

tion of the future differentiation into separate cells is to be observed, except in the part immediately continuous with the last inhabited zoëcium, a faint trace marking the outline of the future mouth, and a still fainter indication of the distal limit of the zoëcium; beyond this no indications even of this faint kind are to be seen.

(6) *Lepralia margaritifera*, Quoy and Gaymard (sp.).

*Flustra margaritifera*, Quoy and Gaymard, Voy. de l'Uranie, pl. 92, figs. 7, 8.

*Lepralia margaritifera*, Bk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. ii. p. 72, pl. ci. figs. 5, 6.

*Character.*—Cells deeply immersed, with a row of marginal punctures; front of cell raised into an elevated umbo, on the upper side of which is often a small avicularium with a rounded mandible and numerous larger and smaller, mostly retentive avicularia irregularly distributed; mouth large, suborbicular, with a thickened margin. Oœcium umbonate.

*Habitat.*—Station 315, lat. 51° 40' S., long. 57° 50' W., 12 fathoms, sand and gravel.

[Tierra del Fuego, Falkland Islands, Darwin; Kerguelen Island, Eaton.]

(7) *Lepralia incisa*, n. sp.?

*Character.*—Zoëcia quincuncial, ovate; very convex, thick interzoëcial septa. Surface closely pitted (not punctate). Orifice arched above, slightly contracted below; the lower border slightly concave, a very minute articular notch on each side. Peristome even with the surface, very slightly thickened; on each side of the orifice a small oval immersed avicularium.

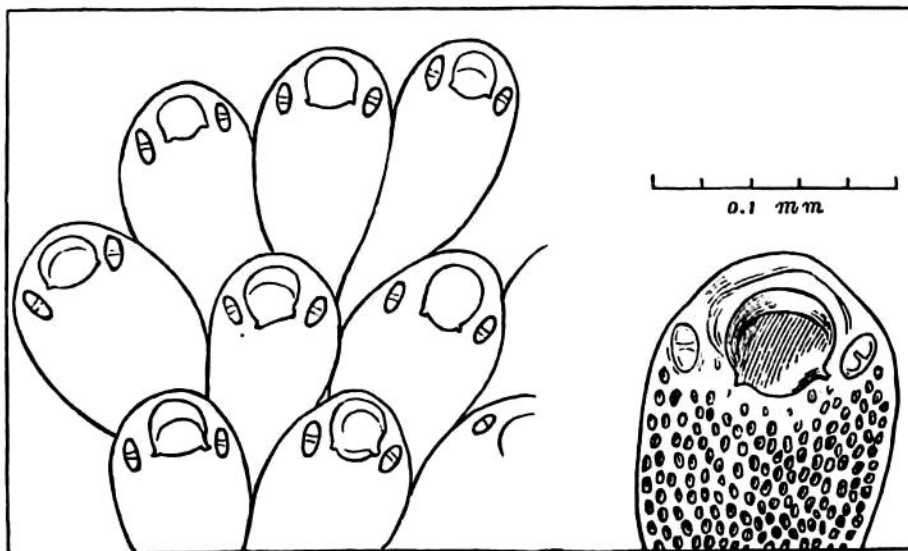


FIG. 42.—*Lepralia incisa*.

*Habitat.*—Inaccessible Island, 60 to 90 fathoms.