

deeply grooved; setæ long and strong. Radical tubes forming a dense elevated keel in the middle of the branch behind (none on the sides).

Habitat.—Station 190, lat. 8° 56' S., long. 136° 5' E., 45 fathoms, green mud. Station 186, lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E., 8 fathoms, coral mud.

[Australia, Voy. of Rattles., New Zealand, Hooker.]

This species varies a good deal; the small anterior avicularium is sometimes absent or only rudimentary, and in some cases the lateral extrangular avicularium is very minute or inconspicuous, whilst in others it may attain a very considerable size. When the growth occurs in the biserial form it would be easy to confound it with *Caberea hookeri*.

Family VI. BICELLARIADÆ.

Bicellariadæ, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 41; Voy. of Rattles., vol. i. p. 373.

Bicellariæ, Smitt.

Bugulidæ, Gray.

Bicellariidæ, Bk., Crag. Polyz. (pars); Hincks.

Acamarchisidæ, d'Orb.

Character.—Zoarium continuous, erect, phytoid, divided into ligulate, bi-multiserial branches; affixed by radical fibres, and sometimes supported on a long chitinous tubular stem, which represents a modified radical tube. Avicularia, when present, pedunculate capitate, articulated or not. Zoecia with a wide oblique aperture, all facing in the same direction.

The Family here contains the following genera:—

1. *Bicellaria*, Blainville.

- (1) *Bicellaria navicularis*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 2).
- (2) *Bicellaria pectogemma*, Goldstein (Pl. VII. fig. 1).
- (3) *Bicellaria infundibulata*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 2).
- (4) *Bicellaria bella*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 3).
- (5) *Bicellaria moluccensis*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 4).
- (6) *Bicellaria glabra* (Hincks) (Pl. VI. fig. 1).
- (7) *Bicellaria macilenta*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 1).

2. *Bugula*, Oken.

§ a.

- (1) *Bugula versicolor*, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 4).
- (2) *Bugula leontodon*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 3).
- (3) *Bugula sinuosa*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 2).
- (4) *Bugula mirabilis*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 1).