

branches, which are usually flattened behind, and either angular or rounded on the anterior aspect.

§ a. The zoœcia all disposed in alternate series on each side of the front of the branches; the innermost the longest.

(1) *Idmonea atlantica*, E. Forbes.

*Idmonea radians*, Van Beneden, Bryoz. de la Mer du Nord, Bull. Brux., xvi. pt. ii. p. 646, pl. i. figs. 4, 6.

? *Idmonea coronopus*, Defrance, Dict. d. Sci. Nat., vol. xxii. p. 565; d'Orbigny, Milne-Edwards, Réch. sur les Crisies, p. 23, pl. x. fig. 3.

*Idmonea atlantica*, E. Forbes, MSS., Smitt, Johnst., Gray, Sars, Busk, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xviii. p. 34, pl. i. figs. 6a-e; Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. vi. p. 128, pl. xviii. fig. 5; Rep. Brit. Assoc., 1859 (Trans. Sect.) p. 146; (var. *tenuis*) Brit. Mus. Cat., pt. iii. p. 11, pl. ix.; Smitt, Florid. Bryoz., p. 6, pl. ii. figs. 7, 8; Hincks, Waters, &c.

? *Idmonea angustata*, d'Orb., Palæont. Franç., p. 731.

*Character*.—Zoarium irregularly branched and usually more or less in one plane; branches triangular, one to four or five cells in each series, the innermost the longest; dorsal surface very minutely punctate; peristome entire, even. Oœcium anterior, subpyriform.

*Habitat*.—Off Nightingale Island, 100 to 150 fathoms. Station 149E, off Cape Maclear, Kerguelen, 30 fathoms. Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 18 fathoms.

[Arctic Seas; coast of Norway and Finmark; Shetland; var. *tenuis*, North Atlantic; Gulf of Florida, Smitt; Madeira (?); Bay of Naples; fossil in Italian Miocene and Canadian Post Pliocene (?).]

(2) *Idmonea radians*, Lamarck (sp.).

*Retepora radians*, Lamk., d'Orbigny.

*Idmonea radians*, Busk., Brit. Mus. Cat., pt. iii. p. 11, pl. vii. figs. 1-4; Macgilliv., Nat. Hist. Vict., Dec. vii. p. 30, pl. lxxviii. fig. 3; Waters; Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vol. iv. p. 350, vol. v. p. 35.

? *Hornera radiata*, Blainv., Man. d'Actin., p. 419.

*Idmonée rayonnante*, M.-Edw., loc. cit., p. 25, pl. xii. fig. 4.

*Character*.—Zoarium usually procumbent, radiate in a more or less regular circle, stipitate, sometimes suberect, with elongated, straight, subparallel bifurcating branches. Branches keeled in front, rounded behind. Dorsal aspect longitudinally sulcate, with a series of long perforations or alveoli along the sulci; the sides and front pitted, sometimes almost reticulate. Zoœcia produced, gently curving forwards, somewhat tapering, often with a bilabiate orifice, about 0.06 mm. Branches 0.3 mm., series about 0.4 mm. apart. Usually only one or two zoœcia on the sides of the front, alternate, when more than one the inner one the longer. Oœcial chambers subglobular on the anterior aspect, close below, but not at a bifurcation; surface coarsely pitted or foveolate.