

it highly probable that they belong to the same species as that procured on the Voyage of the "Rattlesnake." When calcined, the front of the zoecia appears convex with a marginal row of punctures all round, and more sparsely punctured over the entire surface.

(3) *Adeonella intricaria*, n.sp. (Pl. XXI. fig. 2, and woodcuts 51-53).

*Character*.—Zoarium forms a tufted growth 2 or 3 inches in diameter, composed of narrow much compressed branches ramifying and frequently inosculating in all direc-

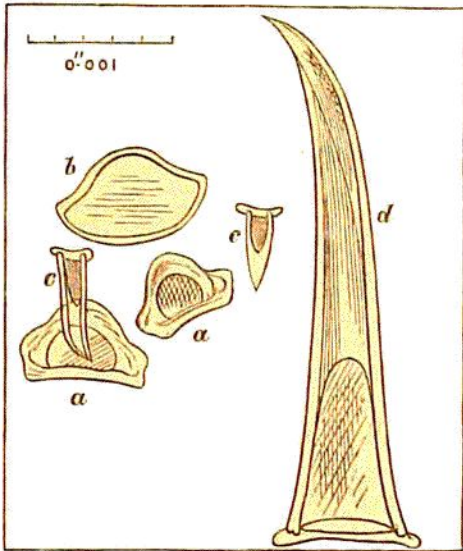


FIG. 51.—*Adeonella intricaria*. *a, a*, Zoecial opercula; *b*, oecial operculum; *c, c*, frontal avicularia; *d*, lateral avicularia.

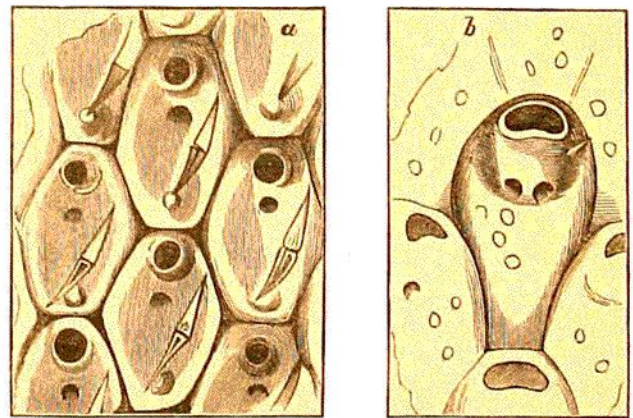


FIG. 52.—*Adeonella intricaria*. *a*, Mature zoecial cells; *b*, an oecial cell.

tions. Cells trimorphous. Zoecial diversiform; when young, narrow, elongated, oval, convex in front, the convexity at the lower end rising into a conical eminence. Orifice much produced or subtubular, sometimes cucullate looking directly forwards, orbicular with a straight even lower lip. Peristome thin, entire; a large sublabial pore close below the orifice; surface obscurely punctured round the border; a small frontal avicularium, often absent. The mature zoecia hexagonal, front much hollowed below the orifice with a well marked subconical eminence below, on the upper side of which is a large sessile avicularium whose acute projecting "beak" is prolonged obliquely downwards and inwards on the tuberosity. Mandible acutely lanceolate. Oecial cells much larger, ovoid or pyriform, surface closely punctate. Primary mouth orbicular or semicircular, peristome projecting forwards and often cucullate. A large suboral pore often subdivided

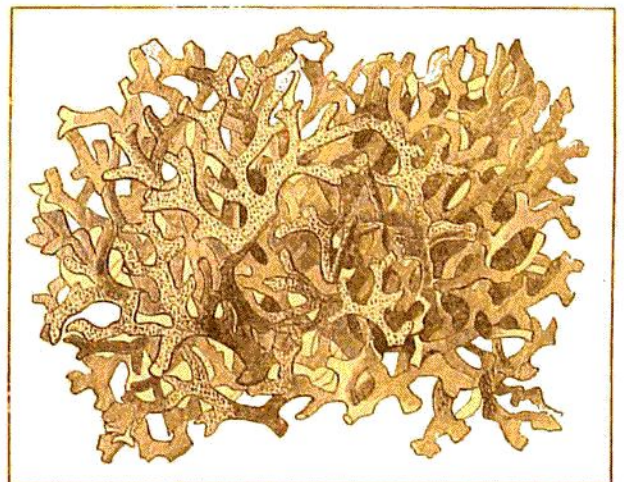


FIG. 53.—*Adeonella intricaria*. (Nat. size).