

(3) *Carbasea elegans*, Busk (Pl. XVI. fig. 5).

Carbasea elegans, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 53, pl. liv. figs. 6, 7, pl. lvi. fig. 3.

Character.—Zoarium composed of narrow ligulate divisions. Zoecia oblong. Membranous aperture almost the entire front, square at the lower border.

Habitat.—Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, 38 fathoms, sand and shells. Station 314, lat. $51^{\circ} 35' S.$, long. $65^{\circ} 39' W.$, 70 fathoms, sand.

[Tasmania, B. M.]

(4) *Carbasea pedunculata*, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. fig. 4).

Character.—Zoarium composed of ligulate branches, all in one plane, dividing dichotomously and of uniform width (about $0.125''$). Zoecia broadly ovate, but irregular in size and shape. Branches bordered on each side by a continuous chitinous tube, and the two tubes are continued into a peduncle about $0''.5$ to $.75$ long, terminating in a tuft of capillary fibres.

Habitat.—Station 75, lat. $38^{\circ} 38' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 28' W.$, 450 fathoms, volcanic mud. Station 76, lat. $38^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $27^{\circ} 9' W.$, 900 fathoms, Globigerina ooze.

The single specimen of this species included in the collection is unfortunately in a very imperfect condition—torn and ragged—so that the full dimensions of the growth cannot be determined from it. The zoecia are amongst the largest with which I am acquainted, about $0''.05 \times .035$; and the zoarium, like that of most of the very deep water forms, is extremely flaccid and tender.

(5) *Carbasea moseleyi*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 4).

Character.—Zoarium about $0''.75$ high, narrow, fan-shaped, and apparently shortly pedunculate; bordered on each side by a continuous chitinous tube. The growing edge serrated. Zoecia hexagonal, $0''.04 \times .035$, very convex in front, flatter behind; wall very transparent, but entirely calcified. A series of six apparent punctures on each side in the upper half of the front only, the series being continued across the top above the mouth. Besides these, a variable number (8 to 10) of rather smaller punctures towards the upper part of the front. On some of the zoecia a large horse-shoe-shaped mark is seen in the lower part of the front, apparently representing a cavity in or just within the anterior wall. Orifice large, crescentic, with a very strong chitinous lip.

Habitat.—Station 170, off Kermadec Islands, 520 fathoms, volcanic mud.

This very remarkable and extremely beautiful species is represented by only a single specimen, for which I am indebted to Mr. Moseley, who had mounted it while quite recent