

(1) *Escharoides occlusa*, n. sp. (Pl. XXI. fig. 8).

Character.—Zoarium thick, irregularly branched in one plane. Branches varying in breadth from 0''·25 to ·1 with from 5 to 8 zoecia in the width. Zoecia distinct, and open towards the ends of the branches or lobes; in the older portions much over-grown with a porcellanous accretion by which the orifice is completely obliterated. The younger zoecia ovate, broad, surface uneven, widely punctured. Orifice (primary) arcuate with a nearly straight and entire lower lip, or suborbicular; afterwards the lower border becomes sinuate and the peristome much thickened, and on one side of the shallow, oral sinus thus formed a rather large immersed avicularium with a triangular mandible pointing upwards is developed. Oecia deeply immersed, with several irregular fissures or triangular punctures in front.

Habitat.—Station 148, lat. 46° 47' S., long. 51° 37' E., 210 fathoms, hard ground, gravel and shells. Station 186, Cape York, lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E.; 8 fathoms, coral mud. Samboangan, 10 fathoms.

(2) *Escharoides verruculata*, Smitt (sp.).

Cellepora verruculata, Smitt, Florid. Bryoz., pt. 2, p. 50, pl. viii. figs. 170-172.

Habitat.—Station 151, off Heard Island, 75 fathoms, mud.

[West of Tortugas, Gulf of Mexico, Pourtalès].

6. *Smittia*, Hincks.

Eschara (pars), Auctt.

Berenicea (pars), Johnst.

Lepralia (pars), Johnst., Bk., &c.

Escharella, Smitt, Öfv. K. Vet. Ak. Förh. 1878 (*nec Escharella* Gray *nec* d'Orb.).

Smittia, Hincks, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. iii. p. 160, 1879.

Character.—Zoarium erect bi- or uni-laminar or crustaceous free or adnate. Primary orifice entire, with an internal median denticle. Secondary orifice canaliculate, usually enclosing a median avicularium.

(a) Bilaminar (escharan).

(1) *Smittia tenuis*, n. sp. ? (Pl. XX. fig. 1).

Character.—Zoarium dichotomously branched (?) not always in the same plane; compressed. Zoecia completely immersed, pyriform, bordered by a single row of punctures, surface granular. Mouth pyriform, with a minute internal denticle? and rarely a median suboral avicularium, with a long spatulate mandible, pointing directly downwards.