

The polyps are placed on the sides of the stem and branches, about 2 mm. apart, sometimes they are opposite and sometimes alternate. They are never terminal; when retracted the verrucæ appear as little conical projections, about 0.5 mm. in height. The cœnenchyma is well marked and is filled with large spicules somewhat resembling those of *Isis hippuris*, but more irregular in outline and with more flattened heads; these latter forming a pavement over the stem and branches, and extending up to the base of the polyp bodies.

These spicules measure 0.5-0.34; 0.34-0.3; 0.3-0.2; 0.22-0.16 mm.; some more club-shaped measure 0.1-0.22; 0.16-0.1 mm. Some smaller stellate spicules are to be found in the verrucæ, these measure 0.1-0.12; 0.12-0.1 mm.

The colour of the colony (in spirits) is a yellowish-white or a dirty brown. The nodes are dark and seen through the cœnenchyma.

No portion of the fragments in the collection seems to be quite free from the parasitism of an incrusting Sponge which appears gradually to destroy the colony.

Dr. Gray has made a family Trinellidæ to include his new genus *Trinella* and Verrill's genus *Paris*, but an examination of a portion of Dr. Gray's species, *Trinella swinhoei*, from Formosa, demonstrates beyond a doubt, as indeed we had guessed from an examination of the very accurate drawings accompanying his description, that this species is only a partially destroyed specimen of *Paris fruticosa*, overgrown with the Sponge above referred to, and having in addition some species of *Palythoa* incrusting part of it. Dr. Gray's description would also seem to have imposed on Mr. Ridley.<sup>1</sup>

*Habitat*.—Station 192, off the Ki Islands; depth, 140 fathoms.

*Paris australis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLI. fig. 3).

Two fragments from off Port Jackson are in the collection, and they seem to differ in several respects from any of the hitherto described species; though in some details they resemble *Paris mauritiensis*, Ridley, and may through it form a link with *Paris fruticosa*, Verrill. They are, however, unfortunately in a very bad state for description, owing to their being overrun by an incrusting Sponge, the projecting siliceous spicules of which give a roughened appearance to the colony. The larger specimen is about 235 mm. in height.

The colony as represented by the larger specimen is branched, the branches proceeding from but one side of the axis, they are all in the one plane, and most of them are again branched. There is not the slightest trace of any anastomosis of any of the branches.

The internodal regions of the axis at its base measure from 2 to 2.5 mm. in height; towards the extremities of the branches they increase to a length of from 3.5 to 4 mm.

<sup>1</sup> We venture to regard his species from Mauritius as a variety of *Paris fruticosa*, Verrill.