

There is a single, large, oval, interzoecial disc in the wall between the zoecia, where they are in apposition.

3. *Kinetoskias*, Koren and Daniellsen.

Bugula, sp., Smitt.

Naresia, Wyv. Thoms.

Character.—Zoarium composed of bifurcating branches radiating from a common centre and forming a wide infundibuliform vase. The lower part of the branches united by a delicate membrane, and the whole supported on a chitinous cylindrical stem, which is rooted by radical *fibrillæ*. Avicularia marginal, shortly pedunculate. At the bottom of each zoecium a special muscle for bending the zoecium forwards.

In 1867, D. C. Daniellsen¹ described two new forms of Polyzoa found by him in Nordland and Finmark, which he proposed to refer to a new genus—*Kinetoskias*, from the circumstance that the branches appeared to have some power of motion in curling their extremities outwards. And in the same year, a month or two later, Prof. Smitt,² apparently unaware that a new name had been proposed, described one of the forms noticed by Daniellsen, under the name of *Bugula umbella*, procured from Wijde Bay, Spitzbergen.

On the 30th January 1873, on the Challenger Expedition, a specimen of large size, closely allied to, if not identical with one of those described by Koren and Daniellsen was described and figured by Sir C. W. Thomson,³ under the name of *Naresia cyathus*. This specimen was procured from a depth of 1525 fathoms, in the North Atlantic; and a second specimen of the same form but of smaller size was procured on the 2nd March 1876, in the South Atlantic, from a depth of 2650 fathoms. Other specimens of a closely allied but quite distinct form were obtained on the 10th of September 1875, also in the South Atlantic, from a depth of from 32 to 400 fathoms, and again on the 14th December, in lat. 33° 31' S., and long. 74° 43' W., from a depth of 2160 fathoms.

The two original forms, first noticed by M. Daniellsen, have been since more fully described and figured by himself and M. Koren.⁴

We are thus made acquainted with what appear to be four distinct species of this very peculiar type, viz :—

1. *Kinetoskias smittii*, Koren and Daniellsen.

Bugula smittii, Sars.

¹ *Förhandl. Vidensk. Selsk.*, Christiania, 1867, p. 23.

² *Kritisk. Förteckn. Skandinav. Hafs-Bryozoer, Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1867, pp. 292–353, pl. xix. figs. 28, 31.

³ *Nature*, vol. i. p. 387.

⁴ *Fauna littoralis Norvegiæ*, part iii., 1877, p. 104, pl. iii. figs. 12–14.