sometimes the row of zoœcia is continuous, but often more or less interrupted at the side, in which case it has the appearance of two Idmoneæ joined back to back. This has been found fossil, and sometimes called Idmonea disticha, but as "Retepora disticha" of Goldfuss apparently relates to two or three species, and as there has been much confusion in the use of the specific term disticha, I found it necessary to rechristen it; and although Dr. Pergens has since called it Idmonea disticha, the reasons already given seem to justify the new name.

Habitat.—Washings of dredge between Fayal and Pico, 50 to 90 fathoms; abundant.

Defrancia striatula, Busk (Pl. III. fig. 45).

Defrancia striatula, Busk, Crag Polyzoa, p. 117, pl. xvii. fig. 5.

Zoarium stipitate. Zoœcia in much elevated, bi-multiserial rays starting from near the centre and extending to the margin of the cup. Central portion and interspaces without cancelli; opening of the ovicell infundibuliform between two of the rays, but the inflation is so very slight, that it would pass unnoticed except for the opening. Dorsal surface divided into subhexagonal divisions, the peduncle longitudinally ridged.

In appearance this resembles Defrancia lucernaria, Sars, but differs in not having the central portion cancellate. It is also much like Tubulipora brongniartii, M. Ed. and Manzoni, and also like Pelagia insignis, Mich., but we are yet much in the dark concerning the classification of such forms, so that it is difficult to know whether we should place it with Tubulipora or Defrancia.

Habitat.—Washings from dredge between Fayal and Pico, 50 to 90 fathoms. Fossil—Coralline Crag.

Lichenopora holdsworthii, Busk, occurs from Station 142, 150 fathoms, on Adeonella regularis.

Idmonea atlantica, Forbes, add Station 49, 85 fathoms.