

Family XI. MICROPORIDÆ.

Microporidae (pars), Smitt, Hincks.*Membraniporidae* (pars), Auctt.

Character.—The much depressed front of the zoecia beneath the chitinous epitheca wholly occupied, except at the summit, by a strong calcareous lamina, usually perforated or fissured on the sides, and sometimes forming a transverse diaphragm, which divides the cavity of the zoecium into two chambers.

Besides the genera classed in the Family as thus defined, I should place in it *Diplopore*, Macgillivray, and *Setosella*, Hincks.

The Family here contains the following genera:—

1. *Micropora*, Gray.(1) *Micropora uncifera*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 7).(2) *Micropora coriacea* (Esper).2. *Vincularia*, DeFrance.(1) *Vincularia gothica*, d'Orbigny (Pl. XXIII. fig. 1).(2) *Vincularia gothica*, var. *granulata*, nov.(3) *Vincularia labiata*, n. sp.3. *Steganoporella*, Smitt.*Steganoporella magnilabris* (Busk) (Pl. XXIII. fig. 2).4. *Caleschara*, Macgillivray.*Caleschara denticulata*, var. *tenuis*, nov. (Pl. XXI. fig. 9).1. *Micropora*, Gray.*Flustra* (pars), Johnst., &c.*Discopora* (pars), Lamk.*Micropora*, Gray.*Membranipora* (pars), Brit. Mus. Cat.*Leprealia* (sp.), Norman.*Steganoporella* (sp.), Hincks.*Reptescharellina* (pars), d'Orb.

Character.—Zoarium incrusting. Zoecia with an internal calcareous lamina occupying the entire area, with a perforation at each upper angle below the orifice, which is apical, with a continuous calcareous peristome.