The zoarium, though spreading in a lobate manner over other foliaceous Polyzoa, does not appear to have any real attachment to them. In the description given in Brit. Mus. Cat. it is stated that there is no movable mandible in the curiously formed oral appendages, but in reality these organs consist of a hollow conical membranous bag, whose base looks forwards and downwards, and is closed by a semicircular membranous lid, which clearly represents the mandible of an avicularium. When collapsed, these appendages assume the figure represented in Brit. Mus. Cat.

## (3) Diachoris costata, Busk (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 4).

Diachoris costata, Bk., Kerguelen Island Polyz., p. 3, pl. x. figs. 5, 6.

Character.—Zoarium very loosely attached, and spreading irregularly. Zoœcia decumbent in straight rows radiating from central points; elongate fusiform, front entirely covered with numerous ribs, sometimes forked at the end, and interdigitating in the mesial line. Orifice semicircular, lower lip straight, entire; four unarticulated oral spines, two above and one on each side. An articulated, capitate avicularium on one side a short distance from the top; the beak much curved and projecting beyond the acute crooked mandible.

Habitat.—Station 315, lat. 51° 40′ S., long. 57° 50′ W., 5 to 12 fathoms, sand and gravel.

[Queenscliff, Victoria, Wilson; Royal Sound, Kerguelen, Eaton.]

## (4) Diachoris inermis, Busk.

Diachoris inermis, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 54, pl. lxxii.; Hutton.

Character.—Zoœcia decumbent, boat-shaped, entirely open in front. Two short marginal spines on each side above and a variable number of small incurved spicules on each side of the orifice. No avicularia.

Habitat—Station 149D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, 20 to 60 fathoms. [New Zealand, Dr. Lyall; Strait of Magellan, Darwin.]

In the Brit. Mus. Cat. no mention is made of the fine lateral spicules, but as in all other respects the form there intended is identical with the present, this difference cannot be regarded as of any consequence.