Var. *a. gracilis* (Pl. I. fig. 4).

Character.—Closely resembles *Crisia denticulata* but of far slenderer habit, rarely if ever presenting any longitudinal interspaces between the series of zoœcia; branches not more than 0·2 mm. wide; zoœcia about 0·06 in diameter.

Habitat.—Off Zebu, Philippine Islands.

Var. *β. patagonica*, d'Orbigny (?)

Crisia patagonica, d'Orb., Voy. Amér. Mérid., Polyp., p. 7, pl. i. figs. 1–3.

"Cells from nine to nineteen, straight, very distinct; branches arising from second or third cell; sometimes two from an internode, when the second arises from the sixth cell. Joints black." Diameter of branches about 0·23 mm., and of zoœcia 0·08 mm.

Habitat.—Station 36, off Bermudas, 30 fathoms, coral.

[Patagonia.]

(4) *Crisia elongata*, M.-Edw. (Pl. I. fig. 3).

Crisia elongata (?), M.-Edwards, Réch. sur les Crisies, p. 10, pl. vii. fig. 2; Busk, Brit. Mus. Cat., pt. iii. p. 3, pl. iv. figs. 5–6; Waters.

Character.—Zoarium composed of long straight branches. Zoœcia, twelve to twenty-one or more in each internode; often much produced and curved forwards. Aperture circular, even; branches arising from the fifth to the seventh zoœcium. Oœcial cells unknown. Surface finely granular. Branches 0·3 mm., zoœcia 0·07 mm. wide.

Habitat.—Station 176, lat. 18° 30′ S., long. 173° 52′ E., 1450 fathoms, Globigerina ooze.

[Red Sea or Mediterranean? M.-Edw.; Algoa Bay.]

Whether the specimen (the only one in the Challenger collection) here described and figured really be the form described by M. Milne-Edwards I am by no means now convinced, but it is the same as that to which I have given the same appellation in the British Museum Catalogue. One reason for the doubt is that M. Milne-Edwards describes his *Crisia elongata* as narrower than *Crisia denticulata*, while that I have to name is certainly quite as wide, if not wider, than the usual form of *Crisia denticulata*.

(5) *Crisia acuminata*, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 1).

Character.—Zoarium 1 to 2 inches high, composed of long, straggling, flexuose branches dividing once or twice dichotomously and terminating in two short bifurcations. One of the terminal zoœcia (usually the penultimate), is often produced into a long,