

## ZOOPHYTOLOGY.

SHETLAND POLYZOA. Collected by Mr. BARLEE. (*Continued.*)

2. *L. Barleei*, n. sp. Pl. XXVI, figs. 1, 2.

*L. cellulis ovoideis, convexis, superficie granulosa; orificio orbiculari infra sinuato, peristomate simplici elevato; ovicellulis decumbentibus adnatis, ad marginem supra perforatis.*

Cells ovoid, convex; surface granular; orifice orbicular with a sinus below, peristome thin, raised; ovicells adnate, decumbent, punctured round the border above.

*Hab.* Shetland, *Barlee*; on shell.

3. *L. canthariformis*, n. sp. Pl. XXVI, figs. 3, 4.

*L. cellulis late ovoideis, superficie granulosa, punctata, nitida; orificio magno, suborbiculari seu irregulari, peristomate producto, saepius infundibuliformi, integro.*

Cells broadly ovoid, surface granular, punctate, shining; orifice large, suborbicular, oblong, or irregular; peristome much produced, often infundibuliform, entire.

*Hab.* Shetland, *Barlee*; on shell.

4. *L. umbonata*, n. sp. Pl. XXVII, fig. 1.

*L. cellulis oblongis, seriatis, lineâ elevatâ sejunctis; ad latera perforatis, medio umbonatis, et juxta orificium mediò avicularium mandibulo semicirculari horizontali gerentibus; orificio suborbiculari, infra paullulum constricto, peristomate simplici spinis 4; supra armato; ovicellulis umbonatis vittamque parcam utrinque ostendentibus.*

Cells oblong, serial, parted by a narrow raised line, punctured on the sides, and sometimes in front, with smaller pores; furnished with a central umbo, and having a prominent avicularium with a semicircular horizontal mandible immediately below the orifice; orifice suborbicular, or sometimes contracted below; peristome simple, with four spines above; ovicell large, rounded, umbonate, with a small vitta or depressed area placed obliquely on each side below.

*Hab.* Shetland, *Barlee*; on stone.

The only species with which this can well be confounded is *L. verrucosa*, which possesses a similar suboral avicularium, but always wants, I believe, the central umbo on the cell and on the ovicell, as well as the vittæ on each side of the latter, which are not unlike those on the ovicell of *L. figularis*, only smaller. In *L. verrucosa*, also, the ovicell is punctured,

whilst in *L. umbonata* its walls are apparently entire. The umbo on the ovicell, it may be remarked, is merely that belonging to the cell in front of which the ovicell rises.

5. *L. bella*, n. sp. Pl. XXVII, fig. 2.

*L. cellulis ovoideis, perforatis; orificio suborbiculari, infra sinuato, denticulum internum bifidum ostendenti; peristomato, elevato, subinde incrassato, inermi; ovicellulis rotundatis perforatis.*

Cells ovate, punctured; orifice orbicular, with a spout-like sinus below, within which is a rather large, bifid denticle; peristome raised, often thickened; ovicell subglobose, punctured.

*Hab.* Shetland, *Barlee*; on shell.

This is the species which I doubtfully termed *L. Landsborovii*, when the account of Mr. Barlee's species was read at the British Association. It is clearly, however, not that species as now understood, however much the figures here given may seem to correspond with that of *L. Landsborovii*, in Plate LXXXVI, of the 'British Museum Catalogue.' That figure was taken from the only specimen of *L. Landsborovii* contained in the Johnstonian Collection, and which was the sole representative of the species I had then seen. Since then, however, having received numerous and more perfect specimens, I have been able to determine the characters of the species more precisely; and Fig. 1, Plate CII, of the 'British Museum Catalogue,' erroneously referred to *L. reticulata*, may perhaps be taken as representing its typical form.

The differences between *L. bella* and *L. Landsborovii* consist—

1. In the absence in the former of the intercellular raised line, and
2. In the absence of any avicularian organ on the lower border of the orifice.

From *L. reticulata* and *L. pertusa* the differences are too obvious to require more particular notice.

The other species of *Lepralia* which occur in Mr. Barlee's collection are—

6. *L. Pallasiana*, Moll.
7. *L. bispinosa*, Johnston.
8. *L. granifera*, Johnston.
9. *L. ringeus*, Busk.

10. *L. discoidea*, Busk. Pl. XXVII, figs. 4, 5.

The figure of this species, which in some respects closely approaches an *Alysidota*, was inadvertently placed on the stone, before I remembered that it had been already figured in ('Zoophytology') Pl. XXII, figs. 7, 8, from specimens

collected in Madeira by Mr. J. Y. Johnson. As I am unable to discover any satisfactory specific distinction between the northern and southern forms, I am induced to consider them identical.\*

Other species belonging to the family *Membraniporidae*, which occur in Mr. Barlee's collection, are—

1. *Membranipora Rosseli*, Savign.
2.        ,,       *Pouilletii*, Savign.
3.        ,,       *spinifera*, Alder.
4. *Alysidota Alderi*, Busk, which appears to be very abundant.

\* In the paper read at the meeting of the British Association, this species was termed *Alysidota conferta*.

(To be continued.)

## ZOOPHYTOLOGY.

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### DESCRIPTION OF PLATES XXVI & XXVII.

#### PLATE XXVI.

Fig.

1 and 2.—*Lepralia Barleei*, p. 143.

3 and 4.—*L. canthariformis*, p. 143.

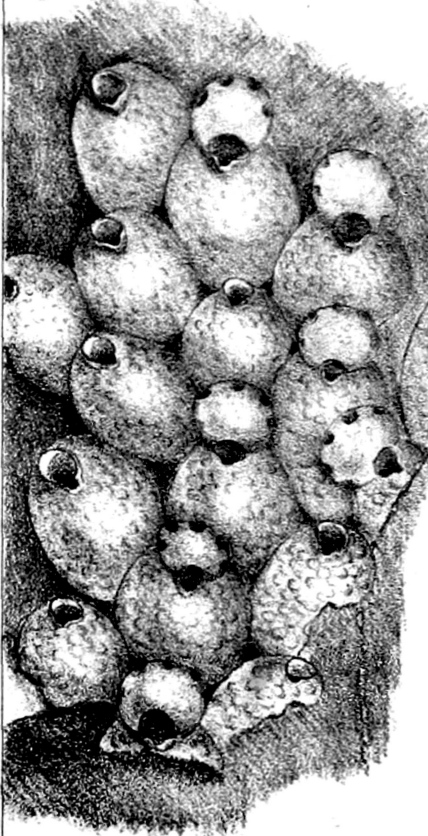
#### PLATE XXVII.

1.—*Lepralia umbonata*, p. 143.

2 and 3.—*L. bella*, p. 144.

4 and 5.—*L. discoidea*, p. 144.

Fig 1.



0.01 μ

Fig 2.

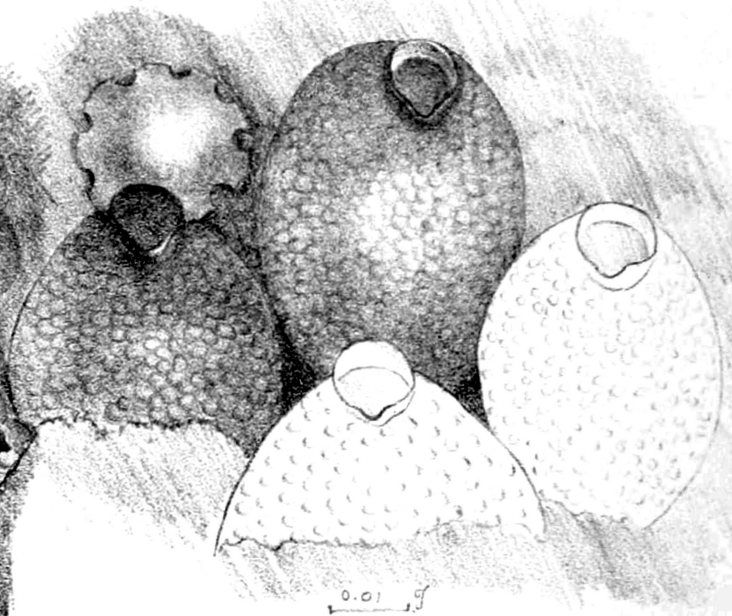
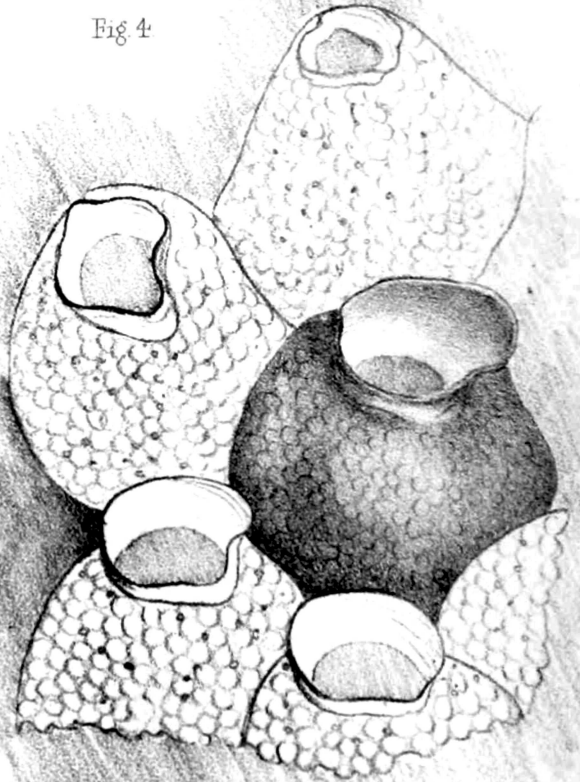
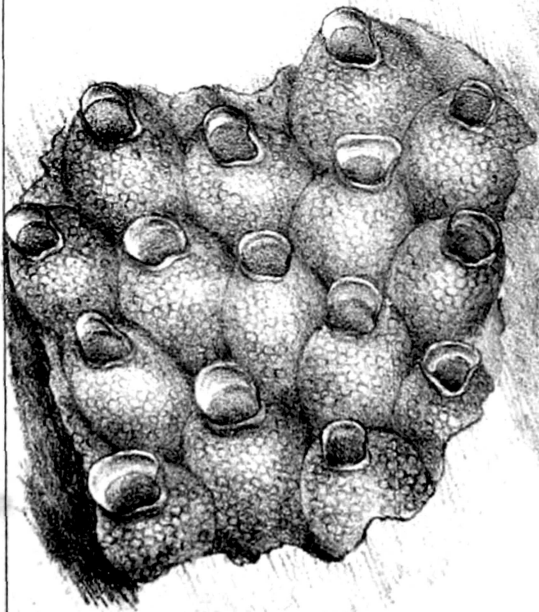


Fig 4.



0.01 μ

Fig 3.



0.01 μ

