

The family *Larnacida* immediately follows the *Larcarida* as the next simple group of all *Larcoidea*; some genera of both groups (such as *Larnacalpis* and *Coccolarceus*, or *Larnacantha* and *Laracidium*) may easily be confounded from their being so much alike. In both the lentelliptical shell is composed of two concentric shells, an inner (medullary) and an outer (cortical) shell. But the connection between these shells and the construction of the inner shell is quite different in the two groups. Whilst in the *Larcarida* the medullary shell is connected with the cortical shell simply by radial beams, here in the *Larnacida* this connection is effected by two latticed lamellæ, which are the lateral wings of a transverse girdle. Therefore we encounter here for the first time that peculiar mode of growth which characterises the greater part of the *Larcoidea*, but particularly the *Pylonida*. But whilst in the *Pylonida* between the three crossed lattice-girdles, remain four open gates, here in the *Larnacida* the gates become closed by lattice-work; the lentelliptical cortical shell becomes perfect.

The most simple genus of *Larnacida*, and no doubt the common ancestral form of this whole family, is *Larnacilla* (Pl. 50, figs. 1, 1a, 1b). The most important shell of this typical genus is composed of a simple lentelliptical medullary shell and of three elliptical latticed girdles surrounding it, perpendicular one to another. These three "dimensive girdles" lie in the perimeter of the three dimensive planes, the minor (and first) in the equatorial plane, the second (and major) in the lateral plane, the third (and intermediate) in the sagittal plane. Therefore we have before us the same "trizonal shell" as in the important genus *Trizonium* among the *Pylonida*. But whilst in *Trizonium*, as in all *Pylonida*, the four gates between the girdles remain open, here in *Larnacilla* they become perfectly closed by lattice-work.

The formation of the typical "*Larnacilla*-shell" begins with a simple, spherical or lentelliptical lattice-shell, from both sides of which arise two latticed "lateral wings" opposite on the poles of the transverse axis. These two wings are comparable to the lateral chambers of *Tholartus* (among the *Tholonida*), but differ by two large openings. Each wing is a short cylindrical tube with latticed wall, open at both ends; the axis of the tube (going through the centre of the open ends) is parallel to the principal axis of the whole shell (and of the central chamber). Therefore both wings form together a transverse ring, the middle of which encloses the central chamber. The distal parts of both wings grow towards the poles of the principal axis; if they became united here, the second (lateral) girdle would be complete. Between it and the first girdle four open gates remain ("*Tetrapyle*"); but these become overgrown by the third or sagittal girdle, and at last the gates between this and the two other girdles become closed by lattice-work. This perfect fenestration of the trizonal cortical shell, and the complete closing of the gates between the girdles by network, is the only difference between *Trizonium* and *Larnacilla*.

In *Larnacilla* and in the nearly allied *Larnacidium* (only differing by radial spines