

The bridge is formed in front of the operculum, starting from each side, with the arches meeting in the middle, thus forming the pore in the peristome. The bridge and pore are formed in this same way in the group, which I maintain should be alone considered as *Adeonella*, and includes *Adeonella polymorpha*, *Adeonella platalea*, *Adeonella intricaria*, *Adeonella atlantica*, *Adeonella pectinata*, *Adeonella polystomella*—all of which I have now seen. In these cases the bridge is formed irrespective of the avicularia, whereas in *Gephyrophora polymorpha* the arch carries the large lateral avicularia. In *Adeonella polystomella*, Reuss, the arch is not as solid, and the oral sinus can be seen below, but the real structure of the bridge is similar.

None of this group have the lower margin of the oral aperture straight. This I have alluded to before, but Mr. Hincks (*op. cit.*, p. 152) says that *Adeonella intricaria* and *Adeonella pectinata* are described as having the lower margin of the orifice straight; this, however, only refers to the peristomial orifice. It should be noticed that the figures of the opercula of *Adeonella intricaria* are given upside down in the Challenger Report, as may be seen from the scale and the mandibles, but when looked at the right way they show that the lower margin is round. *Adeonella polystomella* and *Adeonella regularis* have a distinct oral sinus, but in the other cases the edge is a wide curve.

It should not be overlooked that the zoecia of this group are all very small, and are about the same size in all the species.

*Adeonella intricaria*, Busk (Pl. II. fig. 39).

*Adeonella intricaria*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 185, woodcuts, figs. 51-53, pl. xxi. fig. 2.

In the specimen sent to me from Station 190, the young cells have pores spread generally over the surface in the same way as in *Adeonella atlantica*, but they are not quite so numerous, and are larger. The small avicularium on the one side of the bridge is very seldom found on the ordinary cells, but usually occurs on the larger or oecial cells. It is also in these larger cells that the sublacial pore becomes divided by a bar across the pore. As I have already pointed out, the opercula are figured by Busk upside down. The woodcut shows that it has been in part reversed.

In the mature, but not overgrown, cells the oral aperture can often be seen under the bridge in the same way as in *Adeonella polystomella*.

*Adeonella atlantica*, Busk (Pl. II. figs. 20, 37).

*Adeonella atlantica*, Busk, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxx. p. 186, pl. xx. fig. 7; pl. xxi. fig. 1b.

The pore is placed so low down, that from an external examination it would be supposed that it opened into the zoecial cavity, and several preparations were made