

Membranipora dumerilii, Audouin.

A specimen, marked *Membranipora crassimarginata*, var. *incrustans*, has the zoecia irregularly oval-shaped, with a small triangular avicularium above each zoecium, resembling the figure I gave of *Membranipora dumerilii*,¹ but with the ovicells somewhat narrower. There do not seem to be any vicarious avicularia.

Habitat.—Station 135A, off Inaccessible Island, Tristan da Cunha, 75 fathoms.

Membranipora umbonata, Busk, var. nov. (Pl. I. fig. 21).

There is a specimen from Station 320, 600 fathoms, growing on *Ascidia meridionalis*, which, in the shape of the zoecium, of the peculiar erect avicularium, and the two spines, corresponds with *Membranipora umbonata*; but the calcareous granulated surface and the small ovicell differ from the typical *Membranipora umbonata*.

A small specimen of *Membranipora*, named *Membranipora galeata*, var. *furcata*, from off Marion Island, does not seem in any particular to differ from *Membranipora cervicornis*.

Electra cylindracea, Busk (Pl. I. figs. 13, 14; Pl. III. fig. 23).

Electra cylindracea, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 78, pl. xxxiii. fig. 2.

I was unable to understand this species from the description and figure, and it is clear that the characters were not quite correctly appreciated. The large avicularia at the base of the zoecia form a wide tubular chamber, from the walls of which grow hollow calcareous cervicorne spines. To some avicularia there are as many as twelve such spines, and Mr. Busk mistook these for "furcate chitinous processes," which he thought grew from the base of the avicularium. The "clavate curved spines or horns" are curved in two planes, so that it would be impossible to give a satisfactory figure. The same is true (as already expressed by Mr. Busk) for the surface of the zoecia, which is very much involved in consequence of the numerous raised spines at various levels. I have nevertheless tried to give a figure, which, in supplementing those already published, may enable the structure to be understood. It is, however, not characteristic in one particular, as the zoecia are not usually immediately above those of the inferior row, but alternate or rather verticillate.

There are rosette plates on the opercular side of the distal wall.

It does not now fully correspond with the description of the family Electrinidæ, whereas it certainly seems to fall into the family Membraniporidæ, whether we retain a genus *Electra* or not; but as it is now seen to belong to the same group of the Membrani-

¹ Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xliii. pl. vi. fig. 4.