Flustra hispida, *Fabric.* Faun. Groenl. 438. *Jameson* in Wern. Mem. i. 563. *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 537. *Johnston* in Trans. Newc. Soc. ii. 266, pl. 9, fig. 7.——La F. hispide, *Blainv.* Actinolog. 450.

Hab. "Investing Fucus serratus; everywhere common," *Fleming.* Leith shore, *Jameson.* Berwick Bay, at low water mark.

"Substance thick, tough, full of mucus, brown; base of the cells, where attached, contiguous and angular; at the surface the cells are ovate, the aperture lunate. Polypi with an enlarged head, and from 20 to 30 tentacula," *Fleming.*—As the Flustra *hispida of Pallas is* unquestionably a different species, it has become necessary to adopt another specific name.

11. F. TUBERCULATA, *membrano-calcareous; cells oval with two short spines at the sides of the aperture and one above it.* Fleming.

PLATE XXXIV. Fig. 9.

Flustra tuberculata? *Bosc,* Vers, iii. 143.——"F. dentata? *Mull.* Zool. Dan. iii. tab. 95, fig. 1, 2."——F. unicornis? *Fleming,* in Edin. Phil. Journ. ii. 87. *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 536. *Johnston,* in Trans. Newc. Soc. ii. 266. Fl. membranacea? *Lam.* Anim. s. Vert. 2de edit. ii. 225. Le Membranipore unicorne? *Blainv.* Actinolog. 447.——La Flustre unicorne, *Ibid.* 450.

Hab. On stones within low water-mark, *Fleming.* Frequent in Berwick Bay.

Polypidom in the form of a thin closely adherent greyish-white subcalcareous crust, reticulated like a piece of gauze to the naked eye, spreading circularly: cells quincuncial, short, oval, with a large ovate aperture armed with two short spinous teeth inclined inwards, the margin somewhat thickened: in the space between the cells and above the aperture there is a conical process which appears to be perforated on the top.

This is more calcareous in its texture than any of the preceding species, and hence assumes a white colour when dried. When perfect and young, the denticles to the aperture are very evident, (Fig. *a*), but in old or exposed specimens no vestige of them can be discovered. (Fig. *b.*) At one time I had nearly concluded that these specimens belonged to different species, but the timely possession of a perfect polypidom prevented the commission of the error, for in it the cells towards the margin have all the characters of *a*, and those near the centre the character of *b*. I have not seen Muller's figure, but the description of F. tuberculata given by Bosc agrees with the the first state of the species; and it appears to be probable that on the second state is founded the F. unicornis of Fleming.