

specimen from New Zealand. A re-examination and comparison of both forms is necessary. Even the deposits of the New Zealand form are not exactly like those figured by von Marenzeller, their margin bearing mostly roundish knobs instead of teeth; but I even found deposits with more conical teeth-like knobs in the same species.

*Caudina caudata* (*Microdactyla*), Sluiter, 1880; Ludwig 1883.

Tentacles twelve, terminating in a small disk. Deposits, resembling those in *Caudina ranzonnetii*, consisting of regularly perforated cups with teeth in the margin, and with the opening closed by an  $\times$ .

*Habitat*.—Sunda Strait (Sluiter).

Ludwig feels himself inclined to refer this species to *Caudina ranzonnetii*, but, if so, the description of Sluiter must be very incorrect. Indeed, the figures of the tentacles are very remarkable, and there seems to be but little doubt that they are incorrectly drawn and understood. On the other hand, his statement of the number of tentacles may probably be right, and the calcareous cups of the respective species differ from one another in an obvious manner. However, *Caudina caudata* may be ranged among the unsatisfactorily known forms.

Genus 6. *Molpadia*, Cuvier, 1817; Semper, 1868.

Retractor muscles present. Calcareous ring with five bipartite posterior prolongations. Tentacles twelve to fifteen, branched, digitate. Calcareous deposits—knobbed or spinous, perforated, roundish button-like disks.

*Molpadia chilensis*, J. Müller, 1850, 1854.

Tentacles twelve to fifteen, each with four digits. Deposits—very regularly formed, rounded buttons with symmetrically arranged rounded knobs and four central holes.

*Habitat*.—Chili (Müller).

*Molpadia australis*, Semper, 1868.

Tentacles fifteen, with four digits. Deposits irregularly formed, roundish buttons with asymmetrically placed (up to seven) holes, and with short spines in the margin as well as on their surfaces; besides, scattered calcareous rods in the deeper layer of the skin.

*Habitat*.—Rockhampton (Semper).