

upper broad and truncated above, and often with an ascending process at the outer angle. Anterior avicularia rather large, angular very small and often absent. Oecium large, lofty, contracted below, surface very smooth and polished.

Habitat.—Station 320, lat. $37^{\circ} 17' S.$, long. $53^{\circ} 52' W.$, 600 fathoms, green sand.

(3) *Caberea darwinii*, Busk (Pl. XXXII. fig. 6).

Caberea patagonica, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 38, pl. xxxviii. (nec *Caberea boryi*).

„ *zelanica*, Bk., Voy. of Rattles., vol. i. p. 378.

Character.—Zoarium expanding, about 1 inch high, flabelliform. Zoecia elongate. Area large, irregularly oval, wide above, contracted and almost pointed below, the greater part filled in with a finely granular lamina, not continuous across at the top. Aperture open at top and descending about half the length of the area. One or two strong oral spines on the outer side, and one beside the peduncular spine on the inner. Fornix irregularly oval or reniform, blade nearly as large as the aperture. Median avicularium close to and above the peduncle of the fornix, with which it is connate. Oecium much depressed, bordered. Vibracularia very large.

Habitat.—Station 135c, off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha, 110 and 150 fathoms. Station 142, lat. $35^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $18^{\circ} 37' E.$, 150 fathoms, green sand. Station 148, lat. $46^{\circ} 47' S.$, long. $51^{\circ} 37' E.$, 210 to 500 fathoms, hard ground, gravel, shells. Station 149H, I, K, Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen, 45 to 127 fathoms. Off Prince Edward Island, 80 to 150 fathoms. Off Marion Island, 50 to 75 fathoms.

[Cumberland Island, Voy. of Rattles.; New Zealand, Hooker; Strait of Magellan, &c. Darwin.]

It is this form that is represented in the Brit. Mus. Cat., pl. xxxviii., under the name of *Cabarea boryi* (on the plate, *Cabarea patagonica*), but as it is by no means clear (though not improbable) that it is identical with M. d'Orbigny's *Canda* (*Caberea*) *patagonica*, Voy. en Amér. Mérid., p. 9, pl. ii. figs. 5–9, I have thought it better not to adopt that appellation, which may nevertheless turn out to be applicable; and instead of the term *zelanica* which I also at one time applied to it (under the supposition that it was the *Selbia zelanica* of Gray), I have given it the name of the illustrious naturalist to whom I was indebted for the first specimens that came under my notice. The *Selbia zelanica* of Dr. Gray I now propose to term *Caberea lyallii*, having fully satisfied myself that that New Zealand species is quite distinct from *Caberea boryi*, under which appellation both I and others have confounded two or three quite distinct species. So far as I know at present, the true *Caberea boryi* of Audouin is confined to the Mediterranean and Atlantic regions, as far north as our own coast, and as far south, in all probability, as the Cape (Algoa Bay).