

(1) *Supercyrtis digitata*, d'Orbigny (Pl. V. fig. 3).

*Supercyrtis digitata*, d'Orb., Palæont. Franç., p. 1061, pl. dccxcviii. figs. 6-9; Waters, *loc. cit.*, p. 692, pl. xxxi. figs. 22, 26, 27.

*Fasciculipora digitata*, Bk., *loc. cit.*, p. 37, pl. xxxiii. fig. 1.

*Character*.—Zoarium oblong, 0·12 × 0·8 mm.; the stipitate capitulum flattened above, presents a large central area covered with a hexagonally areolated lamina, and from the sides project twelve digitate, forked, or sometimes trifid compressed lobes, composed of longer or shorter tubular zoœcia, about 0·2 mm. in diameter, almost completely immersed or sometimes slightly projecting, and opening throughout the whole length of the lobe on its upper flattened aspect, and some from the areolæ of the central area. Dorsal aspect of the lobes rounded, even, longitudinally striated and minutely punctate. Oœcia?

*Habitat*.—Station 167, lat. 39° 32' S., long. 171° 48' E., 150 fathoms, blue mud.

[Cape Capricorn, Australia, H.M.S. "Rattlesnake." Fossil, Cretaceous, Meudon, &c., d'Orbigny; South Australia, Waters.]

(2) *Supercyrtis tubigera*, n. sp. (?) (Pl. V. fig. 4).

*Character*.—Zoarium stipitate, capitulate; capitulum irregular or inequilateral; central area small, not areolated, but covered with a thickish calcareous lamina, with concentric rugæ, giving it a conchoidal aspect; ten or twelve marginal fasciculate or digitate bi- or trifurcate compressed processes, in which the zoœcia are disposed more or less regularly in series of connate tubes, opening either at the extremity of the fasciculus or on its upper flattened aspect; at the base of some of the fasciculi a few much elongated tubular zoœcia arise nearly vertically, with punctate walls, and about 0·25 mm. in diameter. Dorsal surface of fasciculi and capitulum striated and minutely punctate. Oœcia in the form of hemispherical projections at the base of the lateral fasciculi and usually on the upper aspect.

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

As the collection affords only a single specimen, which conveys the impression of a somewhat distorted growth, it may, perhaps, be merely a variety of the preceding. But the absence of areolation of the central area of the capitulum and the presence of the much elongated tubular zoœcia, together with the occurrence of the hemispherical oœcia, appeared to me to justify its being considered specifically distinct.