

At first sight I had regarded this form as specifically distinct from the well-known Atlantic and Mediterranean species; but upon further examination it is obviously to be regarded merely as a variety. The typical form has been described by Sir Wyville Thomson (Nat. Hist. Review, vol. v., 1858), from Port Philip, under the name of *Cothurnicella dædala*. The comparison of a specimen with which I was favoured by Sir Wyville Thomson, with one from "Egypt," shows that the two are identically the same. The species, therefore, would seem to be very generally distributed, occurring, according to d'Orbigny, in the Mediterranean and at the Canaries, and I have specimens from the coast of Calvados, from Nice, Egypt (Sir Jos. Banks), and Tyre (Mrs. Gatty).

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## DIVISION II.—RADICELLATA.

### Group A. CELLULARINA.

#### Family IV. CATENARIADÆ.

*Catenaridæ* (pars), d'Orb., 1850-52.

*Catenicellidæ*, *Scrupariadæ* (pars), Busk, 1852.

*Cellulariæ* (pars), Smitt.

*Character*.—Zoecium radicate, segmented, internodes, except at a bifurcation, formed of a single zoecium.<sup>1</sup>

The Challenger Collection contains the following genera:—

#### 1. *Catenicella*, Blainville.

##### § *a.* *fenestratæ*.

- (1) *Catenicella ventricosa*, Busk.
- (2) *Catenicella hastata*, Busk.
- (3) *Catenicella plagiostoma*, Busk.
- (4) *Catenicella cribraria*, Busk (Pl. I. fig. 6).

##### § *β.* *vittatæ*.

- (5) *Catenicella sacculata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 7).
- (6) *Catenicella elegans*, Busk (Pl. I. figs. 2, 3, 5).
- (7) *Catenicella umbonata*, Busk (Pl. I. fig. 1).
- (8) *Catenicella pulchella*, Maplestone (Pl. I. fig. 4).

<sup>1</sup> In *Calpidium*, the internode may be said to be bi- or tri-ocular, as it presents in front two or three oval orifices, although behind it exhibits no trace of division.