

(1) *Nellia oculata*, Busk.

*Nellia oculata*, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 18, pl. lxiv. fig. 6, pl. lxv. fig. 4.

„ „ Smitt, Florid. Bryoz., vol. ii. p. 3, pl. i. figs. 53, 54.

„ „ Macgilliv., Nat. Hist. Vict., Dec. v. p. 51, pl. xlix. fig. 5.

*Character*.—Zoarium 2 to 3 inches high, growth tufted; internodes very uniform in length, usually with four or five zoecia on each face. Outline of front oblong, rounded at top, truncate below. Aperture oval, with a slight constriction above. Two raised papilliform avicularian prominences on each side below the aperture.

*Habitat*.—Station 190, lat. 8° 56' S., long. 136° 5' E., 45 fathoms, green mud. Station 188, lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E., 28 fathoms, green mud. Station 208, lat. 11° 37' N., long. 123° 31' E., 18 fathoms, blue mud. Station 148, lat. 46° 47' S., long. 51° 37' E., 210 to 550 fathoms. Off Bahia, 10 to 40 fathoms. Station 151, off Heard Island, 75 fathoms, volcanic mud.

[Torres Strait, Voy. of Rattles.; Coast of Arracan, Walker; Trincomalee, Johnst.; Gulf of Florida, Pourtalès.]

(2) *Nellia simplex*, Busk (Pl. V. fig. 6).

*Nellia simplex*, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 19, pl. lxv. fig. 1.

*Habitat*.—Station 87, lat. 25° 49' N., long. 20° 12' W., 1675 fathoms, rock.

7. *Caberea*, Lamouroux.

*Caberea*, Lamx., Blainv., d'Orb. (sp.), Gray, Smitt, Busk, Hincks, &c.

*Cellaria* (pars), Lamk., Audouin.

*Flustra* and *Cellularia* (pars), Fleming, Johnst.

*Crisia* (pars), Audouin.

*Selbia*, *Flabellaria*, Gray.

*Canda* (sp.), d'Orb.

*Character*.—Zoarium very variable in dimensions; branches more or less regularly dichotomous; flabellate, caespitose or radiate. Zoecia bi-, tri-, or multiserial; anterior face membraniporidan (*i.e.*, showing a large area with an elevated margin, and a membranous aperture of greater or less size); furnished or not with a fornix, and usually having two oral spines on the outer side and two on the inner, one of which arises from or in common with the peduncle of the fornix. An extrangular avicularium to each of the outer zoecia, and an anterior one on the inner side or both sides of the median zoecia; the mandible of these avicularia always rounded or obtuse. The back of the branches more or less completely covered with a succession of large interdigitating vibracularia, whose seta is always toothed, and when at rest is received in a groove on the back of the vibracularium. A radical tube enters the under side of each vibracularium, so that the back of the branches is usually completely covered by tubes.