

with a bluntly mucronate lower border; afterwards the peristome rises in front into a rather slender median mucro, usually with a shorter one on each side or sometimes two.

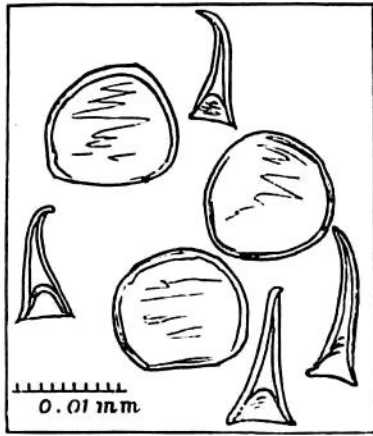


FIG. 45.—*Mucronella tricuspis*.

Three or four non-articulated oral spines above. A projecting avicularium on one or both sides of the front low down, with an acutely pointed mandible pointing upwards and outwards; surface granular. Oecium rounded, subimmersed. Surface granular.

Habitat.—Station 315, lat. $51^{\circ} 40' S.$, long. $57^{\circ} 50' W.$, 12 fathoms, sand and gravel (on *Fucus*). Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Prince Edward Island, 80 to 150 fathoms.

[Tierra del Fuego and Chiloe Archipelago, Darwin; Curtis Island, Bass Strait, Hincks.]

On the Fuegian specimens the avicularia are sometimes much larger, but the mandibles present the same forked basal end.

The characters of *Mucronella tricuspis* are seen with great difficulty except at the growing border. The accompanying woodcut represents the chitinous organs, which are quite sufficient for its identification.

(11) *Mucronella simplicissima*, n. sp. ? (Pl. XXII. fig. 5).

Character.—Zoecia very distinct, fusiform, subtubular, and curved forwards above; surface smooth, entire, porcellanous. Orifice orbicular, with a small pointed mucro in front; peristome very slightly thickened.

Habitat.—Station 161, off Port Philip, 33 fathoms; sand (on dead shells).

Probably merely an adnate variety of *Mucronella pyriformis*.

(12) *Mucronella ventricosa*, var. *multispinata*, Busk (Pl. XXII. fig. 11).

Lepralia multispinata, Bk., Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., N. S., vol. i. p. 77, pl. xxxii. figs. 5, 6, 1861.

? *Mucronella peuchii*, var. β *octodentata*, Hincks, Brit. Mar. Polyz., p. 361, pl. li. fig. 2.

Character.—Zoecia ventricose, immersed below, convex in front and much raised, almost tubular above; surface granular, with a row of minute distant pores near the border. Orifice sublithridiate, mucronate in the young state; peristome in mature zoecia thick, much raised and projecting in front, with six to eight erect, long, and strong spines on the sides and behind; but usually broken off. A broad denticle some distance within the orifice. Oecia prominent, small, globular; surface granular.

Habitat.—Station 148, lat. $46^{\circ} 47' S.$, long. $51^{\circ} 37' E.$, 210 fathoms, hard ground, gravel and shells. Prince Edward Island, 80 to 150 fathoms.