

*Porina coronata*, Reuss, var. *labrosa*, Reuss.*Cellaria labrosa*, Reuss, Foss. Polyp. Wien Tert., p. 63, pl. vii. fig. 35.*Haswellia australiensis*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 172, pl. xxiv. fig. 9.

In a specimen sent to me by Mr. Haswell, from Holborn Island, the entire peristome projects, whereas in the Challenger specimen it is only the proximal lip which projects. The same is the case in fossil *Cellaria labrosa* which I collected from the Val di Lonte, in the Vicentine, and from Brendola, in the Colle Berici, Northern Italy, both of Bartonian age. I hope shortly to refer more fully to these in a revision of the Italian Miocene Bryozoa, upon which I am now at work. Finding the same varieties and variations of mode of growth in the Australian seas and in the Miocene beds has largely influenced me in uniting as synonyms *Porina gracilis*, *Porina coronata*, and *Myriozoum australiense*, and has even influenced my views as to the range of other species. The opercula of the Challenger specimen have the muscular attachments in the same position as those both from Holborn Island and typical *Porina gracilis*, in all cases being about the same size.

The ovicells have not been described, but in my Holborn Island specimen the zoarium at some whorls becomes thicker, and when sections are made the ovicell is found above the peristome (Pl. II. fig. 8). These must be considered immersed ovicells, as some indication of their position is given externally. This is the same position and form as in typical *Porina gracilis*.

A further character common to both is the tubular connection from zoecium to zoecium. These tubes are uniform, and resemble those leading to the exterior, and in consequence there are no definite rosette plates such as we find in most Chilostomata. This is much the same structure as in *Myriozoum truncatum*, and I have elsewhere expressed the belief that this may possibly turn out to be an important classificatory character.

It will thus be seen that typical *Porina coronata* and *Porina gracilis* have three most important characters similar and very marked.

*Adeonella polymorpha*, Busk (Pl. II. figs. 9-11, 40).*Adeonella polymorpha*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 183, pl. xxi. figs. 1a, 2a, 3, 3a (not figs. 1, 2).

The young cells are elongate, with pores on the surface, often appearing as if in four rows; the arch is then formed with, in most cases, a small avicularium at each side of the bridge. In the oecial cells the peristomial pore is frequently divided by a bar in front, but this is not often the case in the other cells. In this and several other particulars *Adeonella polymorpha* and *Adeonella intricaria* are similar. The older cells mostly have an elongate avicularium on a more or less raised mound.