materially different from *Celleporaria radiata*, Reuss, which I hope to refigure shortly from better specimens than were available for Professor Reuss.

Jullien[1] makes this the type of a new genus, *Jolietina*, but I cannot see that the grounds he gives at all justify the creation of another genus.

Diporula hastigera, Busk (Pl. III. figs. 28, 29).

Flustramorpha hastigera, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 136, pl. xxi. fig. 7.

This is very closely allied to *Diporula verrucosa*, Peach, of the Mediterranean and British seas, but instead of having the branches round they are compressed, and the operculum, though similar in shape, has the thick band round the border different. The avicularian mandible[2] corresponds in these two species; and I should see no reason to speak of this as vibraculoid, since it seems that the vibracula have the base of the seta unsymmetrical, with irregular projections for the attachment of muscles, thus allowing the vibracula motions in various planes. Believing in this fundamental difference between avicularia and vibracula, it does not seem that what Mr. Hincks[3] calls a vibraculoid appendage is anything more than a lengthened mandible, if we may judge from the figure of the lower zoœcium (fig. 3).

The zoarium is ramose, with compressed dichotomous branches, rising from an expanded calcareous base, and has no chitinous tubes. It is not clear what Mr. Busk intended to include under *Flustramorpha*, since in the diagnosis of the genera he says, "lobes bordered, and loosely interconnected by chitinous tubes," which certainly does not apply to this species; but higher up on the same page he thinks it may be advisable to include in one group those "with or without the flexible stem and marginal bundles of tubes."

As this cannot come under the genus as defined by Busk, and as *Diporula* was based upon characters of importance, I have left it under *Diporula*, although believing that it will ultimately be merged in *Microporella*. This is very abundant in some washings of the dredge between Fayal and Pico, 50 to 90 fathoms.

Microporella distoma, Busk.

Lepralia distoma, Busk, Quart. Jour. Micr. Sci., vol. vi. p. 127, pl. xviii. fig. 1.
Eschara distoma, Busk, *op. cit.*, vol. vii. p. 66, pl. xxii. figs. 10–12.
Adeonella distoma, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 187, woodcuts, figs. 56, 57.

Habitat.—Madeira, 268 to 322 fathoms. Station 75, 450 fathoms. Washings of dredge between Fayal and Pico, 50 to 90 fathoms. Capri, 150 fathoms (A. W. W. coll.); Golfe de Gascogne (*fide* Jullien).

[1] Les Costulides, *Bull. Soc. Zool. de France*, tom. ix. p 8.

[2] The opercula and mandibles of *Diporula verrucosa*, Peach, are figured in my papers on the use of the opercula and mandibles respectively.

[3] On the Polyzoan Avicularium, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. ix. p. 23.