

A very interesting form, as coming from such an extreme depth. Its structure, as in most of the abyssal forms, is very delicate and transparent, and it is rooted by an infinite number of radical fibres, each attached to a dead *Globigerina* shell or similar small particle.

At first sight the avicularia appear to be sessile, but they are in reality articulated to the outer edge of the frontal aperture.

§ 8.

(8) *Bugula neritina*, Linné (sp.).<sup>1</sup>

"Remarkable Coralline," Ellis, Coral., p. 35.

*Sertularia neritina*, Linn., Dell. Chiaje, Esper.

*Cellularia neritina*, Pallas, Fleming, Johnst., &c.

" " Bk., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. vii. pl. viii. figs. 5, 6, 7.

*Cellaria neritina*, Solander, Lamk., Esper., t. xiii. fig. 123.

*Bugula neritina*, Oken, Gray (pars), Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat.

*Acamarchis neritina*, Lamx., Risso, Blainv.

" " d'Orb., Ann. des Sci. Nat., 1851, p. 313.

*Character*.—Zoëcia rhomboidal, elongated, truncate above, with projecting angles. Noavicularia.

*Habitat*.—Station 36, off Bermudas, 30 fathoms, coral.

[Britain, Scarborough Bean, Falmouth, F. W. Smith; New Zealand, Hooker Lyall, Darwin; Auckland Island, Hooker; Australia, Voy. of Rattles.; Rio de Janeiro, Lyall; North America, Ellis; Bay of Honduras, Shadbolt; Adriatic, Heller; Gulf of Spezzia, Tasmania, Miss Gatty.]

(9) *Bugula longissima*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 7).

*Character*.—Zoarium of long, straggling, lax growth, very irregularly branched. Zoëcia usually produced downwards into a long tubular portion, a constriction being placed at the junction of the dilated upper portion and the tubular, and a second constriction near the lower end. Aperture oblong, occupying the entire front of the dilated portion; a conical process on the upper and outer angle. Oœcium globose, acuminate, surface engine-turned.

*Habitat*.—Station 149D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, 28 fathoms. Station 151, off Heard Island, 75 fathoms, volcanic mud.

Remarkable amongst its congeners, of which it is probably most closely allied to *Bugula (Halophila) johnstoniæ*, Gray, by the long tubular prolongation of the zoëcium downwards. In fact the appearance of that portion with its constrictions above and below indicates that it is homologous in all probability with a segment of a radical tube; as which, I should be inclined to regard it, in accordance with what has been remarked, more particularly with reference to *Bicellaria macilenta* (p. 35).

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Hincks does not include this species in his list of British Marine Polyzoa; and its occurrence in the two localities cited has probably been accidental.