

Crust spreading, rather thick, adherent, even, often roughened in the centre, greyish-white, dull, the space between the cells closely punctured like the end of a thimble; cells immersed, cylindraceous or somewhat ventricose, arranged in regular rows divided by a raised line very obvious in recent specimens, the apertures roundish or semioval, plain or with a small tooth on the upper edge, and in some cells two short blunt teeth are visible on the upper lip. Opercula pearly, globular, smooth.—When dry the crust can in some instances be separated from its foreign base in small pieces, but in general it is very firmly adherent, and has a decided tendency to grow in a circular form. In a very fine specimen which Mr Bean submitted to my examination, the space between the cells was not punctured, but merely rough or frosted, which I attribute rather to accident, or to a difference produced in drying, than to any specific character in the zoophyte.

* * Margin of the aperture spinous.

4. *L. CILIATA*, cells ovato-globose, frosted, the aperture contracted, circular, armed with from 5 to 7 long spines. Pallas.

PLATE XXXIV. Fig. 6.

Eschara ciliata, *Pall. Elench.* 38.—*Cellepora ciliata*, *Lin. Syst.* 1286. *Fabric. Faun. Groenl.* 434. *Bosc, Vers.* iii. 147. *Corall.* 41.—*Berenicea utriculata*, *Flem. Br. Anim.* 533. *Johnston in Trans. Newc. Soc.* ii. 268, pl. 12, fig. 6, (not good.)

Hab. On shells and stones from deep water, common.

The crust is always white, spreading circularly, thin and closely adherent, so that it cannot be removed entire from its foreign base. "The cells appear as unconnected though adjacent," and their apertures look upwards. The aperture is encircled, for about two-thirds of its circumference, with from 5 to 7 spines almost as long as the cell itself, but they are of unequal lengths, and are so easily broken off that it is rare to find them perfect (very often no vestige of them is visible) excepting near the margin of the crust, or when this lies protected by some inequality of the surface which it grows upon.

I have seen many specimens of this species in the form of a calcareous compressed mass hispid on both sides with the teeth of the cells, which were aggregated in a double layer. These masses resemble some specimens of *Cellepora pumicosa*, or rather of *Membranipora pilosa*, and are proof that the distinctions between the genera are but of secondary importance, as Blainville has properly remarked.