obvious characters of the species is the usually large avicularium pointing upwards and inwards so as to project slightly over the lower border of the mouth; another is the absence or comparative shallowness of the frontal depression and, when decorticated, the cribriform puncturation of the whole surface; and a third, the usually subcrescentic form of the mouth in the zoecial cells; the frontal pore appears in this species to be unconnected with the mouth.

(5) *Adeonella regularis*, n. sp. (Pl. XX. fig. 2, woodcut 55).

Character.—Zoarium broadly lobate, thick. Cells disposed in very regular order, quincuncially, and separated by wide deep sulci, trimorphous. Zoecial, rhomboidal or square with an angle at top and bottom; front very convex. In the natural state the