

The genus *Caberea*, together with the aberrant form *Amastigia*, constitutes a very peculiar group. Formerly regarded by myself, and, I believe, still considered by all writers (including one of the latest and most careful¹) as unarticulated, I have now satisfied myself that such is not exactly the case. Though less distinctly divided into segments or internodes, the zoarium in *Caberea* is undoubtedly irregularly segmented, and especially is it the case that at each bifurcation one of the branches of the fork, which may perhaps be regarded as a lateral branch, is always discontinuous, though from the close manner in which the zoecia are approximated, the joint is often very inconspicuous, and allows of but limited flexion. The segmentation, whatever that character may be worth, which is perhaps not much, except as convenient in an artificial classification, is in any case sufficiently distinct to warrant the collocation of *Caberea* with its natural allies among the Cellulariadae, and especially of course with *Scrupocellaria*.

Of this genus I am acquainted with seven or eight species, of which, however, not more than three or four can be certainly identified from any published descriptions.

The Challenger collection affords six, of which four appear hitherto to have been undescribed. Of the six species, three occur in the Australian region (including New Zealand), one in what may be termed the Kerguelen region, and two in the south-western Atlantic region.

§ a. *fornicatae*.

1. *Caberea rostrata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 4).

? *Selbia zelunica*, Gray, Dieffenb. N. Z., vol. ii. p. 292.

Character.—Zoarium radiate or flabelliform, about 1 inch in diameter; branches long, straight, and close. Zoecia broadly oval. Area large, with a thin even margin. Aperture large. Fornix short, small, spatulate, with a thick peduncle; blade rather produced upwards; peduncular spine very thick, long; a short, thick, conical, ascending spine on the outer angle. Oecium sub-cucullate; wall entire, smooth. Besides the usual series of small anterior avicularia, occasionally one of enormous size and rostriform projects from the median line directly forwards, having a strong curved acute mandible.

Habitat.—Station 167, lat. 39° 32' S., long. 171° 48' E., 150 fathoms, blue mud.

2. *Caberea crassimarginata*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 1).

Character.—Zoarium rather straggling, regularly dichotomous. Zoecia biserial. Area elongated elliptical, with a very thick and rounded granular border, leaving an elongated narrow aperture. One or two oral spines on the outer side, and one on the inner (peduncular). Fornix bilobed, the lower lobe much elongated and narrow, the

¹ Hincks, Brit. Mar. Polyz., vol. i. p. 57.