

(2) *Reteporella myriozoides*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2).

*Character*.—Zoarium irregularly branched, for the most part in one plane; branches mostly opposite and forked at the ends (fig. 2a). Zoœcia (young) ovate, deeply immersed; surface closely pitted or punctate, puncta elongated. Orifice (primary), orbicular, with a wide sublateral fissure, and usually very deeply immersed. Secondary orifice orbicular, with a very thick annular peristome, usually mucronate, rather to one side in front; sometimes a small avicularium on the inner base of the mucro. Anterior avicularia rare, on very slight eminences on the front of a zoœcium; mandible obtuse, pointing downwards (fig. 2c). Dorsal surface pitted, without avicularia. Oœcia (?)

*Habitat*.—Station 148, lat. 46° 47'-53' S., long. 51° 37'-52' E., 210 to 500 fathoms, hard ground, gravel, shells.

This extremely aberrant form is very doubtfully referred to the Reteporidae. In some respects it appears to resemble a *Myriozoum*, but the peculiar fissured orifice has induced me to place it with or near the former group.

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*Geographical Range of Retepora.*

Two species occurred in the North Atlantic region—

*Retepora imperati.*  
,, *atlantica.*

Five in the South Atlantic region—

*Retepora tessellata.*  
var. *cæspitosa.*  
var. *pubens.*  
,, *lata.*  
,, *magellensis.*

Four in the South Indian region—

*Retepora gigantea.*  
,, *cavernosa.*  
*Reteporella flabellata.*  
,, *myriozoides.*