a strong resemblance to Adeona appendiculata, which is however more decidedly cordiform at the base and has a much longer rigid calcareous stem, but the characters of the zoœcia themselves differ very widely. The lateral papillary eminence below the mouth, which is seen in several other species, is wanting in Adeona appendiculata, and to judge from Mr. Macgillivray's figures the frontal avicularia in Adeona grisca are much smaller, and he makes no mention of the marginal avicularian cells, which form a marked feature in Adeona appendiculata.

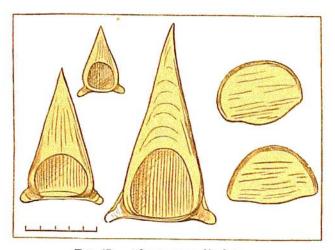


Fig. 47.—Adeona appendiculata.

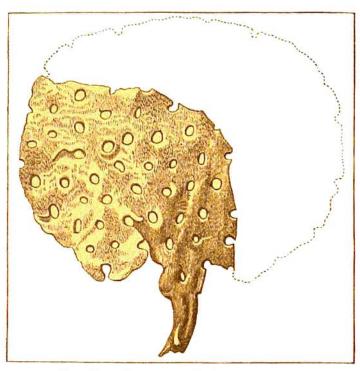


Fig. 48.—Adcona appendiculata (nat. size).

As regards colour, again, which is a very important character in the Adeoneæ, although Mr. Macgillivray does not notice it in his description, there is a very striking difference between the two. To judge from several fine specimens of what I take to be the Adeona grisea of Macgillivray lately sent by Mr. Wilson to the British Museum, the colour of that species is nearly black, whilst in the beautifully perfect and well-preserved specimen in the Challenger Collection the colour is that of a lightly baked biscuit. In Adeona grisea, also, the mandibles of the frontal avicularia are much smaller and nearly triangular, with an obliquely curved point, and those of the avicularian cells of the same character only much larger, and not at all like the marginal avicularia of Adeona appendiculata. Adeona grisea has distinct though delicate elliptical opercula both of the zoecial and occial cells.

But another character which would alone suffice to distinguish Adeona appendiculata is the presence of the intercalated minute avicularia among the cells, and apparently not always if ever connected with any individual zoœcium. This character does not appear to exist in any other species with which I am acquainted. As the species is imperfectly figured in the Plates, woodcuts are given one of the organism, natural size, the other of the chitinous parts.