

As remarked by Mr. Hincks, with respect to his *Cribrilina speciosa*, with which I am strongly inclined to think the present form may be identical, it is closely allied to if not merely a variety of *Cribrilina figularis*, from which nevertheless it presents such considerable differences as to entitle it in my opinion to be regarded as distinct.

1. In it the costæ or fissures between them are more numerous and are not confined to a limited area of the front but occupy it entirely. 2. The costæ do not end peripherally in a prominent papilla or tubule as in *Cribrilina figularis* and *Cribrilina tubulifera*, Hincks. 3. The mouth is more arched above, and the lower lip is either perfectly straight in the older zoœcia or very slightly notched in the middle, corresponding to the termination of the median symphyssial fissure, which remains visible in the younger ones. 4. In the transformation of a zoœcium into an avicularium, which, though perhaps not exactly homologous with the large avicularia occasionally seen dispersed between the zoœcia in *Cribrilina figularis* as noticed by Mr. Hincks and by Dr. Heller, answers the same purpose.

§β. Front, with punctures in more or less distinct transverse rows.

(4) *Cribrilina labiosa*, Busk, var. *a. fragilis* (Pl. XIX. fig. 4).

*Character*.—Zoarium flexuose, delicate, white. Zoœcia barrel-shaped, front cribrate, with the openings in irregular transverse rows. Orifice horizontal, wide transversely; peristome much thickened on the sides and in front where it is produced into a wide projecting spout, and altogether deficient behind; an avicularium on each side deeply immersed within the orifice, with a curved, triangular, pointed mandible; no perceptible chitinous operculum.

*Habitat*.—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Though widely different in appearance the essential characters in the present form are exactly the same as those of the typical *Lepralia labiosa* (Brit. Mus. Cat. vol. i. p. 82, pl. xcv. figs. 4, 5). But in the description there given, the intra-oral avicularia and cribrate condition of the wall, which in that form is covered with a deep brown, thick epitheca are omitted, as is also the apparent absence of a chitinous operculum.

The species might well be regarded as the type of a distinct genus.

(5) *Cribrilina monoceros*, Busk, sp. (Pl. XIX. fig. 8).

*Lepralia monoceros*, Brit. Mus. Cat., vol. i. p. 72, pl. xciii. figs. 5, 6; Macgilliv., Nat. Hist. Vict., Dec. iv. p. 32, pl. xxxviii. figs. 1-2.

(?) *Lepralia larvalis*, Ibid. p. 30, pl. xxxvii. fig. 5.

*Character*.—Zoœcia deeply immersed, broad ovate, narrowing below. Primary mouth suborbicular and sinuated below; afterwards coarctate or horse-shoe shaped, and more deeply sinuated, with a sharp, internal (articular?) denticle on one or both sides; peristome thick; a short, thick, cylindrical process, usually only on one, but sometimes on both sides immediately outside the peristome, for the articulation of a long club-shaped