

*Smittina tubula* (Kirkpatrick, 1888). Harmer, 1957, p. 940-941, pl.65, fig.4.

Now *Parasmittina tubula*.

18. *Smittina tubula* (Kirkpatrick). Pl. LXV, fig. 4.

*Smittia tubula* Kirkpatrick, 1888, PM, p. 79, Pl. X, figs 6-6 b. Mauritius.

*Smittia tubula* Thornely, 1905, PGM, p. 123. Ceylon.

*Smittia tabula* Thornely, 1912, PIOS, p. 151 (no descr.) N.N.E. of Madagascar, 50 fath.

British Museum: —

*S. tubula*. Mauritius, 88. 1. 25. 28 (TYPE); and 34. 10. 6. 21.

*S. trispinosa*. Ceylon, Thornely Coll., 1935, 73. One small colony.

Zooecia small, hyaline, very convex, tubercular, the marginal pores few. Spines (bases) 6 or less. Peristome raised proximally, with a distinct narrow sinus, continued as a groove between sinus-ridges descending into the peristome. Avicularia generally unilateral (or bilateral), narrowly triangular, commencing near the margin of the zooecium, ascending distally to the lateral edge of the peristome, nearly reaching it in the Ceylon specimen. Ovicells of moderate size, very globose, sometimes almost subumbonate, the proximal margin transverse, straight; the pores numerous, very small, covering the entire surface; the ectooecium a basal rim. Fertile peristome incomplete distally, not crossing the ovicell.

KIRKPATRICK found 6 well developed spines in the ordinary zooecia; and his fig. 6 a shows 4 spines arising from the distal margin of the peristome of a fertile zooecium, in front of the ovicell. Miss THORNELY, who gave no figure, also found 6 spines, 2 of which were said to remain in front of the ovicell. Her specimen, in the British Museum, is a small colony. Six spine-bases can be recognized in ordinary zooecia, but I have not certainly seen them on the fertile zooecia; nor have I been able to see the lyrula, which was described by KIRKPATRICK as broad. The peristome, however, is deep and its lower lip is so placed as to make it difficult to examine the region of the lyrula. The sinus is on the edge of the raised lip and the cusps which define it are produced downwards as distinct ridges.

KIRKPATRICK described "a small avicularium with small rounded mandible on one side of the orifice"; but in Miss THORNELY's specimen the mandible is certainly acute. The entoecium has numerous pores and is not overgrown by the ectooecium.

Although the Ceylon specimen here described does not agree completely with previous descriptions, I have no doubt that it belongs to KIRKPATRICK's species.

