

operculum, and in this character resembles *Cellaria*. The vibraculum has an articular caput, and has various projections for the attachment of muscles, but the shape will best be understood from the figure.

The dorsal surface shows the pores stellate, or, perhaps more correctly, there are tubercles round the pores, giving a stellate appearance.

*Habitat*.—Port Jackson, 30 to 35 fathoms; Holborn Island and Barnard Island, Australia. Fossil—Victoria and South Australia.

*Farciminaria biseriata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 2, 3).

This I found from Station 122 growing on *Bifaxaria corrugata*, and afterwards another small specimen growing on *Kinetoskias*. The zoarium is erect, attached by horny tubes, and in the larger specimen the zoecia are distinctly in pairs and opposite, whereas in the smaller one they must be called alternate, with the zoecia facing in two directions; the sides of the zoecia are much raised above the flat central part, which is in the same plane as the operculum. The surface is distinctly granulated, with the granulations very marked at the edges. The oral aperture is rounded above and straight below, with a calcareous bar at the base, formed by a thickening of the wall, and on this bar there are two minute knobs or denticles.

The horny tubes usually arise from the front of the zoecium, but the position is not constant.

It is difficult to see where this should be placed, and the description of *Farciminaria* would require enlarging to receive it, as there is more calcareous matter in it than is usual, and the arrangement of the zoecia is different; but these are not characters of sufficient importance to justify a new genus, and I therefore place it provisionally with *Farciminaria*.

*Habitat*.—Station 122, lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W.; 350 fathoms. Red mud.

*Flustra separata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 9).

The zoarium appears to be broadly lobate, and the two layers are only attached at the border of the zoarium, so that if the outside zoecia are cut through the whole separates like two sheets of paper.

The zoecia are oval without any spines, and they are sometimes replaced by large vicarious avicularia, closed by large spatulate mandibles, having two strong chitinous ridges starting from near the distal end, and curving out to the proximal corners.

There are on the distal wall 5 to 6 small rosette plates.

In some cells a small digitiform process hangs down inside from near the aperture, and expands at the end in three or four globular projections. This is seen to be the