

such as the shape of the orifice and operculum, the presence of the small rostral semicircular avicularium, which is sometimes terminal, sometimes seated below the summit, which may be prolonged into an acuminate point beyond it,—but more particularly by the peculiar conformation of the numerous and large interspersed avicularia. At first I was disposed to divide the form into three species, *Cellepora eatonensis*, *Cellepora magellensis*, and *Cellepora rostrata*, but I am now quite satisfied that they are all specifically identical.

(22) *Cellepora ovalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 5, and Pl. XXXV. fig. 6).

*Character*.—Zoarium ramose, branches cylindrical, tapering. Zoecia distinct, very prominent in the younger parts. Orifice orbicular, with a notch on one side. Pre-oral process strong, hollow, pointed, varying very much in height, and being much more prominent and pointed on the younger branches, than on the the main stem; it supports an avicularium with a wide triangular mandible, the beak simple. Oœcia subrecumbent, with two or three raised pores in front. Interspersed avicularia few, of an oval form.

*Habitat*.—Station 75, lat. 38° 37' N., long. 28° 30' W., 450 fathoms, sand (parasitic on a bundle of radical fibres of a Sertularian).

The labial notch in this case resembles that which occurs in most of the Retepores; it is not median but placed to one side, and appears to have a tendency to become converted into a sub-oral pore.

§§ *β. pisiform.*

(23) *Cellepora bicornis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXX. figs. 1 and 12, and Pl. XXXVI. figs. 13, 15).

*Character*.—Zoarium, globose. Zoecia ventricose below, becoming tubular above. Orifice circular, notched (fig. 12 *a*); peristome much raised, tubular (fig. 12 *b*) and furnished in the perfect, sterile zoecia with two cylindrical pre-oral processes, having on their summits minute avicularia, with acute, triangular mandible; besides these processes the peristome supports two to four spines, which in the perfect zoecia are replaced by a decumbent globular oœcium (fig. 12 *c*), having a rounded fissure in front; the surface otherwise of the oœcium is smooth and polished. A very few interspersed avicularia (fig. 12 *d*) with an excessively delicate membranous mandible of a broadly lanceolate form.

*Habitat*.—Prince Edward Island, 80 to 150 fathoms. Marion Island, 50 to 75 fathoms. Station 150, lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E., 150 fathoms, rock. Station 314, lat. 51° 36' S., long. 65° 40' W., 70 fathoms, sand and gravel. Station 313, lat. 52° 20' S., long. 65° 40' W., 55 fathoms (parasitic on *Myriozeum truncatum* and on *Onchopora sinclairii*).