

thickened peristome, supporting on each side a small avicularium with a pointed subtriangular mandible. Primary mouth clithriate with an operculum of corresponding form.

In a paper on some Polyzoa from the Queensland Coast, Mr. W. A. Haswell describes a species referred by him to the genus *Myriozoum*, with the specific name *australiense*. Before this paper came under my notice I had already described and prepared figures of the same species in the Challenger Collection and named it *Tessaradoma verticillatum*, which specific name of course must yield to Mr. Haswell's appellation, and as it appeared to me on further examination that the form could not be included under *Tessaradoma*, notwithstanding the presence of a suboral pore, I had like Mr. Haswell subsequently referred it to *Myriozoum*. But I have since come to the conclusion that notwithstanding certain points of resemblance it would be forcing the relation much too far to join it to the group of which the well known *Myriozoum truncatum* is the type. I have consequently thought that it might form the foundation of a distinct generic group, as another member of which I would add with much doubt a second species in the present collection, *Haswellia auriculata*, which, as in the case of *Haswellia australiensis*, I had originally referred to *Tessaradoma* and afterwards to *Myriozoum*.

(1) *Haswellia australiensis*, Haswell (sp.) (Pl. XXIV. fig. 9).

*Myriozoum australiense*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, vol. v. pt. 1, p. 33, pls. i.-iii. 1880.

*Character*.—Zoarium composed of short branches diverging dichotomously at wide angles and each containing four to five whorls of cells, each whorl composed of from six to eight or ten cells. Zoecia completely immersed so that no outline is visible except the much produced tubular peristome, the anterior lip of which (when perfect) is trifid, each lateral tooth supporting a small avicularium with a subtriangular pointed mandible; the posterior lip finely crenulate. Primary mouth at bottom of tubular portion clithriate, bidentulate, and closed with a strong chitinous operculum of corresponding form and about  $0''\cdot007 \times \cdot005$  in size. In front of the tubular portion a rather large rounded pore formed at the bottom of a median fissure. Surface uniformly pitted or reticulato-punctate. Minute immersed avicularia with an acicular mandible pointing downwards, in the sulci between the zoecia.

*Habitat*.—Station 186, lat.  $10^{\circ} 30'$  S., long.  $142^{\circ} 18'$  E., 8 fathoms, coral mud. Station 190, lat.  $8^{\circ} 56'$  S., long.  $136^{\circ} 5'$  E., 49 fathoms, green mud.

At first sight the tubular production of the peristome with the pore on its front presents a very strong resemblance to *Tessaradoma*, but the pore is of a totally different