acute, tapering spine. The internodes comprise from seven to eleven zoœcia, usually seven or nine, and the branches always arise from the second. Zoœcia about half connate, produced above and curved abruptly forwards; aperture circular, even, border thin. Surface sparsely punctate; dorsal aspect finely striated, with a row of punctures down each interspace. Branches convex before and behind, and without any intermediate longitudinal space. Joints white or pale brown. Oœcial cells? Branches 0.2 to 0.25 mm., zoœcia 0.1 mm. wide.

Habitat.—Station 320, lat. 37° 17′ S., long. 53° 52′ W., 600 fathoms, green sand.

Somewhat like Crisia denticulata, but differing in the general habit which is characterised by the very long, straggling, wavy, or flexuose, sparingly forked branches, terminating in two or three short forks. Many of the ultimate segments exhibit a longer or shorter, acutely tapering, pointed spine, formed of a metamorphosed zoœcium. A similar disposition may be occasionally seen in a species of Crisia, to which I have given the name of Crisia sinclairensis (Brit. Mus. Cat., pt. iii. p. 6, pl. iv. figs. 7–11), but in this species the spinous process thus formed is much more obtuse, and there are other differences which prevent their being considered the same.

(6) Crisia acropora, Busk.

Crisia acropora, Bk., Voy. of Rattles., vol. i. p. 351; Brit. Mus. Cat., pt. iii. p. 6, pl. v. figs. 3-4; Macgilliv., loc. cit., Dec. iv. p. 38, pl. xxxix. fig. 3.

Character.—Cells nine to thirteen in each internode; a conical tooth (sometimes bifid) behind the orifice. Zoœcia slightly compressed; surface closely punctured, brilliant, sometimes porcellanous. Branches arising from the second to the fourth zoœcium. Oœcial cells large, pyriform, frequently annulated. Branches 0.25 mm., and zoœcia about 0.06 mm. wide.

Habitat.—Station 161, off Port Philip, 33 fathoms, sand. [Bass Strait, R.; Williamstown and Queenscliff, Macgilliv.]

In this species the radical tubes are much curled, always arising from the bottom of the lowest cell in an internode, behind.

(7) Crisia holdsworthii, Busk (Pl. III. fig. 2, occium).

Crisia holdsworthii, Busk, Brit. Mus. Cat., pt. iii. p. 7, pl. vi. B fig. 2.

Character.—Zoœcia nine to eleven in each internode, connate throughout, with a short, tubular, cylindrical prolongation projecting directly forwards; walls very delicate, sparsely punctured; branches arising usually from the third, but in the lower internodes