

§ *β. vittatæ.*

(5) *Catenicella sacculata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 7).

*Character.*—Zoœcia elongated and attenuated downwards. Surface highly polished. A small delicate-walled pouch in front of the lower lip with four or five minute punctures. Orifice arcuate, with an entire lower lip. Lateral processes very small, reduced almost entirely to a small avicularium. Vittæ wide and long-pointed at each end, and with a single row of dots down the middle.

*Habitat.*—Station 122, lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 49'–53' W., 32 to 400 fathoms, red mud.

At first sight this might be taken for a very robust form of *Catenicella elegans*, but they differ very materially. The chief differences are:—1, The presence of a small perforated pouch immediately in front of the orifice, and formed as it would seem by the protrusion of the lower lip; 2, the great width and peculiar form of the vittæ; 3, the perfectly smooth surface; and 4, the comparatively stunted condition of the lateral processes, in which the superior and inferior loculi are aborted, and the correspondingly minute size of the avicularia.

(6) *Catenicella elegans*, Busk (Pl. I. figs. 2, 3, 5).

‡ *Eucratea contei*, Aud., Exp. i. 242; Savigny, Egypte, pl. xiii. fig. 1.

*Catenicella savignyi*, Blainv., Man. d. Actinol., p. 462, pl. lxxviii. fig. 5.

„ *elegans*, Bk., Voy. of Rattles., vol. i. p. 361, pl. i. fig. 2; Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 10, pl. ix.; Macgilliv., Nat. Hist. Vict. Dec., iii. p. 23, pl. xxiv. fig. 10.

*Character.*—Zoœcia slender, ovoid, surface finely papillose. Oœcial cell geminate. Lateral processes reduced to the avicularian loculus, which is usually large and projecting, with a perforation at the base. Vittæ long, narrow, with a single series of dots.

*Habitat.*—Station 122, lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 49' W., 32 to 400 fathoms, red mud. Station 188, lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E., 28 fathoms, green mud. Station 135, Tristan da Cunha, 60 to 1100 fathoms, hard ground, shells, gravel. Station 163A, off Twofold Bay, 150 fathoms, green mud.

[Bass Strait, 47 fathoms; Port Cooper, Banks' Peninsula; Algoa Bay; Port Dalrymple; Madeira, J. G. J.; Mediterranean or Red Sea, Savigny; Victoria, Macgillivray.]

Mr. Macgillivray remarks that in most of the specimens with ovicells the lateral processes are very small. In any case, however, they vary a good deal in size. In some cases (fig. 5) the surface seems to be quite smooth, presenting none of the minute papillæ.