

46 a more characteristic representation than those contained in my monograph of the Pennatulidæ.

*Habitat.*—Station 321, off Buenos Ayres, lat. 35° 2' S., long. 55° 15' W. Depth, 13 fathoms. Mud. February 25, 1876.

### Section. III.—VERETILLEÆ.

#### Family 1. CAVERNULARIDÆ.

##### *Cavernularia*, Val.

##### 1. *Cavernularia obesa*, Val.

*Habitat.*—Station 163a, off Port Jackson, Australia. Depth, 30 to 35 fathoms. June 3, 1874.

This *Cavernularia*, of which I had two specimens, is in its exterior forms so like *Clavella australasiæ* with which it was collected that it was necessary to investigate the calcareous corpuscles in order to distinguish them.

#### Family 2. LITUARIDÆ.

##### *Lituarina*, Val.

##### 1. *Lituarina phalloides*, Pall. (?)

One single specimen of a *Lituarina* dredged by the Challenger agrees pretty well with *Lituarina phalloides*. Nevertheless, it differs in the following points, and may perhaps in future, when both *Lituarinæ* are better known, be recognised as a new species:—

1. The sarcosoma of the bodies of the polyps is much thinner than in *Lituarina phalloides*, and contains some calcareous corpuscles.
2. The tentacles also contain some, but very few calcareous bodies.
3. The axis is provided with two excavations only at its uppermost part.
4. The calcareous bodies are furnished with longer excrescences and branches at their ends.

*Habitat.*—Station 233a, Kobi, Japan, lat. 34° 35' N., long. 135 10' E. Depth, 8 to 50 fathoms. Mud, sand. May 17–19, 1875.

##### *Clavella*, Gray.

##### 1. *Clavella australasiæ*, Gray.

Of this rare Pennatulid the Challenger brought home two well-preserved specimens and several fragments. They agree with the typical form with this exception only, that the axis passes in some specimens very nearly to the lower end of the stalk.

*Habitat.*—Station 163a, off Port Jackson, Australia. Depth, 30 to 35 fathoms. Rock. June 3, 1874.