STUDIES ON AUSTRALIAN BRYOZOA.

No. 2[1].

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(Pl. xlvi and Fig. 1.)

FURTHER STUDIES ON MEMBERS OF THE GENUS CONESCHARELLINA.

Conescharellina crassa (*Tenison-Woods*).

Lunulites (*Cupularia*) *crassa* Tenison-Woods, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., iii, 1880 (1879-80), p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 1a-c.

Bipora crassa Whitelegge, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, (2), ii, 1887, p. 343.

Lunulites crassa Jelly, Syn. Cat. Rec. Marine Bryozoa, 1889, p. 140 (synonymy).

Bipora crassa Kirkpatrick, Sci. Proc. Roy. Dublin Soc., vi, pt. x, 1890, pp. 612, 622, pl. xvii, fig. 5.

Conescharellina crassa Livingstone, Rec. Austr. Mus., xiv, 3, 1924, p. 212.

Like its allies, this species has been referred to many genera, and parts of its structure have been misinterpreted by previous authors. The large pores situated far above the peristomial apertures, and which I prove to be filament pores, have been mistaken for vibracular cells by Tenison-Woods; the same pores were obviously mistaken by Whitelegge for the small special pores, characteristic of the genus, and which are usually found situated just above the peristomial apertures. The type specimens of *Lunulites crassa* Ten. Wds. are housed in the Macleay Museum at the University of Sydney, and I have been able to examine them critically in association with a worn specimen from Murray Island, Torres Strait, and a series of fresh specimens from off the coast of New South Wales. The special pore is present in all, but is clearly seen *within* the distal border of the peristomial aperture, a unique position which apparently distinguishes this species from all others of the genus.

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[1] For No. 1. See Rec. Austr. Mus., xiv, 3, 1924.