

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CHEILOSTOMATOUS BRYOZOA

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INTRODUCTION

The Cheilostomata, the highest developed of the five orders of bryozoa, had their origin in the Jurassic rocks of Europe, where they are represented by a few primitive species. By late Mesozoic times, they had expanded into so many species that from then until the present, they remained the predominating order. In the recent seas, the Cheilostomata exhibit the bryozoa at their greatest stage of perfection and beauty, and this fact in connection with their abundance, has made them the subject of numerous studies.

Most of the Cheilostomata form most beautiful objects from an artistic standpoint because the frontal wall of the zooecium is composed of calcite arranged in most delicate and often bizarre patterns. The earlier classifications of the Cheilostomata were based upon differences in these patterns, so that a purely artificial arrangement of genera and families resulted. The calcification of the frontal wall forming these beautiful patterns is, however, only one of the functions of the bryozoan and a natural classification must necessarily be based upon all the important functions. Living bryozoa show that, 1, reproduction exhibited in the development of the ovicell and its operculum, 2, the hydrostatic system dealing with the extrusion of the polypide, and 3, calcification and chitinization or the nature of the skeletal parts of the animal are the essential functions arranged in the order of their importance. Therefore the least important of these functions was alone considered when so many of the ancient genera and indeed many of the more modern ones were instituted.

In the course of our work upon the Post-Paleozoic bryozoa, we have devoted much attention to generic discrimination in an endeavor

to evolve a natural classification based upon all the functions mentioned above. Our work upon the genera of Cheilostomata has progressed to such a point that we now feel justified in offering the present classification and alphabetic list of genera for the benefit of students in this subject.

In our monographs of 1920 and 1923 upon North American Tertiary Bryozoa we have published descriptions and text figures of many genera of Cheilostomata. In addition to a general classification and alphabetic list, we now present descriptions of some new families and genera which are more fully elaborated and illustrated in works now in preparation. In cases where we are in doubt regarding the classification of a genus, the genotype and original reference are given. In all other instances we give only the date since the literature is cited in the Synopsis of American Fossil Bryozoa by Nickles and Bassler¹ and in our monographs of Early Tertiary Bryozoa² and Later Tertiary and Quaternary Bryozoa.³

DESCRIPTIONS OF FAMILIES AND GENERA

Order CHEILOSTOMATA Busk

Suborder ANASCA Levinsen

Division 1, MALACOSTEGA Levinsen

Family BIFLUSTRIDAE Smitt, 1872

Membraniporae without ovicells. The zooecia are rectangular (seen on their dorsal face). No spines.

In this family we classify all the genera of the first group of Membraniporae as we divided them in 1920 (p. 85), except *Discoflustrellaria* D'Orbigny, 1853, which we now refer to the family Mamilloporidae.

In addition to these genera we also refer *Quadricellaria* D'Orbigny, 1851, *Cellarinidra* new name and *Membraniporina* Levinsen, 1909, to the family.

Genus CELLARINIDRA, new name

(*Cellarina* D'Orbigny, 1851, preoccupied)

The zoarium is articulated; the segments are cylindrical with cells on all the faces. The zooecia have a cryptocyst more or less developed and angular; the opesium is elliptical. There are small interopesia avicularia.

Genotype.—*Cellarinidra* (*Cellarina*) *clavata* D'Orbigny, 1851. Cretaceous.

¹ 1900. Bulletin 173, U. S. Geological Survey.

² 1920. Bulletin 106, U. S. National Museum.

³ 1923. Bulletin 125, U. S. National Museum.

Family ELECTRINIDAE D'Orbigny, 1851

Genus TRETOSINA, new genus

Greek: *tretos*, perforated, in allusion to the aspect of the distal portion of the cryptocyst

The eggs are grouped in the distal portion of the zooecium and escape by two small perforations or by a very narrow transverse slit. The zooecia are membraniporoid with cryptocyst developed.

Genotype.—*Tretosina arcifera*, new species. Tertiary of Australia. (Pl. 1, fig. 6.)

Family HINCKSINIDAE, new family ⁴

We have grouped in this new family all the Membraniporae of our Section II of 1920, namely, those with endozooecial ovicells. It is rather probable that this family forms only a section of a more extended family comprising the Flustridae and Farciminariidae, but as the larvae are unknown we prefer not to make any more important changes in the nomenclature. *Hincksina* Norman, 1903, *Vibracellina*, *Membrendoecium* and *Ogivalina* Canu and Bassler, 1917, and *Setosellina* Calvet, 1907, of this family are described and illustrated in our work of 1920.

The genus *Cribrendoecium* Canu and Bassler, 1920, is now referred to this family as it is derived normally from *Hincksina*. The following new genus *Aplousina* also has the family characters in simple form.

Genus APLOUSINA, new genus

Greek: *aplous*, simple, referring to the absence of adventitious organs

The ovicell is endozooecial. No spines, no avicularium, no dietellae.

Genotype.—*Aplousina gigantea*, new species. Gulf of Mexico. (Pl. 1, fig. 1.)

Range.—Miocene—Recent.

Membrendoecium grandis Canu and Bassler, 1923, from the American Miocene, should be classed in this new genus, which differs from *Membrendoecium* in the absence of avicularia.

Family ALDERINIDAE, new family

We propose this new family for all the Membraniporae in which the ovicell is hyperstomial. It comprises therefore the third and

⁴This family and several other new families and genera have been named but not described by Canu in 1925 in his monograph with Lecointre upon the "Bryozoaires Cheilostomes des Faluns de Touraine et d'Angou" upon the expectation that the present work, delayed in publication, would appear first. This delay has given us the opportunity to include the results of Doctor Harmer's work upon the Cheilostomata of the "Siboga" Expedition.

fourth sections of Membraniporae in our classification of 1920. In addition to these two groups, this new family includes most of the genera of the miscellaneous Membraniporae which we listed in 1920. A discussion of our reasons for including *Cribrilina*, *Acanthocella*, and *Membraniporella* in this family is given in our unpublished work on the bryozoa of the Gulf of Mexico.

Division 2. COILOSTEGA Levinsen, 1909

Family ASPIDOSTOMIDAE Canu, 1908

Genus MONOPORELLA Hincks, 1881

The genus *Monoporella* was poorly defined and figured by Hincks and its structure was unknown until Harmer's work of 1926. In 1925 *Chrossotoechia* was proposed for this type of structure. On Plate 1, figure 2, we illustrate a new species of this generic type.

Family ARACHNOPUSIIDAE Jullien, 1888

Genus EXECHONELLA, new genus

Greek: *exechon*, salient, in allusion to the form of the peristomie.

The frontal pores are orbicular. A peristomie very much developed, surrounds an orifice closed by a true operculum. The ectocyst is hidden under the frontal.

Genotype.—*Exechonella* (*Hiantopora*) *magna* MacGillivray, 1895.

Range.—Eocene (Lutetian)—Recent.

Division 3. PSEUDOSTEGA Levinsen, 1909

Family CELLARIIDAE Hincks, 1880

Genus CRYPTOSTOMARIA, new genus

The ovicell is endotoichal, and deprived of any apparent orifice; it is situated at the base of the zooecium where it forms a semicircular convexity. The apertura bears two small lateral indentations; it is deprived of denticles.

Genotype.—*Cryptostomaria crassatina*, new species. Recent. (Pl. 1, fig. 5.)

Genus STOMHYPSELOSARIA, new genus

Greek: *stoma*, mouth, *hypselos*, high, elevated, in allusion to the place of the apertura.

The ovicell is endotoichal opening by a wide semicircular orifice placed obliquely above the operculum and situated at the base of the distal zooecium where it forms a very salient convexity. The aper-

tura bears two very small lateral indentations; it is deprived of denticles.

Genotype.—*Stomhypselosaria condylata*, new species. (Pl. 1, fig. 3.)

Genus MESOSTOMARIA, new genus

Greek: *mesos*, middle; *stoma*, mouth in allusion to the place of the apertura removed from the distal border of the mural rim.

The ovicell is endotoichal; it is convex and its orifice is large and placed obliquely above the apertura. The apertura is removed from the distal border of the mural rim and surrounded by a special peristome; it is deprived of denticles. The zooecia are arranged in transverse rows.

Genotype.—*Mesostomaria strictoramae*, new species. (Pl. 1, fig. 4.)

Range.—Miocene. Recent.

Suborder ASCOPHORA Levinsen

Family MEMBRANICELLARIIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Genus OMOIOSIA, new genus

The zooecia are hexagonal. The opesium perforates the cryptocyst and is bordered by a salient thread. The accessory zooecia (onycho-cellaria?) are quite similar to the others, but the distal portion of their cryptocyst is much larger.

Genotype.—*Omoiosia (Vincularia) maorica* Stoliczka, 1864.

Range.—Miocene. Recent.

Genus ERINELLA, new name

Proposed in place of *Erina* Canu, 1908, preoccupied by Swains in 1833.

Genotype.—*E. patagonica* Canu, 1908. Patagonia.

Family PETRALIIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Genus PETRALIELLA, new genus

The ovicell is hyperstomial, never closed by the operculum, buried in the distal zoecium. The shieldlike area is very well developed but irregularly around the aperture; it is very often bipartite and bears almost always two small lateral avicularia; in its proximal portion a large avicularian umbo often appears. 25 tentacles.

Genotype.—*Petraliella (Escharella) bisinuata* Smitt, 1872.

Range.—Miocene—Recent.

Genus COLEOPORA, new genus

Greek: *coleos*, sheath, in allusion to the development of the shield.

The ovicell is hyperstomial and never closed by the operculum. The shield thickens at the top and forms around and above the peristome a tubular very salient peristomie; neither lyrula nor cardelles present.

Genotype.—*Coleopora verrucosa*, new species. Recent. (Pl. 1, fig. 7.)

Frequently the peristome is visible at the bottom of the peristomie formed by the shield which serves thus as a sheath.

Family GALEOPSIDAE Jullien, 1903**Genus COSCINIOPSIS, new genus**

Greek: *coscinion*, small sieve, referring to the frontal.

The ovicell is hyperstomial, closed by the operculum and porous like the frontal. The aperture bears two cardelles placed low. The frontal is a tremocyst. The operculum bears two large lateral bands; the two muscular attachments are removed from the border.

Genotype.—*Cosciniopsis coelatus*, new species. Recent. (Pl. 1, fig. 8.)

Genus STENOPSIS, new genus

Greek: *stenos*, narrow, in allusion to the form of the peristomie.

The ovicell is hyperstomial. The aperture is rounded-quadrangular, without cardelles. The peristomie is elongated. The spiramen is broad and salient. The frontal is a tuberoso tremocyst. The operculum is thin, semielliptical and without muscular attachments. Avicularia are present.

Genotype.—*Stenopsis* (*Porina*) *fenestrata* Smitt, 1872.

Range.—Eocene (Jacksonian)—Recent.

Family STOMACHETOSELLIDAE Canu and Bassler, 1920**Genus CIGCLISULA, new genus**

Greek: *cigclis*, grating, in allusion to the aspect of the ovicell.

The ovicell is hyperstomial, opening in the peristomie, never closed by the operculum, with the frontal perforated by very large pores. The frontal is a thick tremocyst with tubules. The apertura is oval; the peristomie bears a wide pseudorimule bordered by a peristomial avicularium. The operculum bears two large lateral bands terminated by two strong muscular attachments. There are large

sporadic interzooecial avicularia. 17–19 tentacles. Special oral glands.

Genotype.—*Cigclisula* (*Escharoides*) *occlusa* Busk, 1884. Recent.

Genus RAGIONULA, new genus

Greek: *ragion*, small grains, in reference to the aspect of the frontal.

The ovicell is hyperstomial, opening into the peristomie, not closed by the operculum. The frontal is (in appearance) a very thick, granular pleurocyst. The apertura is semicircular. The peristomie bears a pseudorimule bordered by a small eccentric peristomial avicularium. The operculum and the mandible are of the type of *Porella*.

Genotype.—*Ragionula* (*Eschara*) *rosacea* Busk, 1856. Recent.

Genus DIATOSULA, new genus

Greek: *diatos*, having two handles, referring to the aspect of the zooecium.

The ovicell is hyperstomial and opens in the peristomie; it bears a triangular area bordered with pores. The frontal is very thick and smooth. The apertura is formed of a large anter separated from the small poster by two cardelles. The peristomie bears a pseudorimule limited laterally by two peristomial avicularia more or less salient and visible. On the frontal a large spathulated avicularium sometimes appears.

Genotype.—*Myrizoum marionense* Busk, 1884. Recent.

Family ESCHARELLIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Genus GEMELLIPORIDRA, new genus

The ovicell is hyperstomial and is always closed by the operculum. The frontal and the ovicell are covered by tremopores. The aperture bears two small lateral indentations separating a very large suborbicular anter from a very small concave poster. The operculum bears two lateral marks corresponding to oral indentations and two linear muscular attachments. There are two oral avicularia irregularly arranged on each side of the aperture. The complete colonies are multilamellar and the zooecia are then poorly oriented.

Genotype.—*Gemelliporidra typica* new species. Recent. (Pl. 1, fig. 9.)

Range.—Pleistocene. Recent.

Genus HIPPOPLEURIFERA, new genus

The ovicell is hyperstomial and is not closed by the operculum. The frontal bears at least a double row of areolar pores separated

by radial costules. The cardelles are small. There are spines on the peristome and zooecial avicularia in which the beak is always oriented toward the top of the zooecia.

Genotype.—*Hippopleurifera* (*Eschara*) *sedgwicki* Milne-Edwards, 1838.

Range.—Miocene (Helvetian)—Recent.

Genus BUFFONELLARIA, new genus

The ovicell is hyperstomial and not closed by the operculum. The frontal is an olocyst with vein-like markings. There is a small oral avicularium.

Genotype.—*Hippothoa divergens* Smitt, 1873. Recent.

Family ADEONIDAE Jullien, 1903

Genus TRIPORULA, new genus

The apertura is semicircular. The peristomice is elliptical and transverse. The frontal is covered by stellate pores, each placed in a polygonal area. There are three avicularia adjacent to the aperture, two proximal with the beak oriented superiorly and one distal with the beak oriented inferiorly. No spines. No ovicell.

Genotype.—*Triporula* (*Escharipora*) *stellata* Smitt, 1873.

Range.—Miocene. Recent.

Family PHYLACTELLIDAE Canu and Bassler, 1917

Genus PSILOPSELLA, new genus

Greek: *psilos*, unadorned, in allusion to the smooth frontal.

The zooecia are large and surrounded by parietal dietellae; the frontal is bordered with large areolar pores distinct from the dietellae. The aperture is orbicular and buried at the bottom of a long peristomie.

Genotype.—*Psilopsella uniseriata*, new species. Recent. (Pl. 1, fig. 10.)

Family CELLEPORIDAE Busk, 1852

Genus HIPPOPORIDRA, new genus

The ovicell is hyperstomial and bears a frontal area. The zooecia are accumulated; the frontal is surrounded by areolar pores and often bears small avicularia. The aperture is formed of an anter and a poster separated by two cardelles. The large interzooecial avicularia are acuminate.

Genotype.—*Hippoporidra* (*Cellepora*) *edax* Busk, 1959.

Range.—Miocene—Recent.

Genus HIPPOPOTREMA, new genus

Greek: *hippos*, horse; *trema*, perforation, in reference to the form of the aperture.

The ovicell is hyperstomial and is not closed by the operculum. The zooecia are piled upon each other in disorder; their frontal is perforated by tremopores. The aperture is formed by a large orbicular anter and by a short poster, separated by two cardelles. The operculum does not have lateral linear attachments.

Genotype.—*Hippotrema* (*Lepralia*) *janthina* Smitt, 1873. Recent

This is the *Cellepora janthina* group of Waters of which we have published a text figure (Canu and Bassler, 1920, p. 615, fig. 185). The genus differs from *Hippoporidra* in the transformation of the pleurocyst into a tremocyst, in the different form of the poster and in the absence of linear attachments to the operculum.

Family CATENICELLIDAE Busk, 1852**Genus CRIBRICELLINA, new name**

Proposed to replace *Cribricella* Levinsen, 1909, preoccupied by Canu, 1902.

Genotype.—*Catenicella rufa* MacGillivray, 1868. Recent.

Genus CORNUTICELLA, new genus

The tuberculate imperforate ovicell is at the end of a mother zooecium of a globulus. Vittae.

Genotype.—*Cornuticella* (*Catenicella*) *cornuta* Busk, 1852. Recent.

Suborder HEXAPOGONA, new suborder.

Greek: *apogonos*, descending

The ancestrula engenders six zooecia regularly erect.

The families belonging to this suborder of cheilostomatous bryozoa are the Chaperiidae Jullien, 1888, Conescharellinidae Levinsen, 1909, Mamilloporidae, new family and doubtfully the Myriozoumidae Smitt, 1867, and Lekythoporidae MacGillivray, 1882.

We class here *Myriozoum* by simple cell analogy, but the ancestrula has not yet been published. Of the Lekythoporidae we know only the ancestrula of the genus *Actisecos* and we are not certain that the family is a very natural one.

Family MAMILLOPORIDAE, new family

Hexapogona with orbicular zoarium without pit. The cells are juxtaposed. The proximal border of the apertura is oriented

toward the apex. The ovicell is a special interzooeccial cavity and is closed by the operculum.

We believe that the genera of the old family, Conescharellinidae, can be separated into two groups. The first is one rich in species with very frequent ovicells; the second comprises the species with very rare ovicells. It is very difficult to conceive that their larvae are identical. Moreover, *Conescharellina* with its distal sinus and its inferior aperture is certainly of very different anatomical structure.

The genera of this family are *Mamillopora* Smitt, 1872, *Fedora* Jullien, 1881, *Anoteropora*, new genus and *Stenosipora*, new genus.

According to Waters, 1919, it is necessary to class with *Mamillopora* the ancient genera *Discoflustrellaria* D'Orbigny, 1852 (part); *Kionidella* Koschinski, 1875, and *Prattia* D'Archiac, 1847.

Genus ANOTEROPORA, new genus

Greek: *anotos*, superior; *poros*, pore, referring to the place of the avicularium.

The zoarium is cupuliform. The inferior side of each zooeccium is porous. The superior side is convex, perforated proximally by the apertura and decorated distally by a triangular avicularium arranged transversely. The aperture is elliptical with two submedian cardelles. The ovicelled zooeccia are much larger and their aperture is transverse; the ovicell is very large, occupying the place of a zooeccium and closed by the operculum.

Genotype.—*Anoteropora magnicapitata* new species. (Pl. 1, fig. 11.)

Range.—Pliocene. Recent.

Genus STENOSIPORA, new genus

The zoarium is cupuliform. The inferior base of each zooeccium is hexagonal and porous. The superior base is little convex, perforated in the middle by the apertura and often decorated laterally by one or two avicularia. The aperture is elliptical with two cardelles placed more or less low. The ovicell is hyperstomial, closed by the operculum, embedded in the distal zooeccium; the ovicelled zooeccia are no larger than the others.

Genotype.—*Stenosipora (Stichoporina) protecta* Koschinsky, 1885.

Range.—Eocene (Lutetian, Priabonian).

Family CONESCHARELLINIDAE Levinsen, 1909

The zooeccia are prismatic, hexagonal, and rising above two hexagonal pyramids attenuated or potential. The aperture has a distal sinus and is accompanied by a proximal pore. The colonies are free and floating.

The known genera of this family are *Flabellopora* D'Orbigny, 1852, *Conescharellina* D'Orbigny, 1852, *Trochosodon*, new genus, *Bipora* Whitelegge, 1887, and *Zeuglopora* Maplestone, 1909.

Genus TROCHOSODON, new genus

Greek: *troches*, wheel; *odon*, tooth, in allusion to the aspect of the base.

The zooecia are not entirely covered and are separated by pores; the base is crenulated by the last formed row of zooecia. Interzooecial pores are present.

Genotype.—*Trochosodon linearis*, new species. Recent. (Pl. 1, fig. 12.)

This new genus differs from *Conescharellina* in the absence of avicularia, in convex instead of perfectly conical zoaria and in the zooecia which present a visible portion.

Family LEKYTHOPORIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Genus ACTISECOS, new genus

Greek: *actis* ray; *secos* small case or cell, in reference to the radiated arrangement of the zooecia.

The zooecia are tubular, swollen at their base; the frontal is a tremocyst with very small pores. The ovicell is peristomial and placed on the dorsal. The aperture is ogival and buried at the bottom of a long peristomie. The base of the zooecia is hexagonal.

Genotype.—*Actisecos regularis*, new species. Recent. (Pl. 1, fig. 13.)

This genus very much resembles *Ascosia* Jullien, 1881, but differs from it in having six cells around the ancestrula, in the absence of oral avicularia and in the peristomial and not recumbent ovicells.

Genus CATADYSIS, new genus

Greek: *catadysis*, hiding place; in allusion to the ovicell.

The ovicell is hyperstomial, buried in the interior of the zooecial walls, opening in the inferior part of the peristomie. The zooecia are indistinct; the frontal is striated longitudinally; the walls much thickened, are formed by a tremocyst with very small tubules. The apertura is hidden at the bottom of the peristomie and bears a proximal tongue. In the peristomie there are very small triangular avicularia.

Genotype.—*Catadysis* (*Schizoporella*) *challengeriana* Waters, 1888. Recent.

Genus ORTHOPORIDRA, new name

Proposed for *Orthopora* Waters, 1904, preoccupied among Paleozoic bryozoa.

Genotype.—*Orthopora compacta* Waters, 1904. Recent.

SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF CHEILOSTOMATA**Order CHEILOSTOMATA Busk****Suborder ANASCA Levinsen****Division 1. MALACOSTEGA Levinsen, 1909****Family BIFLUSTRIDAE Smitt, 1872**

Acanthodesia Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Cupuladria* Canu and Bassler, 1919; *Adenifera* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Trochopora* D'Orbigny, 1853; (*Heteractis* Gabb and Horn, 1862); *Otionella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Heliodoma* Calvet, 1907; *Conopeum* Norman, 1903; *Quadricellaria* D'Orbigny, 1851; *Cellarinidra*, new name (*Cellarina* D'Orbigny, 1851, preoccupied); *Membranipora* Blainville, 1830 and *Membraniporina* Levinsen, 1909 (artificial group for unplaced *Membraniporae*); *Biflustra* D'Orbigny, 1852 (a general term of no generic value); *Pseudostega* Brydone, 1918.

Family ELECTRINIDAE D'Orbigny, 1851

Nitscheina Canu, 1900, *Electra* Lamouroux, 1816 (*Electrina* and *Reptelectrina* D'Orbigny, 1851, *Annulipora* Gray, 1848); *Pyripora* D'Orbigny, 1852; *Heterooecium* Hincks, 1892; *Herpetopora* Lang, 1914; *Tretosina*, new genus; *Mystriopora* Lang, 1915; *Tendra* Norman, 1839; *Aspidelectra* Levinsen, 1909; *Taphrostoma* Canu, 1905; *Rhammatopora*, *Charixa*, and *Distelopora*, all of Lang, 1915, are placed here with doubt.

Family FLUSTRIDAE Smitt, 1867

Flustra Linnaeus, 1761 (subgenera *Carbasea* Gray, 1848 and *Chartella* Gray, 1848); *Sarsiflustra* Jullien, 1903; *Spiralaria* Busk, 1861; *Retiflustra* Levinsen, 1909; *Kenella* Levinsen, 1909; *Heteroflustra* Levinsen, 1909 (artificial group for unplaced *Flustridae*).

Family HINCKSINIDAE, new family

Hincksina Norman, 1903; *Membrendoecium* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Biselenaria* Gregory, 1893 (*Diplotaxis* Reuss, 1867, preoccupied); *Setosellina* Calvet, 1906; *Aplousina*, new genus; *Cribrendoe-*

cium Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Ogivalina* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Vibracellina* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Antropora* Norman, 1903.

Family FARCIMINARIIDAE Busk, 1884

Nellia Busk, 1852; *Levinsonella* Harmer, 1926 (*Columnaria* Levinson, 1909, preoccupied); *Farciminaria* Busk, 1852; *Farciminellum* Harmer, 1926; *Didymozoum* Harmer, 1923 (*Didymia* Busk, 1852, preoccupied).

Family ALDERINIDAE, new family

Callopora Gray, 1848, (subgenera *Doryporella* Norman, 1903; *Copidozoum* Harmer, 1926); *Amphiblestrum* Gray, 1848 (*Bathypora* MacGillivray, 1895); *Alderina* Norman, 1903; *Marssonopora* Lang, 1914; *Crassimarginatella* Canu, 1900 (*Grammella* Canu, 1917, *Oochilina* Norman, 1903); *Cauloramphus* Norman, 1903; *Membraniporella* Smitt, 1873; *Tegella* Levinsen, 1909; *Ramphonotus* Norman, 1894 (*Rhynchotella* Canu, 1900); *Stamenocella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Ammatophora* Norman, 1903; *Periporosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Ellisina* Norman, 1903; *Membraniporidra* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Larnacius* Norman, 1903; *Foveolaria* Busk, 1883; *Cribrilina* Gray, 1848; *Acanthocella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Gephyrotes* Norman, 1903; *Allantopora* Lang, 1914; *Frurionella* Canu and Bassler, 1927; *Euritina* Canu, 1900; *Marginaria* Roemer, 1841; *Pithodella* Marsson, 1887; *Pyriporella* Canu, 1911; *Pyrulella* Harmer, 1926; *Valdemunitella* Canu, 1900.

Family BUGULIDAE Gray, 1848

Bugula Oken, 1815 (*Bugulina* Gray, 1848, *Ornithopora* D'Orbigny, 1852, *Acamarchis* Lamouroux, 1816, *Avicella* Van Beneden, 1848; *Avicularia* Gray, 1848; *Crisularia* Gray, 1848; *Ornithoporina* D'Orbigny, 1852); *Dendrobeania* Levinsen, 1909; *Watersia* Levinson, 1909; *Himantozoum* Harmer, 1923; *Caulibugula* Verrill, 1900 (*Stirpariella* Harmer, 1923, *Stirparia* Goldstein, 1880, preoccupied); *Camptoplites* Harmer, 1923; *Bugularia* Levinsen, 1909; *Euoplozoum* Harmer, 1923; *Kinetoskias* Danielsen, 1868 (*Naresia* Wyville Thompson, 1873); *Halophila* (Gray, 1843) Busk, 1852.

Family SCRUPOCELLARIIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Scrupocellaria Van Beneden, 1845; *Canda* Lamouroux, 1816; *Caberea* Lamouroux, 1816 (*Selbia* Gray, 1843); *Amastigia* Busk, 1852 (*Anderssonia* Kluge, 1914; *Caberiella* Levinsen, 1909); *Flabellaris* Waters, 1898 (*Craspedozoum* MacGillivray, 1895); *Hoplitella* Levinsen, 1909; *Rhabdozoum* Hincks, 1882; *Notoplites* Harmer, 1923;

Jubella Jullien, 1882; *Tricellaria* Fleming, 1828 (*Ternicellaria* D'Orbigny, 1851; *Bugulopsis* Verrill, 1880); *Menipea* Lamouroux, 1816 (*Emma* Gray, 1843); *Maplestonia* MacGillivray, 1884.

Family SYNAPTACELLIDAE, Maplestone, 1911

Synaptacella Maplestone, 1911; *Heterocella* Canu, 1907.

Family HIASTOPORIDAE MacGillivray, 1895

Tremopora Ortmann, 1890; *Hiantopora* MacGillivray, 1887 (*Membrostega* Jullien, 1903); *Tremogasterina* Canu, 1911; *Hoplocheilina* Canu, 1911.

Family BICELLARIELLIDAE Levinson, 1909

Bicellariella Levinsen, 1909 (*Bicellaria* Blainville, 1830, preoccupied); *Dimetopia* Busk, 1852; *Cornucopina* Levinsen, 1909; *Petalostegus* Levinsen, 1909; *Bicellarina* Levinsen, 1909; *Dimorphozoum* Levinsen, 1909; *Calypthozoum* Harmer, 1926.

Family BEANIIDAE, new family

Beania Johnston, 1848 (*Chaunosia* Busk, 1867); subgenus *Diachoris* Busk, 1852; *Stolonella* Hincks, 1883.

Family SCRUPARIIDAE Busk, 1852

Scruparia Oken, 1815; *Eucratea* (Lamouroux, 1812) Hincks, 1880 (*Notamia* Fleming, 1828, preoccupied, *Gemellaria* Van Beneden, 1845); *Brettia* Dyster, 1858; *Corynoporella* Hincks, 1888; *Bugulella* Verrill, 1879.

Family EPISTOMIIDAE Gregory, 1903

Epistomia Fleming, 1828; *Synnotum* (Pieper, 1881) Hincks, 1886.

Family AETEIDAE Smitt, 1867

Aetea Lamouroux, 1812 (*Aeteopsis* Boeck, 1862; *Filicella* Searles Wood, 1844; *Anguinaria* Lamarck, 1816; *Cercaripora* Fischer, 1866; *Salpingia* Coppin, 1848).

Division 2. COILOSTEGA Levinsen, 1909

Family OPESIULIDAE Jullien, 1888

Subfamily Onychocellidae Jullien, 1881; *Onychocella* Jullien, 1881; *Rectonychocella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Velumella* Canu and Bassler, 1917 (*Diplopholeos* Canu and Bassler, 1917); *Floridina*

Jullien, 1881; *Smittipora* Jullien, 1881; *Ogiva* Jullien, 1886; *Ogivalia* Jullien, 1886.

Subfamily Microporidae Hincks, 1880; *Rosseliana* Jullien, 1888; *Floridinella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Gargantua* Jullien, 1888; *Dacryonella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Aechmella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Homalostega* Marsson, 1887; *Micropora* Gray, 1848 (*Peneclausa* Jullien, 1888); *Nematoporella*, new name (*Nematopora* Duvergier, 1921, preoccupied); *Caleschara* MacGillivray, 1880; *MonSELLA* Canu, 1900; *Selenaria* Busk, 1854; *Vibracella* Waters, 1891; *Andreella* Jullien, 1888; *Selenariopsis* Maplestone, 1912.

Subfamily Lunulariidae Levinsen, 1909; *Lunularia* Busk, 1884 (*Lunulites* Authors, part; *Oligotresium* Gabb and Horn, 1862; *Dimiclausa* Gregorio, 1890).

Family CALPENSIIDAE Canu and Bassler, 1923

Microporina Levinsen, 1909; *Cupularia* Lamouroux, 1821; *Hemiseptella* Levinsen, 1909; *Diplodidymia* Reuss, 1869 (*Poricellaria* D'Orbigny, 1852); *Calpensia* Jullien, 1888; *Vermiaria* Jullien, 1888; *Corynostylus* Canu and Bassler, 1919.

Family STEGANOPORELLIDAE Hincks, 1884

Steganoporella Smitt, 1873; *Siphonoporella* Hincks, 1880; *Labioporella* Harmer, 1926 (*Labiopora* Levinsen, 1909, preoccupied); *Gaudryanella* Canu, 1907.

Family THALAMOPORELLIDAE Levinsen, 1902

Thalamoporella Hincks, 1887; *Thairopora* MacGillivray, 1882 (*Diplopora* MacGillivray, 1881; *Diploporella* MacGillivray, 1885; *Pergensina* Jullien, 1888); *Manzonella* Jullien, 1888; *Woodipora* Jullien, 1888.

Family ASPIDOSTOMIDAE Jullien, 1888

Monoporella Hincks, 1881 (*Haploporella* Hincks, 1881, *Chrosso-toechia* Canu, 1925); *Macropora* MacGillivray, 1895; *Odontionella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Foraminella* Levinsen, 1909; *Rhagasostoma* Koschinsky, 1885; *Aspidostoma* Hincks, 1881; ? *Megapora* Hincks, 1877; *Mollia* Lamouroux, 1821.

Family SETOSELLIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Setosella Hincks, 1877; *Crateropora* Levinsen, 1909; *Entomaria* Canu, 1921 (*Lagarozeum* Harmer, 1926).

Family ARACHNOPUSIIDAE Jullien, 1888

Exechonella, new genus; *Arachnopusia* Jullien, 1886.

Family CHILIDONIIDAE Busk, 1884

Chlidonia (Savigny, 1811) Lamouroux, 1824 (*Cothurnicella* Wyville Thompson, 1858); *Crepis* Jullien, 1883.

Family ALYSIDIIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Alysidium Busk, 1852; *Catenariopsis* Maplestone, 1899; *Catenicula* O'Donoghue, 1924.

Division 3. PSEUDOSTEGA Levinsen, 1909

Family CELLARIIDAE Hincks, 1880

Cellaria (Ellis and Solander, 1786) Lamouroux, 1812 (*Salicornaria* Schweigger, 1819, *Farcimia* Fleming, 1828); *Cryptostomaria*, new genus; *Melicerita* Milne-Edwards, 1836 (*Ulidium* Searles Wood, 1844); *Euginoma* Jullien, 1882; *Stomhypselosaria*, new genus; *Mesostomaria*, new genus; *Escharicellaria*, Voigt 1924; *Atelestozoum* Harmer, 1926; *Syringotrema* Harmer, 1926.

Family MEMBRANICELLARIIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Membranicellaria Levinsen, 1909; *Dictuonia* Jullien, 1881; *Erinella*, new name (*Erina* Canu, 1908 preoccupied); *Omoiosia*, new genus.

Family COSCINOPLEURIDAE Canu, 1913

Coscinopleura Marsson, 1887; *Escharifora* D'Orbigny, 1852.

Suborder ASCOPHORA Levinsen, 1909

Family COSTULAE Jullien, 1888

Collarina Jullien, 1888; *Decurtaria* Jullien, 1886; *Lyrula* Jullien, 1888; *Costula* Jullien, 1886; *Barroisina* Jullien, 1886; *Scorpioäina* Jullien, 1886; *Colletosia* Jullien, 1886; *Mumiella* Jullien, 1886; *Steginopora* D'Orbigny, 1851 (subgenera *Ubaghsia* Jullien, 1886; *Thoracophora* Jullien, 1886); *Murinopsia* Jullien, 1880 (*Lagodiopsis* Marsson, 1887); *Puellina* Jullien, 1886; *Metracolposa* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Kelestoma* Marsson, 1887; *Distansescharella* D'Orbigny, 1852; *Corbulipora* MacGillivray, 1895; *Figularia* Jullien, 1886; *Reginella* Jullien, 1886; *Jolietina* Jullien, 1886; *Pliophloea* Gabb and Horn, 1862; *Pleuroschiziella* Canu, 1918; *Lepralina* Kühn, 1925.

Family MYAGROPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Myagropora Lang, 1916.

Family OTOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Otopora, *Anotopora* and *Anaptopora*, all of Lang, 1916.

Family CTENOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Ctenopora Lang, 1916.

Family THORACOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Thoracopora Lang, 1916.

Family TARACTOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Taractopora Lang, 1916.

Family LAGYNOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Hexacanthopora, *Prodromopora*, *Lagynopora*, *Leptocheilopora*, all of Lang, 1916.

Family ANDRIOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Andriopora, *Corymboporella*, *Polyceratopora*, *Argopora*, *Nannopora*, *Angelopora*, *Eucheilopora*, *Kankopora*, *Oligotopora*, *Tricolopora*, *Monoceratopora*, *Hybopora*, *Hippiopora*, *Æolopora*, *Auchenopora*, *Pancheilopora*, *Holostegopora*, *Trilophopora*, *Schistacanthopora*, all of Lang, 1916. *Lekythoglana* Marsson, 1887. *Pliophlæa* Gabb and Horn, 1863, *Distansescharella* D'Orbigny, 1853.

Family CALPIDOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Calpidopora, *Rhabdopora*, *Graptopora*, all of Lang, 1916.

Family DISHELOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Dishelopora, *Hystericopora* Lang, 1916.

Family RHACHEOPORIDAE Lang, 1916⁵

Rhacheopora, *Prosotopora*, *Geisopora*, *Diancopora*, *Diceratopora*, all of Lang, 1916.

⁵ The families so marked contain the many Cretaceous cribrimorph genera founded mainly by Lang. We have had no opportunity to study these genera and they are included at this point to complete the generic list.

Family PELMATOPORIDAE Lang, 1916 ⁵

Francopora, *Baptopora*, *Opisthornithopora*, *Morphasmopora*, *Tricephalopora*, *Haplocephalopora*, *Phractoporella*, *Polycephalopora*, *Coelopora*, *Pnictopora*, *Carydiopora*, *Anornithopora*, *Hesperopora*, *Rhiniopora*, *Phrynopora*, *Castanopora*, *Diacanthopora*, *Pelmatopora*, *Sandalopora*, *Ichnopora*, *Batrachopora*, all of Lang, 1916. *Decurtaria* Jullien, 1886 (*Prosoporella* Marsson, 1887), *Murinopsia* Jullien, 1886 (*Lagodiopsis* Marsson, 1887), *Pachyderma* Marsson, 1887, *Disteginopora* D'Orbigny, 1852, *Ubaghsia* Jullien, 1886, *Stichocados* Marsson, 1887, *Kelestoma* Marsson, 1887, *Steginopora* D'Orbigny,

Family ACROPORIDAE Canu, 1913

Acropora Reuss, 1869; *Gastropella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Pachythea* Canu, 1913; *Beisselina* Canu, 1913; *Columnotheca* Marsson, 1887.

Family CYCLICOPORIDAE Hincks, 1884

Cyclicopora Hincks, 1884; *Kymella* Canu and Bassler, 1917.

Family EUTHYROIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Euthyroides Harmer, 1902.

Family HIPPOTHOIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Hippothoa (Lamouroux, 1821) Hincks, 1880 (*Diazeuxia* Jullien, 1886; *Celleporella* Gray, 1848); *Trypostega* Levinsen, 1909; *Chorizopora* Hincks, 1880; *Haplopoma* Levinsen, 1909; *Dacryopora* Lang, 1914; *Harmeria* Norman, 1903.

Family PETRALIIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Petralia MacGillivray, 1887; *Petraliella*, new genus; *Coleopora*, new genus.

Family GALEOPSIDAE Jullien, 1903

Galeopsis Jullien, 1903; *Cosciniopsis*, new genus; *Stenopsis*, new genus; *Gephyrophora* Busk, 1884; *Haswellia* Busk, 1884; *Pachystomaria* MacGillivray, 1895; *Schizaropsis* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Cylindroporella* Hincks, 1877 (*Porinula* Levinsen, 1916); *Gigantopora* Ridley, 1881; *Tremotoichos* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Semihaskellia* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Tessaradoma* Norman, 1868.

Family STOMACHETOSELLIDAE Canu and Bassler, 1917

Posterula Jullien, 1903; *Stomachetosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Enoplostomella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Cigclisula*, new genus; *Ragionula*, new genus; *Diatosula*, new genus; *Leiosella* Canu and

Bassler, 1917; *Schizemiella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Metradolium* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Metrocrypta* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Ochetosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Escharoides* Milne-Edwards, 1836.

Family ESCHARELLIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Subfamily Schizoporellae Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Schizolavella* Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Stylopoma* Levinsen, 1909; *Dakaria* Jullien, 1903; *Emballothea* (part) Levinsen, 1909; *Gemellipora* Smitt (part) 1872; *Gemelliporella* Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Gemelliporidra*, new genus; *Characodoma* Maplestone, 1900; *Lacerna* Jullien, 1888; *Arthropoma* Levinsen, 1909; *Buffonellaria*, new genus; *Schizomavella* Canu and Bassler, 1920 (subgenus *Metropieriella* Canu and Bassler, 1917); *Schizoporella* Hincks, 1877; *Stephanosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Stephanallona* Duvergier, 1921; *Schizopodrella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Buffonella* Jullien, 1888; *Phonicosia* Jullien, 1888; *Schizobrachiella* Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Strophiiella* Jullien, 1903; *Sphenella* Duvergier, 1924; ?*Trypocella* Maplestone, 1902.

Subfamily Hippoporaе Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Hippoporina* Neviani, 1895; *Hippopleurifera*, new genus; *Hippoporella* Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Hippoconella* Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Hippomenella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Hippodiplosia* Canu, 1916; *Hippozeugosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Hippadenella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Lepralia* Johnston, 1847; *Cryptosula* Canu and Bassler, 1925.

Subfamily Peristomellae Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Bathosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Romancheina* Jullien, 1888; *Peristomella* Levinsen, 1902; *Exochella* Jullien, 1888; *Didymosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Trypematella* Canu and Bassler, 1920.

Subfamily Microporellae Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Microporella* Hincks, 1877 (subgenera *Diporula* Hincks, 1879, *Ellipsopora* Canu and Bassler, 1923 and *Flustramorpha* Gray, 1848); *Fenestrulina* Jullien, 1888; *Calloporina* Neviani, 1895; *Stephanopora* Kirkpatrick, 1888.

Divers genera: *Cyclocolposia* Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Cycloperiella* Canu and Bassler, 1920; *Aimulosia* Jullien, 1888; *Houzeauina* Pergens, 1889; *Pseudoflustra* Bidentkap, 1897.

Family EURYSTOMELLIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Eurystomella Levinsen, 1909.

Family SMITTINIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Smittina Norman, 1903 (*Smittia* Hincks, 1880; subgenus *Reussia* Neviani, 1895); *Mucronella* Hincks, 1880; *Porella* Gray, 1848; (*Marsillea* Neviani, 1895; *Levinseniula* Cossman, 1920); *Palmicellaria*

Alder, 1864; *Rhamphostomella* Lorenz, 1886; *Cystisella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Plagiosmittia* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Umbonula* Hincks, 1880 (*Umbonella* Hincks, 1880, preoccupied); *Phoceana* Jullien, 1903; *Bryocryptella* Cossman, 1906 (*Cryptella* Jullien, 1903, preoccupied); *Malleatia* Jullien, 1903; *Marguetta* Jullien, 1903; *Jaculina* Jullien and Calvet, 1903 (*Vibraculina* Neviani, 1895).

Family TUBUCELLARIIDAE Busk, 1884

Tubucellaria D'Orbigny, 1852; *Tubucella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Tubiporella* Levinsen, 1909; *Siphonicytara* Busk, 1884.

Family RETEPORIDAE Smitt, 1867

I. *Retepora* Imperato, 1599 (subgenera *Reteporella* Busk, 1884, and *Sertella* Jullien, 1903); *Schizellozoon* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Triphyllozoon* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Phidolopora* Gabb and Horn, 1862; *Rhynchozoon* Hincks, 1891 (*Rhynchopora* Hincks, 1877, preoccupied); *Lepraliella* Levinsen, 1916; *Hippellozoon* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Schizotheca* Hincks, 1877; *Schizoretepora* Gregory, 1893.

II. *Caberoides* Canu, 1900; *Psileschara* Busk, 1860; *Plagiopora* MacGillivray, 1895; *Sparsiporina* D'Orbigny, 1851; *Bulbipora* MacGillivray, 1895.

Family ADEONIDAE Jullien, 1903

Adeona (Lamouroux, 1816) Levinsen, 1909; *Bracebridgia* MacGillivray, 1886 (*Poristoma* Canu, 1907); *Laminopora* Michelin, 1842; *Anarthropora* Smitt, 1867; *Adeonella* (Busk, 1884) Waters, 1888 (*Reussina* Neviani, 1895); *Adeonellopsis* MacGillivray, 1886 (*Ovaticella* Maplestone, 1902), subgenera *Lobopora* Levinsen, 1909 (*Cribricella* Canu, 1904) and *Poricella* Canu, 1904; *Dimorphocella* Maplestone, 1903; *Triporula*, new genus; *Meniscopora* Gregory, 1903; *Metrarabdotos* Canu, 1914; *Schizostomella* new name (*Schizostoma* Canu, 1907, not Lea, 1842); *Smittistoma* Canu, 1907; *Calvetina* Canu, 1907; *Inversiula* Jullien, 1888; *Cyclostomella* Ortmann, 1890.

Family HIPPOPODINIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Cheilopora Levinsen, 1909; *Cheiloporina* Canu and Bassler, 1923; *Tremoschizodina* Duvergier, 1921; *Hippaliosina* Canu, 1918; *Tetraplaria* Tenison-Wood, 1878 (*Bigemellaria* MacGillivray, 1895; *Arborella* Osburn, 1914); *Pollaploecium* Maplestone, 1909; *Diploecium* Kirkpatrick, 1888; *Hippopodina* Levinsen, 1909; *Water-sipora* Neviani, 1895; *Cianotremella* Canu, 1911; *Hippopodinella* Barroso, 1924; *Cucullipora* MacGillivray, 1895.

Family PARMULARIIDAE Maplestone, 1912

Parmularia Maplestone, 1910; *Lanceopora* D'Orbigny, 1851; ?*Bathystoma* Marsson, 1887.

Family PHYLACTELLIDAE Canu and Bassler, 1917

Perigasterella Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Lagenipora* Hincks, 1877; *Psilopsella*, new genus; *Alysidota* Busk, 1866; *Phylactella* Hincks, 1880; *Temachia* Jullien, 1882; *Hemicyclopore* Norman, 1894; ?*Cheilonella* Koschinsky, 1885; ?*Teuchopora* Neviani, 1895.

Family CREPIDACANTHIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Crepidacantha Levinsen, 1909; *Mastigophora* Hincks, 1880; (*Pachykraspedon* Koschinsky, 1888); *Schizobathysella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Nimbella* Jullien, 1903; *Nimba* Jullien, 1903.

Family CELLEPORIDAE Busk, 1852

Hippoporidra, new genus; *Hippotrema*, new genus; *Tegminula* Jullien, 1882; *Holoporella* Waters, 1909; *Costazzia* Neviani, 1895 (*Siniopelta* Levinsen, 1909); *Cellepora* Linnaeus, 1767; *Osthimosia* Jullien, 1888; *Schismopora* MacGillivray, 1888; *Acanthionella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Kleidionella* Canu and Bassler, 1917; *Aulopocella* Maplestone, 1903; (*Solenopora* Maplestone, 1903 preoccupied); *Omalosecosa* Canu and Bassler, 1925; *Dentiporella* Barrosa, 1926.

Family LIRIOZOIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Liriozoa (Levinsen, 1909) Lamarck, 1816 (*Epicaulidium* Hincks, 1881); *Pasythea* Lamouroux, 1816 (*Tuliparia* Blainville, 1834; *Gemellipora* Smitt, 1872 part, and Levinsen, 1909 part); *Dittosaria* Busk, 1866.

Family CATENICELLIDAE Busk, 1852

Strongylopora Maplestone, 1899 (*Hincksiella* Levinsen, 1909); *Strophipora* MacGillivray, 1895 (subgenera *Stenostomaria* MacGillivray, 1895; *Microstomaria* MacGillivray, 1895; *Ditaxipora* MacGillivray, 1895); *Claviporella* MacGillivray, 1868; *Calpidium* Busk, 1852; *Digenopora* Maplestone, 1899; *Cribricellina*, new name (*Cribricella* Levinsen, 1909, preoccupied); *Pterocella* Levinsen, 1909; *Costaticella* Maplestone, 1899 (*Costicella* Levinsen, 1909); *Cornuticella*, new genus; *Scuticella* Levinsen, 1909; *Vittaticella* Maplestone, 1900 (*Caloporella* MacGillivray, 1895; *Catenaria* Levinsen, 1909); *Catenicella* Blainville, 1834; *Catenicellopsis* Wilson, 1880.

Family CATENARIIDAE D'Orbigny, 1851

Catenaria D'Orbigny, 1851 (*Savignyella* Levinsen, 1909); *Halysis* Norman, 1909; *Huxleya* Dyster, 1858.

Family SCLERODOMIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Sclerodomus Levinsen, 1909; *Systemopora* Waters, 1904; *Cellarinella* Waters, 1904;? *Semihawswellia* Canu and Bassler, 1917;? *Tessaradoma* Norman, 1868.

Family ONCHOPORIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Onchopora Busk, 1855; *Calwellia* W. Thompson, 1858; *Onchoporella* Busk, 1884; *Onchoporoides* Ortmann, 1890; *Ichthyaria* Busk, 1884.

Family EUTHYRIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Euthyris Hincks, 1882; *Pleurotoichus* Levinsen, 1909; *Urceolipora* MacGillivray, 1880 (*Calymmophora* Busk, 1884); *Neoeuthyris* Bretnall, 1921.

The following families are placed at the end of this division because they are either of doubtful value or are incompletely studied.

Bifaxariidae Busk, 1884 with *Bifaxaria* Busk, 1884; Bitectiporidae MacGillivray, 1895, with *Bitectipora* MacGillivray, 1895; Lekythoglenidae Marsson, 1887, *Lekythoglena* Marsson, 1887; Nephroporidae Marsson, 1887, *Nephropora* Marsson, 1887; Platyglenidae Marsson, 1887, *Platyglena* Marsson, 1887; and Prostomariidae MacGillivray, 1895 with *Prostomaria* MacGillivray, 1895.

Suborder HEXAPOGONA, new suborder

Family CHAPERIIDAE Jullien, 1888

Chaperia Jullien, 1881.

Family MAMILLOPORIDAE, new family

Mamillopora Smitt, 1873; *Fedora* Jullien, 1882; *Anoteropora*, new genus; *Kionidella* Koschinsky, 1885; *Discoflustrellaria* D'Orbigny, 1853; *Prattia* D'Archiac, 1847; *Stenosipora*, new genus; *Ascosia* Jullien, 1882.

Family ORBITULIPORIDAE Canu and Bassler, 1923

Orbitulipora Stoliczka, 1861; *Batopora* Reuss, 1867; *Stichoporina* Stoliczka, 1861; *Sphaerophora* Haswell, 1881; *Schizorthosecos* Canu and Bassler, 1917;? *Bicupularia* Reuss, 1864.

Family CONESCHARELLINIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Conescharellina D'Orbigny, 1852; *Bipora* Whitelegge, 1887; *Flabellopora* D'Orbigny, 1852; *Trochosodon*, new genus; *Zeuglopora* Maplestone, 1909.

Family MYRIOZOIDAE Smitt, 1866 (part)

Myriozoum Donati, 1750; *Myriozoella* Levinsen, 1909.

Family LEKYTHOPORIDAE Levinsen, 1909

Actisecos, new genus; *Lekythopora* MacGillivray, 1882; *Orthoporida*, new name (*Orthopora* Waters, 1904, preoccupied); *Turritigera* Busk, 1884; *Poecilopora* MacGillivray, 1886; *Catadysis*, new genus.

ALPHABETIC LIST OF GENERA OF CHILOSTOMATOUS BRYOZOA

- Acamarchis* Lamouroux, 1816. Synonym of *Bugula*.
Acanthionella Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Celleporidae.
Acanthocella Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Alderinidae.
Acanthodesia Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Biflustridae.
Acerviclausa Gabb and Horn, 1860. Genotype, *A. vermicularis* Gabb and Horn, 1860. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., vol. 4, p. 403. Figure not recognizable.
Acropora Reuss, 1869. Family Acroporidae.
Actisecos new genus. Family Lekythoporidae.
Adenifera Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Biflustridae.
Adeona (Lamouroux, 1816) Levinsen, 1909. Family Adeonidae.
Adeonella (Busk, 1884) Waters, 1888. Family Adeonidae.
Adeonellopsis MacGillivray, 1886. Family Adeonidae.
Aechmella Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Opsiulidae.
Aeolopora Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Aetea Lamouroux, 1812. Family Aeteidae.
Aeteopsis Boeck, 1862. Synonym of *Aetea*.
Aimulosia Jullien, 1888. Family Escharellidae.
Alderina Norman, 1903. Family Alderinidae.
Allantopora Lang, 1914. Family Alderinidae.
Alysidium Busk, 1852. Family Alysiidiidae.
Alysidota Busk, 1856. Family Phylactellidae.
Amastigia Busk, 1852. Family Scrupocellariidae.
Ammatophora Norman, 1903. Family Alderinidae.
Amphiblestrum Gray, 1848. Family Alderinidae.
Anaptopora Lang, 1916. Family Otoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Anarthropora Smitt, 1867. Family Adeonidae.
Anderssonia Kluge, 1914. Synonym of *Amastigia*.
Andreella Jullien, 1888. Family Microporidae.
Andriopora Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Angelopora Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Anguinaria Lamarck, 1816. Synonym of *Aetea*.
Angularia Busk, 1881. No species indicated. Dropped by author.
Annulipora Gray, 1848. Genotype, *Eschara pilosa* Pallas, 1766. Synonym of *Electra*.

- Anornithopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Anoteropora*, new genus. Family Mamilloporidae.
- Anotopora* Lang, 1916. Family Otoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Antropora* Norman, 1903. Family Hincksinidae.
- Antropora* Lang, 1916 (preoccupied). See *Coelopora*.
- Aplousina*, new genus. Family Hincksinidae.
- Arachnopusia* Jullien, 1886. Family Arachnopusiidae.
- Arborella* Osburn, 1914. Synonym of *Tetraplaria*.
- Argopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Arthropoma* Levinsen, 1909. Family Escharellidae.
- Ascosia* Jullien, 1882. Family Mamilloporidae.
- Aspidelectra* Levinsen, 1909. Family Electrinidae.
- Aspidostoma* Hincks, 1881. Family Aspidostomidae.
- Atelestozoum* Harmer, 1926. Family Cellariidae.
- Auchenopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Aulopocella* Maplestone 1903. Family Celleporidae.
- Avicella* Van Beneden, 1848. Synonym of *Bugula*.
- Avicularia* Gray, 1848. Synonym of *Bugula*.
- Bactrellaria* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 59. Type and only species, *B. rugica* Marsson, 1887. Idem, p. 59, pl. 5, fig. 18. Cretaceous. Figure incomplete.
- Bactridium* Reuss, 1848. Not recognized. *Scrupocellaria* (part) and *Hippozegusella* (part).
- Balantiostoma* Marsson, 1887. Perhaps a member of the Escharellidae. Cretaceous.
- Baptopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Barroisina* Jullien, 1886. (Probably a synonym of *Pliophloea*.) Family Costulae.
- Bathosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Escharellidae.
- Bathypora* MacGillivray, 1895. Included in *Amphiblestrum*.
- Bathystoma* Marsson, 1887. Cretaceous. Perhaps Parmulariidae.
- Batopora* Reuss, 1867. Family Orbituliporidae.
- Batrachopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Beania* Johnston, 1840. Family Beaniidae.
- Beisselina* Canu, 1913. Family Acroporidae.
- Bicellaria* Blainville, 1830. See *Bicellariella*.
- Bicellariella* Levinsen, 1909 (*Bicellaria* Blainville, 1830, preoccupied). Family Bicellariellidae.
- Bicellarina* Levinsen, 1909. Family Bicellariellidae.
- Bicupularia* Reuss, 1864. Fossil. Perhaps Orbituliporidae. Further studies are necessary.
- Bifaxaria* Busk, 1884. Family Bifaxariidae Busk, 1884.
- Biflustra* D'Orbigny, 1852 Bry. Cret., p. 241. *Biflustra* is simply a bifoliate free form of *Anasca* and has no standing as a genus.
- Bifrons* MacGillivray, 1860. Synonym of *Dimetopia*.
- Bigemellaria* MacGillivray, 1895. Synonym of *Tetraplaria*.
- Bimicroporella* Canu, 1904. Synonym of *Microporella*.
- Bipora* Whitelegge, 1887. Family Conescharellinidae.
- Biselenaria* Gregory, 1893. Proposed in place of *Diplotaxis* Reuss, 1867, preoccupied. Genotype, *Diplotaxis placentula* Reuss. Applies to the bilamellar group of *Vibracellina* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Hincksinidae.
- Bitectipora* MacGillivray, 1895. Genotype, *B. lineata* MacGillivray, 1895. A fossil genus incompletely studied. Family Bitectiporidae MacGillivray, 1895.

- Bracebridgia* MacGillivray, 1886. Family Adeoniidae.
- Brettia* Dyster, 1858. Family Scrupariidae.
- Bryocryptella* Cossman, 1906. Family Smittinidae.
- Buffonella* Jullien, 1888. Family Escharellidae.
- Buffonellaria*, new genus. Family Escharellidae.
- Bugula* Oken, 1815. Family Bugulidae.
- Bugularia* Levinsen, 1909. Family Bugulidae.
- Bugulella* Verrill, 1879. Allied to *Brettia* (see Harmer, 1923).
- Bugulina* Gray, 1848. Synonym of *Bugula*.
- Bugulopsis* Verrill, 1880. Synonym of *Tricellaria*.
- Bulbipora* MacGillivray, 1895. Fossil. Can not be recognized without further study. Perhaps Reteporidae with *Caberoides* Canu, 1918.
- Caberea* Lamouroux, 1816. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Caberiella* Levinsen, 1909. Synonym of *Amastigia*.
- Caberoides* Canu 1910. Genotype, *C. canaliculata* Canu, 1910. Fossil. Perhaps Reteporidae.
- Caleschara* MacGillivray, 1880. Family Opsiulidae.
- Callopora* Gray, 1848. Family Alderinidae.
- Calloporina* Neviani, 1895. Family Escharellidae.
- Caloporella* MacGillivray, 1895. Synonym of *Vittaticella*.
- Calpensia* Jullien, 1888. Family Calpensiidae.
- Calpidium* Busk, 1852. Family Catenicellidae.
- Calpidopora* Lang, 1916. Family Calpidoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Calvetina* Canu, 1910. Family Adeonidae.
- Calwellia* W. Thompson, 1858. Family Onchoporidae.
- Calymmophora* Busk, 1884. Synonym of *Urceolipora*.
- Calyptozoum* Harmer, 1926. Family Bicellariellidae.
- Camptoplites* Harmer, 1923. Family Bugulidae.
- Canda* Lamouroux, 1816. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Carbasea* (subgenus of *Flustra*) Gray, 1848. Family Flustridae.
- Carydiopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatorporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Castanopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatorporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Catadysis* new genus. Family Lekythoporidae.
- Catenaire*s Savigny, 1811. A qualitative and not a generic form.
- Catenaria* D'Orbigny, 1850 (*Savignyella* Levinsen, 1909). Family Catenariidae.
- Catenaria* Levinsen, 1909. Synonym of *Vittaticella*.
- Catenariopsis* Maplestone, 1899. Family Alysidiidae.
- Catenicella* Blainville, 1834. Family Catenicellidae. A confused genus, dismembered by modern authors. Now a general term for Catenicellidae, unclassified or insufficiently studied.
- Catenicellopsis* J. B. Wilson, 1880. Family Catenicellidae.
- Catenicula* O'Donoghue, 1924. Family Alysidiidae.
- Caulibugula* Verrill, 1900. Family Bugulidae.
- Cauloramphus* Norman, 1903. Family Alderinidae.
- Cellaria* (Ellis and Solander, 1786) Authors. Family Cellariidae.
- Cellarina* D'Orbigny, 1851. See *Cellarinidra*.
- Cellarina* Van Beneden, 1848 (Not D'Orbigny, 1851). *Menipea* in part.
- Cellarinella* Waters, 1904. Family Sclerodomidae.
- Cellarinidra* new name (*Cellarina* D'Orbigny, 1851, preoccupied). Family Biflustridae.
- Cellepora* Linnaeus, 1767. Family Celleporidae. General term for bryozoa made up of cumulate zooecia.
- Celleporaria* Lamouroux, 1821. No standing. Refers to almost any incrusting form.

- Celleporella* Gray, 1848. Genotype, *Cellepora hyalina* Linnaeus, 1768. Not recognizable. Genotype is type of *Hippothoa*.
- Celleporella* Norman, 1868. Preoccupied. Dropped by author in 1903.
- Celleporina* Gray, 1848. Not defined so as to be recognized.
- Celleporina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 212. Preoccupied and also not recognizable.
- Cellularia* Pallas 1766. Not recognized. See Harmer, 1923.
- Cercaripora* Fisher, 1866. Synonym of *Aetea*.
- Chaperia* Jullien, 1881. Family Chaperiidae.
- Characodoma* Maplestone, 1900. Family Escharellidae.
- Chariza* Lang, 1915. Family Electrinidae.
- Chartella* Gray, 1848 (subgenus of *Flustra*). Family Flustridae.
- Chaunosia* Busk, 1867. Synonym of *Beania*.
- Cheilonella* Koschinsky, 1885. Fossil possibly close to *Psilopsella*, new genus. Perhaps Phylactellidae.
- Cheilopora* Levinsen, 1909. Family Hippopodiniidae.
- Cheiloporina* Canu and Bassler, 1923. Family Hippopodiniidae.
- Chlidonia* (Savigny, 1811) Lamouroux, 1824. Family Chlidoniidae.
- Chorizopora* Hincks, 1880. Family Hippothoidae.
- Chrossotoechia* Canu, 1925. Synonym of *Monoporella*.
- Cianotremella* Canu, 1911. Family Hippopodiniidae.
- Cigclisula*, new genus. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Claviporella* MacGillivray, 1895. Family Catenicellidae.
- Coeleschara* Busk, 1860. Nomen nudum.
- Coelopora* Lang, 1917. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Coleopora*, new genus. Family Petraliidae.
- Collarina* Jullien, 1888. Family Costulae.
- Colletosia* Jullien, 1886. Family Costulae. Genus requiring further study.
- Columnaria* Levinsen, 1909. See *Levinsonella* Harmer, 1926.
- Columnotheca* Marsson, 1887. Type and only species, *C. cribrrosa* Marsson, 1887. Family Acroporidae. Cretaceous.
- Conescharellina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Family Conescharellinidae.
- Conopeum* Norman, 1903. Family Biflustridae.
- Copidozoum* Harmer, 1926. Synonym of *Callopora*.
- Corbulipora* MacGillivray, 1895. Family Costulae.
- Cornucopina* Levinsen, 1909. Family Bicellariellidae.
- Cornuticella*, new genus. Family Catenicellidae.
- Corymbopora* Lang, 1916 (preoccupied). See *Corymboporella*.
- Corymboporella* Lang, 1917. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Corynoporella* Hincks, 1888. Family Scrupariidae.
- Corynostylus* Canu and Bassler, 1919. Family Calpensiidae.
- Cosciniopsis*, new genus. Family Galeopsidae.
- Coscinopleura* Marsson, 1887. Family Coscinopleuridae.
- Costaticella* Maplestone, 1899. Family Catenicellidae.
- Costazzia* Neviani, 1895 (*Siniopelta* Levinsen, 1909). Family Celleporidae.
- Costicella* Levinsen, 1909. Synonym of *Costaticella*.
- Costula* Jullien, 1886. Family Costulae. Genotype, *Escharella arge* D'Orbigny, 1851. Cretaceous. Genotype of doubtful position.
- Cothurnicella* Wyville Thompson, 1858. Synonym of *Chlidonia*.
- Craspedozoum* MacGillivray, 1895. *F. roborata* group of *Flabellaris*.
- Crassimarginatella* Canu, 1909. Family Alderiniidae.
- Crateropora* Levinsen, 1909. Family Setosellidae.
- Crepidacantha* Levinsen, 1909. Family Crepidacanthidae.

- Crepis* Jullien, 1882. Family Chlidoniidae.
- Cribella* Jullien and Calvet, 1903. Genotype, *C. nova* Jullien and Calvet, 1903. Genotype incomplete. Impossible to classify.
- Cribrendoeicum* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Hincksinidae.
- Cribricella* Canu, 1902. Synonym of *Adeonellopsis*.
- Cribricella* Levinsen, 1909. See *Cribricellina*.
- Cribricellina*, new name (*Cribricella* Levinsen, 1909). Family Catenicellidae.
- Cribrilina* Gray, 1848. Family Alderinidae. The word is also used by different authors to designate costulate species imperfectly studied and by students who do not admit the recent classification.
- Crisina* Van Beneden, 1850. Synonym of *Scrupocellaria*.
- Crisularia* Gray, 1848. Synonym of *Bugula*.
- Cryptella* Jullien, 1903 (preoccupied). See *Bryocryptella*.
- Cryptostoma* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 96. Type and only species. *C. gastroporum* Marsson, 1887. Cretaceous. Incompletely studied.
- Cryptostomaria*, new genus. Family Cellariidae.
- Cryptosula* Canu and Bassler, 1925. Family Escharellidae.
- Ctenopora* Lang, 1916. Family Ctenoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Cucullipora* MacGillivray, 1895. Possibly related to *Watersipora*.
- Cupuladria* Canu and Bassler, 1919. Family Biflustridae.
- Cupularia* Lamouroux, 1821. Family Calpensiidae.
- Cycleschara* Roemer, 1863. Genotype, *C. marginata* Roemer, 1863. Paleontographica, vol. 9, p. 204. Fossil never rediscovered.
- Cyclicopora* Hincks, 1884. Family Cyclicoporidae.
- Cyclocolpota* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Cycloperiella* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Cycloporella* Neviani, 1895. Synonym of *Costazzia*.
- Cyclostomella* Ortmann, 1890. Family Adeonidae.
- Cylindroporella* Hincks, 1877. Family Galeopsidae.
- Cyphonella* Koschinsky, 1885. Only species, *C. nodosa* Koschinsky, 1885. Palaeontographica, vol. 32, 1885, p. 59. Tertiary of Bavaria. Incomplete. Impossible to classify at present.
- Cystisella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Smittinidae.
- Dacryonella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Opsiulidae.
- Dacryopora* Lang, 1914. Family Hippothoidae.
- Dakaria* Jullien, 1903. Family Escharellidae.
- Decurtaria* Jullien, 1886. Family Costulae. Cretaceous. Referred by Lang to Pelmatorporidae.
- Dendrobeania* Levinsen, 1909. Family Bugulidae.
- Dentiporella* Barrosa, 1926. Family Celleporidae.
- Dermatopora* Hagenow, 1851. (*Batrachopora* Lang, 1916); Cretaceous. Incompletely studied.
- Diacanthopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatorporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Diachoris* (subgenus of *Beania*) Busk, 1852. Family Beaniidae.
- Diancopora* Lang, 1916. Family Rhacheoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Diatosula* new genus. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Diazeuxia* Jullien, 1886. Synonym of *Hippothoa*.
- Diceratopora* Lang, 1916. Family Rhacheoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Dictuonia* Jullien, 1881. Family Membranicellariidae.
- Dietyopora* MacGillivray, 1868. Synonym of *Adeona*.
- Didymia* Busk, 1852 (preoccupied). See *Didymozoum*.
- Didymosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Escharellidae.
- Didymozoum* Harmer, 1923 (*Didymia* Busk, 1852, preoccupied). Family Farciminariidae.

- Digenopora* Maplestone, 1899. Family Catenicellidae.
Dimetopia Busk, 1852. Family Bicellariellidae.
Dimiclaus Gregorio, 1890. Synonym of *Lunularia*.
Dimorphocella Maplestone, 1903. Family Adeonidae.
Dimorphozoum Levinsen, 1909. Family Bicellariellidae.
Dioptrypora Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 96. Type and only species *D. devia* Marsson, 1887. Cretaceous. Genus problematic.
Diplodidymia Reuss, 1869. Family Calpensiidae.
Diploecium Kirkpatrick, 1888. Family Hippopodinidae.
Diplopholeos Canu and Bassler, 1917. Synonym of *Velumella*.
Diplopore MacGillivray, 1881. Synonym of *Thairopora*.
Diploporella MacGillivray, 1885. Synonym of *Thairopora*.
Diplotaxis Reuss, 1867. Preoccupied. See *Biselenaria*.
Diporula Hincks, 1879. Subgenus of *Microporella*. Family Escharellidae.
Discoescharites Roemer, 1863. Synonym of *Stichoporina*.
Discoflustrella D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 561. The two species described by D'Orbigny (*D. doma* and *D. complanata*) are now referred to *Cupularia*.
Discoflustrellaria D'Orbigny, 1851. Family Mamilloporidae.
Discopora Lamarck, 1836. Genotype, *Cellepora verrucosa* Esper, 1797. Not recognized.
Discoporella D'Orbigny, 1851. Synonym of *Cupularia*.
Dishelopora Lang. Family Disheloporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Distansescharella D'Orbigny, 1852. Family Costulae. Doubtful genus according to Waters, 1923. Referred by Lang to Andrioporidae.
Distansescharellina D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 451. Type and only species *Cellepora pteropora* Reuss, 1848. Miocene of Vienna Basin. D'Orbigny badly interpreted the poor figure of Reuss. Synonym of *Peristomella*.
Disteginopora D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 235. Genotype, *D. horrida* D'Orbigny, 1852. Cretaceous Costulae. Referred by Lang to Pelmato-
poridae.
Distelopora Lang, 1915. Family Electrinidae. Genus of uncertain affinities.
Ditaxipora MacGillivray, 1895. Subgenus of *Strophipora*. Family Catenicellidae.
Dittosaria Busk, 1866. Family Liriozoidae.
Doryporella Norman. Subgenus of *Callopora*.
Electra Lamouroux, 1916. Family Electrinidae.
Electrina D'Orbigny 1851. Synonym of *Electra*.
Ellipsia Jullien 1903. Synonym of *Retepora*.
Ellipsopora Canu and Bassler, 1923 (subgenus of *Microporella*). Family Escharellidae.
Ellisina Norman, 1903. Family Alderinidae.
Emballotheca Levinsen, 1909. Family Escharellidae.
Emma Gray, 1843. Synonym of *Menipea*.
Ennallipora Gabb and Horn, 1862. Genotype, *E. quadrangularis* Gabb and Horn, 1862. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., sec. 2, vol. 5, p. 141. Hardly recognizable although possibly a species of *Smittina*.
Enoplostomella Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Stomachetosellidae.
Entomaria Canu, 1921. Family Setosellidae.
Epicaulidium Hincks, 1881. Synonym of *Liriozoa*.
Epistomia Fleming, 1828. Family Epistomiidae.
Erina Canu, 1908. See *Erinella*.
Erinella, new name (*Erina* Canu, 1908, preoccupied). Family Membranicellariidae.

- Eschara* (Raii, 1724) Linnaeus, 1785. Apparently based on same structural type as *Flustra* but used for any free form of *Ascophora* with two lamellae back to back.
- Escharella* Gray, 1848. Genotype, *Berenicea immersa* Fleming, 1828. Not recognizable.
- Escharellina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 206. Not recognized.
- Escharicellaria* Voigt, 1924. Family Cellariidae.
- Escharifora* D'Orbigny, 1852. Family Coscinopleuridae.
- Escharina* M. Edwards, 1836 in Lamarck, Hist., ed. 2, p. 231. Type, *Eschara vulgaris* Moll, 1803. Not recognized.
- Escharinella* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 200. Not recognized.
- Escharipora* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 220. Cretaceous cribrimorph. See Lang, 1921.
- Escharoides* Milne-Edwards in Lamarck, 1836. Family Stomachetosellidae. Reserved for species incompletely studied.
- Escharopsis* Verrill, 1879. Genotype, *Eschara lobata* Lamarck, 1836. Not recognized.
- Eucheilopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Eucratea* Lamouroux, 1812. Family Scrupariidae.
- Euginoma* Jullien, 1882. Family Cellariidae.
- Euoplozoum* Harmer, 1923. Family Bugulidae.
- Euritina* Canu, 1900. Family Alderinidae.
- Eurystomella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Eurystomellidae.
- Euthyris* Hincks, 1882. Family Euthyridae.
- Euthyroides* Harmer, 1902. Family Euthyroidae.
- Eæchonella*, new genus. Family Arachnopusiidae.
- Exochella* Jullien, 1888. Family Escharellidae.
- Farcimia* Fleming, 1828. Synonym of *Cellaria*.
- Farcimia* Pourtales, 1870. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. Coll., p. 110. Genotype, *F. cereus* Pourtales, 1870. Idem, p. 110. Not recognized. Probably a synonym of *Nellia*.
- Farciminaria* Busk, 1852. Family Farciminariidae.
- Farciminellum* Harmer, 1926. Family Farciminariidae.
- Fedora* Jullien, 1882. Family Mamilloporidae.
- Fenestrulina* Jullien, 1888. Family Escharellidae.
- Figularia* Jullien, 1886 (*Figulina* Levinsen, 1909). Family Costulae.
- Figulina* Levinsen, 1909. See *Figularia*.
- Filicella* Searles Wood, 1844. Synonym of *Actea*.
- Filiflustra* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 140. First species *Filiflustra compressa* D'Orbigny, 1852. Idem, p. 241, pl. 687, figs. 7-9. Cretaceous.
- Filiflustrella* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 562. Type species *F. lateralis* D'Orbigny 1853. Idem, p. 562, pl. 730, figs. 1-4. Cretaceous.
- Filiflustrellaria* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 512. First species figured *F. obliqua* D'Orbigny 1853. Idem, p. 513, pl. 123, figs. 1-4. Cretaceous.
- Filiflustrina* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 575. Type species *F. cylindrica* D'Orbigny, 1853. Idem, p. 575, pl. 732, figs. 1-5. Cretaceous.
- Flabellaria* Gray, 1848. Cat. Rad. Brit. Mus., pp. 106, 146. Type, *Sertularia spiralis* Olivi, 1792, Zool. Adriat., p. 291, pl. 6, fig. 2. Genotype never rediscovered with certainty.
- Flabellaris* Waters, 1898. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Flabellina* Levinsen, 1902. Preoccupied. See *Flabellaris*.
- Flabellopora* D'Orbigny, 1851. Family Conescharellinidae.
- Floridina* Jullien, 1881. Family Opsiulidae.
- Floridinella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Opsiulidae.

- Flustra* Linnaeus, 1761. Family Flustridae.
- Flustramorpha* Gray, 1848. (Subgenus of *Microporella*). Family Escharellidae.
- Flustrella* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 282. Genus not recognized. *Flustrella* employed in Ctenostomata (Gray, 1848).
- Flustrellaria* D'Orbigny, Bry. Cret., p. 513. Cretaceous. Applies to various genera of Membraniporae.
- Flustrina* Van Beneden, 1849. Synonym of *Carbasea*.
- Flustrina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 298. First species *F. transversa* D'Orbigny, 1852. Too poor for determination. Cretaceous.
- Foraminella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Aspidostomidae.
- Foratella* Canu, 1900. Bull. Soc. Geol. France, ser. 3, vol. 28, p. 373. Genotype, *Flustrellaria forata* D'Orbigny, 1850. Bry. Cret., p. 528, pl. 726, figs. 10-13. Cretaceous.
- Foveolaria* Busk, 1884. Family Alderinidae.
- Francopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Fruirionella* Canu and Bassler, 1927. Family Alderinidae.
- Fusicellaria* D'Orbigny, 1851. Bry. Cret., p. 185. Type species *F. pulchella* D'Orbigny, 1851. Idem, p. 186, pl. 680, figs. 1-6. Turonian of France, Cretaceous.
- Galeopsis* Jullien, 1903. Family Galeopsidae.
- Gargantua* Jullien, 1888. Family Opeculidae.
- Gastropella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Acroporidae.
- Gaudryanella* Canu, 1900. Family Steganoporellidae.
- Geisopora* Lang, 1916. Family Rhacheoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Gemellaria* (Savigny, 1826) Van Beneden, 1845. Synonym of *Eucratea*.
- Gemellipora* Smitt, 1872. Family Escharellidae.
- Gemellipora* Smitt, 1872 (part). Synonym of *Pasythea*.
- Gemelliporella* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Gemelliporidra*, new genus. Family Escharellidae.
- Gemicellaria* Blainville, 1820. Synonym of *Gemellaria*.
- Gephyrophora* Busk, 1884. Family Galeopsidae.
- Gephyrotes* Norman, 1903. Family Alderinidae.
- Gigantopora* Ridley, 1881. Family Galeopsidae.
- Grammella* Canu, 1917. Synonym of *Crassimarginatella*.
- Graptopora* Lang, 1916. Family Calpidoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Hagenowinella* Canu, 1900. Bull. Soc. Geol. France, ser. 3, vol. 28, p. 377. Genotype, *Cellepora vaginata* Hagenow, 1851. Cretaceous.
- Halophila* (Gray, 1843) Busk, 1852. Family Bugulidae.
- Halysis* Norman, 1909. Family Catenariidae.
- Haplocephalopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Haplopoma* Levinsen, 1909. Family Hippothoidae.
- Haploporella* Hincks, 1881. Preoccupied. See *Monoporella*.
- Harmeria* Norman, 1903. Family Hippothoidae.
- Haswellia* Busk, 1884. Family Galeopsidae.
- Heckelia* Neviani, 1895. Synonym of *Adeona*.
- Heliodoma* Calvet, 1907. Family Biflustridae.
- Hemeschara* Busk, 1859. Not recognized. Used for unilamellar Ascophora by Busk.
- Hemicyclopora* Norman, 1894. Family Phylactellidae.
- Hemieschara* Reuss, 1869. An alteration of *Hemeschara* Busk, 1859.
- Hemiseptella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Calpensiidae.
- Herentia* Gray, 1848. Not recognized. Species of various genera included.

- Herpetopora* Lang, 1914. Family Electrinidae.
- Hesperopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatorporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Heteractis* Gabb and Horn, 1862. Synonym of *Trochopora*.
- Heterocella* Canu, 1907. Family Synaptacellidae.
- Heteroflustra* Levinsen, 1909. Family Flustridae.
- Heterooecium* Hincks, 1892. Family Electrinidae.
- Hexacanthopora* Lang, 1916. Family Lagynoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Hiantopora* MacGillivray, 1887. Family Hiantoporidae.
- Himantozoum* Harmer, 1923. Family Bugulidae.
- Hincksina* Norman, 1909. Family Hincksinidae.
- Hincksiella* Levinsen, 1909. Synonym of *Strongylopora*.
- Hipodiplosella* Barroso, 1920. Not defined.
- Hippadenella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Escharellidae.
- Hippaliosina* Canu, 1918. Family Hippopodinidae.
- Hippellozoon* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Reteporidae.
- Hippiopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Hippodiplosia* Canu, 1916. Family Escharellidae.
- Hippomenella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Escharellidae.
- Hippopleurifera*, new genus. Family Escharellidae.
- Hippopodina* Levinsen, 1909. Family Hippopodinidae.
- Hippopodinella* Barroso, 1924. Family Hippopodinidae.
- Hippoponella* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Hippoporella* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Hippoporidra*, new genus. Family Celleporidae.
- Hippoporina* Neviani, 1895. Family Escharellidae.
- Hippothoa* (Lamouroux, 1821) Hincks, 1880. Family Hippothoidae.
- Hippothoida* Vine, 1893. Misprint for *Hippothoa*.
- Hippotrema*, new genus. Family Celleporidae.
- Hippozeugosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Escharellidae.
- Holoporella* Waters, 1909. Family Celleporidae.
- Holostegopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Holostoma* MacGillivray, 1888. A group of Celleporidae.
- Homalostega* Marsson, 1887. Genotype, *Cellepora convexa* Hagenow, 1839. Cretaceous. Incompletely studied but related to *Aechmella*. Family Opesiulidae.
- Hoplitella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Hoplocheilina* Canu, 1911. Family Hiantoporidae.
- Houzeauina* Pergens, 1889. Family Escharellidae.
- Huxleya* Dyster, 1858. Family Catenariidae.
- Hybopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Hystriopora* Lang, 1916. Family Disheloporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Ichnopora* Lang, 1916. Family Petaloporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Ichthyaria* Busk, 1884. Family Onchoporidae.
- Inversiula*, Jullien, 1888. Family Adeonidae.
- Jaculina* Jullien and Calvet, 1903. Family Smittinidae.
- Jolietina* Jullien, 1886. Costulae.
- Jubella* Jullien, 1882. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Kankapora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Kelestoma* Marsson, 1887. Costulae, Cretaceous. (See Waters, 1923, p. 565.) Referred to Pelmatorporidae, by Lang.
- Kenella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Flustridae.
- Kinetoskias* Danielssen, 1868. Family Bugulidae.
- Kionidella* Koschinsky, 1885. Family Mamilloporidae.

- Kleidionella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Celleporidae.
- Kymella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Cyclicoporidae.
- Labiopora* Levinsen, 1909. See *Labioporella*.
- Labioporella* Harmer, 1926. Family Steganoporellidae.
- Lacerna* Jullien, 1888. Family Escharellidae.
- Lagarozoom* Harmer, 1926, synonym of *Entomaria*.
- Lagenipora* Hincks, 1877. Family Phylactellidae.
- Lagodiopsis* Marsson, 1899. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 99, Type, *Multescharipora francqana* D'Orbigny, 1851, Costulae. Synonym of *Murinopsia*.
- Lagynopora* Lang, 1916. Family Lagynoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Laminopora* Michelin, 1842. Family Adeonidae.
- Lanceopora* D'Orbigny, 1851 (probably synonym of *Parmularia*). Family Parmulariidae.
- Larnacius* Norman, 1903. Family Alderinidae.
- Latereschara* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 345. Type species, *L. achates* D'Orbigny, 1852. Senonian of Fecamp, France. Cretaceous.
- Lateroflustrella* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 568. Type species, *L. complanata*, D'Orbigny, 1853. Cretaceous. Not recognized.
- Lateroflustrellaria* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 512. Type *L. hexagona* D'Orbigny, 1853. Cretaceous.
- Leieschara* M. Sars, 1862, Genotype, *L. coarctata* Sars, 1862. Synonym of *Myriozoom*.
- Leiosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Lekythoglana* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 90. Genotype *L. ampullacea* Marsson, 1887. Idem. p. 90, fig. 7. Cretaceous. Family Lekythoglenidae.
- Marsson, 1887. Referred by Lang to Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Lekythopora* MacGillivray, 1882. Family Lekythoporidae.
- Lepralia* Johnston, 1838. Family Escharellidae. Formerly applied to almost any incrusting form but now employed for unplaced species of Hippopora. See Lang 1917 and 1921.
- Lepraliella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Reteporidae.
- Lepralina* Kühn, 1925. Family Costulae.
- Leptocheilopora* Lang, 1916. Family Lagynoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Levinsenella* Harmer, 1926. Family Farciminariidae.
- Levinsienula* Cossman, 1920. Synonym of *Porella*.
- Licornia* Van Beneden, 1850. Synonym of *Scrupocellaria*.
- Liriozoa* Lamarck, 1816 (Levinsen, 1909). Family Liriozoidae.
- Lobopora* Levinsen, 1909 (subgenus of *Adeonellopsis*). Family Adeonidae.
- Loricaria* Lamouroux, 1821. Synonym of *Eucratea*.
- Loricula* Cuvier, 1830. Synonym of *Eucratea*.
- Lunularia* Busk, 1884. Family Opsiulidae.
- Lunulites* Authors. Family Opsiulidae. A general term of nomenclature for free turbinate conical forms.
- Lyrula* Jullien, 1888. Family Costulae.
- Macropora* MacGillivray, 1895. Family Aspidostomidae.
- Malakosaria* Goldstein, 1881. Genotype, *M. pholaramphos* Goldstein, 1881. (*Onchopora sinclairi* Busk, 1881). Synonym of *Onchopora* (fide Busk, 1884).
- Malleatia* Jullien and Calvet, 1903. Family Smittinidae.
- Mamillopora* Smitt, 1872. Family Mamilloporidae.
- Manzonella* Jullien, 1888. Family Thalamoporellidae.
- Maplestonia* MacGillivray, 1884. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Marginaria* Roemer, 1841. Cretaceous. Family Alderinidae. The nature of the pores figured by authors is not known.

- Marguetta* Jullien and Calvet, 1903. Family Smittinidae.
Marsillea Neviani, 1895. Synonym of *Porella*.
Marssonopora Lang, 1914. Family Alderinidae.
Mastigophora Hincks, 1880. Family Crepidacanthidae.
Megapora Hincks, 1877. Family Aspidostomidae.
Melicerita Milne-Edwards, 1836. Family Cellariidae.
Meliceritina Ehrenberg, 1839. Synonym of *Melicerita*.
Membranicellaria Levinsen, 1902. Family Membranicellariidae.
Membranipora Blainville, 1830. Family Biflustridae. The word *Membranipora* is employed by many authors as a general term to designate the Malacostega or as a general term for unplaced Membraniporae.
Membraniporella Smitt, 1873. Family Alderinidae.
Membraniporidra Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Alderinidae.
Membraniporina Levinsen, 1909. Family Biflustridae. An artificial genus for Membraniporae incompletely known.
Membrendoecium Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Hincksinidae.
Membrostega Jullien, 1903. Synonym for *Hiantopora*.
Menipea Lamouroux, 1816. Family Scrupocellariidae.
Meniscopora Gregory, 1903. Family Adeonidae.
Mesosecos Faura Y Sans and Canu, 1916. Diagnosis incorrect. Inner side of colony unknown. Probably same as *Cupuladria*.
Mesostomaria, new genus. Family Cellariidae.
Metracolpota Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Costulae.
Metradolium Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Stomachetosellidae.
Metrarabdotos Canu, 1914. Family Hippopodinidae.
Metrocrypta Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Stomachetosellidae.
Metroperiella Canu and Bassler, 1917 (subgenus of *Schizomavella*). Family Escharellidae.
Micropora Gray, 1848. Family Opeisiulidae.
Microporella Hincks, 1877. Family Escharellidae.
Microporina Levinsen, 1909. Family Calpensiidae.
Microstoma Gray, 1848. Preoccupied and also not defined.
Microstomaria MacGillivray, 1895. Subgenus of *Strophipora*. Family Catenicellidae.
Mollia Lamouroux, 1821. Family Aspidostomidae.
Monoceratopora Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Monocerina Neviani, 1900. Fossil. Structure incompletely known.
Monoporella Hincks, 1881. Family Aspidostomidae.
Monsella Canu, 1900. Family Opeisiulidae.
Morphasmopora Lang, 1916. Family Pematoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Mucronella Hincks, 1880. Family Smittinidae.
Multescharinella D'Orbigny, 1952. Bry. Cret., p. 431. Type species, *Cellepora prolifera* Reuss, 1848, which has not been rediscovered for further study.
Multescharipora D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 495. Cretaceous cribrimorph. See Lang, 1921, p. lxii.
Mumiella Jullien, 1880. Type, *Semiescharipora mumia* D'Orbigny, 1852. Family Costulae. Cretaceous.
Murinopsia Jullien, 1886. Type, *Multescharipora galeata* Beissel, 1868. Family Costulae. Cretaceous. Referred by Lang to Pematoporidae.
Myagropora Lang, 1916. Family Myagroporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Myriapora Blainville, 1830. Synonym of *Myriozoum*.
Myrioporina Ehrenberg, 1830. Synonym of *Myriozoum*.
Myriozoella Levinsen, 1909. Family Myriozoidae.

- Myriozoum* Donati, 1750. Family Myriozoidae.
- Mystriopora* Lang, 1915. Family Electrinidae.
- Nannopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Naresia* Wyville Thompson, 1873. Synonym of *Kinetoskias*.
- Nellia* Busk, 1852. Family Farciminariidae.
- Nematopora* Duvergier, 1921 (preoccupied). See *Nematoporella*.
- Nematoporella*, new name. Family Opsiulidae.
- Neoeuthyris* Bretnall, 1921. Family Euthyridae.
- Nephropora* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 10, p. 90. Type and only known species *N. elegans* Marsson. Family Nephroporidae Marsson, 1887.
- Nichtina* Canu, 1900. See *Nitscheina*.
- Nimba* Jullien, 1903. Family Crepidacanthidae.
- Nimbella* Jullien, 1903. Family Crepidacanthidae.
- Nitscheina* (*Nichtina* in error) Canu, 1900. Family Electrinidae.
- Normanellina* Cossman, 1920. Synonym of *Conopeum*.
- Notamia* Fleming, 1828. Synonym of *Eucratea*.
- Notoplites* Harmer, 1923. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Ochetosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Odontionella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Aspidostomidae.
- Ogiva* Jullien, 1881. Family Opsiulidae. Genotype *Eschara actea* D'Orbigny, 1851. Cretaceous. An inexact Cretaceous genus.
- Ogivalia* Jullien, 1881. Family Opsiulidae. Cretaceous. Genotypes, *Vincularia elegans* D'Orbigny, 1851 and *Eschara santonensis* D'Orbigny, 1851. An inexact genus.
- Ogivalina* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Hincksinidae.
- Oligotopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Oligotresium* Gabb and Horn, 1862. Synonym of *Lunularia*.
- Omalosecosa* Canu and Bassler, 1925. Family Celleporidae.
- Omoiosia*, new genus. Family Membranicellariidae.
- Onchopora* Busk, 1855. Family Onchoporidae.
- Onchoporella* Busk, 1884. Family Onchoporidae.
- Onchoporoides* Ortmann, 1890. Family Onchoporidae.
- Onychocella* Jullien, 1881. Family Opsiulidae.
- Oochilina* Norman, 1903. Synonym of *Crassimarginatella*.
- Opisthornithopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Orbitulipora* Stoliczka, 1861. Family Orbituliporidae.
- Ornatella* Canu, 1900. Genotype *Membranipora ornata* D'Orbigny, 1850. Cretaceous. Incompletely studied.
- Ornithopora* D'Orbigny, 1852. Synonym of *Bugula*.
- Ornithoporina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Synonym of *Bugula*.
- Orthopora* Waters, 1904. See *Orthoporidra*, new name.
- Orthoporidra*, new name. Proposed for *Orthopora* Waters, 1904 (not Hall, 1886). Family Lekythoporidae.
- Osthimosia* Jullien, 1888. Family Celleporidae.
- Otionella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Biflustridae.
- Otopora* Lang, 1916. Family Otoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Ovaticella* Maplestone, 1900. Type *O. turbinata* Maplestone, 1900. Tertiary of Australia. Type incomplete. Synonym or close to *Adeonellopsis*.
- Pachydera* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 100. Type and only species, *P. grandis* Marsson. Costulae. Referred by Lang to Pelmatoporidae.
- Pachykraspedon* Koschinsky, 1885. First species, *P. clarum* Koschinsky, 1885.
- Palaeontographica, vol 32, 1885, p. 43. ?Synonym for *Mastigophora*.
- Pachystomaria* MacGillivray, 1895. Family Galeopsidae.

- Pachytheca* Canu, 1913. Family Acroporidae.
- Palmicellaria* Alder, 1864. Family Smittinidae.
- Pancheilopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Parmularia* Maplestone, 1910. Family Parmulariidae.
- Pasythea* Lamouroux, 1812. Family Liriozoidae.
- Pavolunulites* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 358. Only a growth form of *Lunularia*.
- Pelmatopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Peneclausia* Jullien, 1888. Synonym of *Micropora*.
- Pergensina* Jullien, 1888. Synonym of *Thairopora*.
- Perigastrella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Phylactellidae.
- Periporosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Alderinidae.
- Peristomella* Levinsen, 1902. Family Escharellidae.
- Periteichisma* Koschinsky, 1885. Palaeontographica, vol. 32, p. 25. First species, *Vincularia geometrica* Reuss, 1869. Second species, *Cellepora depplanata* Reuss, 1847. Fossils incompletely studied.
- Petalostegus* Levinsen, 1909. Family Bicellariellidae.
- Petralia* MacGillivray, 1887. Family Petraliidae.
- Petraliella* new genus. Family Petraliidae.
- Phidolopora* Gabb and Horn, 1862. Family Reteporidae.
- Phoceana* Jullien, 1903. Family Smittinidae.
- Phonicosia* Jullien, 1881. Family Escharellidae.
- Phractopora* Lang, 1916. Preoccupied. See *Phractoporella*.
- Phractoporella* Lang, 1917. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Phrynopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Phylactella* Hincks, 1880. Family Phylactellidae.
- Pithodella* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 53. Genotype, *P. cincta* Marsson, 1887, Idem, p. 53, pl. 5, fig. 7. Family Alderinidae? Cretaceous.
- Plagiopora* MacGillivray, 1895. Journal Royal Society Victoria, vol. 4, p. 79. Perhaps Reteporidae with *Bulbipora* and *Caberoidea*. Fossil.
- Plagiosmittia* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Smittinidae.
- Planicellaria* D'Orbigny, 1851. Bry. Cret., p. 36. Type species, *Planicellaria oculata* D'Orbigny, 1851, Idem, p. 37, pl. 653, figs. 1-5. Cretaceous. Can not be classified at present.
- Platyglena* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 89. Genotype, *P. clava* Marsson, Idem, p. 89, pl. 9, fig. 3. Family Platyglenidae Marsson, 1887. Cretaceous.
- Pleuroschiziella* Canu, 1918. Costulae. Fossil.
- Pleurotoichus* Levinsen, 1909. Family Euthyridae.
- Plicopora* MacGillivray, 1895. Fossil. Type incomplete.
- Pliophloea* Gabb and Horn, 1862. Genotype, *Flustra sagena* Morton, 1834. Family Costulae. Referred to Andrioporidae by Lang.
- Poecilopora* MacGillivray, 1886. Family Lekythoporidae.
- Poikilla* Jullien, 1903. No species cited. According to description might be *Schizellozoon*.
- Pollaploecium* Maplestone, 1909. Family Hippopodinidae.
- Polycephalopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Polyceratopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Polyeschara* Reuss, 1867. Not defined. Genotype, *P. confusa* Reuss, 1867. Lower Oligocene of Germany.
- Porella* Gray, 1848. Family Smittinidae.

- Porellina* D'Orbigny, 1851. Bry. Cret., p. 476. First species, *Eschara macrocheila* Reuss, 1848. Foss. Poly. des Wiener, pl. 8, fig. 14 (= *Umbonula*). Second species, *Eschara coscinophora* Reuss, Idem, pl. 8, fig. 20 (= *Adeonellopsis*). Not recognized.
- Poricella* Canu, 1904 (subgenus of *Adeonellopsis*). Family Adeonidae.
- Poricellaria* D'Orbigny, 1852. Not figured. Synonym of *Diplodidymia*.
- Porina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 432. First species *Eschara filograna* Goldfuss, 1826. Genus reserved for incompletely studied fossil species, having a pore below the aperture. Lang erroneously chose *Eschara gracilis* Lamarck, 1816 as the genelectotype, as this species belongs to *Acropora* Reuss, 1869, where Pergens correctly placed it in 1889.
- Porinula* Levinsen, 1916. Synonym of *Cylindroporella*.
- Poristoma* Canu, 1907. Synonym of *Bracebridgia*.
- Posterula* Jullien, 1905. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Prattia* D'Archiac, 1847. Family Mamilloporidae.
- Prodromopora* Lang, 1916. Family Lagynoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Prosoporella* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 100. Type and only species, *Semiescharipora cornuta* Beissel, 1865. Synonym of *Decurtaria* Jullien, 1886. Cretaceous.
- Prosotopora* Lang, 1916. Family Rhacheoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Prostomaria* MacGillivray, 1895. Fossil. Not recognized without more study. Family Prostomariidae MacGillivray, 1895.
- Pseudoflustra* Bidentkap, 1897. Family Escharellidae.
- Pseudostega* Brydone, 1918. Family Biflustridae.
- Psileschara* Busk, 1860. Family Reteporidae.
- Psilopsella*, new genus. Family Phylactellidae.
- Pterocella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Catenicellidae.
- Puellina* Jullien, 1886. Family Costulæ.
- Pumiscaria* Gabb and Horn, 1862. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, vol. 5, 1862, p. 179. Genotype, "*Alveolites glomeratus*" Say. Not recognizable.
- Pyriflustrella* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 569. First species *Hippothoa tuberculum* Lonsdale, 1845. Not recognized. Founded on poor interpretation of Lonsdale's figure.
- Pyriflustrina* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 580. Type species, *P. elegans* D'Orbigny, 1853. Cretaceous.
- Pyripora* D'Orbigny, 1852. Family Electrinidae.
- Pyriporella* Canu, 1911. Family Alderinidae. Cretaceous.
- Pyrulella* Harmer, 1926. Family Alderinidae.
- Quadricellaria* D'Orbigny, 1851. Family Biflustridae.
- Quadricellaria* Sars, 1863 (preoccupied). Synonym of *Tessaradoma*.
- Ragionula*, new genus. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Ramphonotus* Norman, 1894. Family Alderinidae.
- Rectonychocella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Opsiulidae.
- Reginella* Jullien, 1886. Type, *Cribilina furcata* Hincks, 1882. Family Costulæ.
- Reptadeonella* Busk, 1884. Genotype, *R. violacea* (Johnston). Synonym of *Adeona*.
- Reptelectrina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 333. Synonym of *Electra*.
- Reptescharella* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 464. First species described and figured, *R. (Escharina) lorieri* D'Orbigny, 1852. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Reptescharellina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 451. Selected genotype, *R. horrida* D'Orbigny, 1852. Idem, p. 456, pl. 715, figs. 7-9. Cretaceous.
- Reptescharinella* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 429. Genotype selected by Lang *Cellepora subgranulata* Hagenow, 1851. Cretaceous.

- Repteschariopora* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 489. Genotype, *R. meudonensis* D'Orbigny, 1853. Pl. 719, figs. 17-19. Costulae. Cretaceous. Type lost.
- Reptocelleporaria* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 421. Genotype, *R. cretacea* D'Orbigny, 1852. Cretaceous.
- Reptoflustra* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 327. First species, *Flustra impressa* Lamouroux=*Calpensia impressa*. Not recognized.
- Reptoflustrella* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 570. First species, (described but not figured) *R. cenomania* D'Orbigny. Cretaceous. Not recognized.
- Reptoflustrina* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 581. First species, *R. marginata* D'Orbigny 1853. No generic characters. Synonym of *Callopora*.
- Reptolatereschara* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 417. Both recent species (*Eschara annularis* Moll and *Reptolatereschara capensis* D'Orbigny) referred here by D'Orbigny are now placed elsewhere. No generic characters given.
- Reptolunulites* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 356. A form of *Lunulites* in which growth has been upon large objects and therefore appears incrusting.
- Reptoporella* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 474. Type species, *R. regularis* D'Orbigny, 1853, Idem, p. 475, pl. 717, figs. 6, 7. Senomanian of France. Cretaceous cribrimorph. See Lang, 1921, p. lxxv.
- Reptoporellina* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 477. First species, *Cellepora heckeli* Reuss, 1848. Synonym of *Adeona*.
- Reptoporina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 441. Numerous species referred to this genus by D'Orbigny but the only one described and figured by him is *Escharina micropora* D'Orbigny, 1847. (Prod. Pal., p. 263 and 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 444, pl. 605, figs. 5-7). The figures represent a *Membranipora* with closed cells. Not recognized.
- Retepora* Imperato, 1599. Family Reteporidae.
- Reteporella* Busk, 1884. Subgenus of *Retepora*.
- Retiflustra* Levinsen, 1909. Family Flustridae.
- Reussia* Neviani, 1895. Subgenus of *Smittina*. The two species cited are incompletely figured.
- Reussina* Neviani, 1895. Genotype *Eschara polystomella* Reuss, 1847. Synonym of *Adeonella*.
- Rhabdopora* Lang, 1916. Family Calpidoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Rhabdozoum* Hincks, 1882. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Rhacheopora* Lang, 1916. Family Rhacheoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Rhagasostoma* Koschinsky, 1885 (Levinsen, 1909). Family Aspidostomidae.
- Rhammatopora* Lang, 1915. Family Electrinidae?
- Rhamphostomella* Lorenz, 1886. Family Smittinidae.
- Rhebasia* Jullien, 1881. Genotype, *Eschara dorilas* D'Orbigny, 1851. Bry. Cret., pl. 677, figs. 4-6. Cretaceous. Incompletely known.
- Rhiniopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Rhynchopora* Hincks, 1877, preoccupied. See *Rhynchozoon*.
- Rhynchotella* Canu, 1900. Synonym of *Ramphonotus*.
- Rhynchozoon* Hincks, 1891. Family Reteporidae.
- Romancheina* Jullien, 1888. Family Escharellidae.
- Rosseliana* Jullien, 1888. Family Opsiulidae.
- Salicornaria* Schweigger, 1819. Synonym of *Cellaria*.
- Salpingia* Coppin, 1848. Synonym of *Aetea*.
- Sandalopora* Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Sarsiflustra* Jullien, 1903. Family Flustridae.
- Savignella* Van Beneden, 1850. Synonym of *Scrupocellaria*.
- Savignyella* Levinsen, 1909. Synonym of *Catenaria*.
- Schismopora* MacGillivray, 1888. Family Celleporidae.

- Schismoporella* Gregory, 1893. Genotype, *Cellepora schizogaster* Reuss, 1847. Tortonian of Austria. Structure of type incompletely known.
- Schistacanthopora* Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
- Schizaropsis* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Galeopsidae.
- Schizellozoon* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Reteporidae.
- Schizemiella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Schizobathysella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Crepidacanthidae.
- Schizobrachiella* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Schizolavella* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Schizomavella* Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
- Schizopodrella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Escharellidae.
- Schizoporella* Hincks, 1877. Family Escharellidae. Preserved for species incompletely studied.
- Schizoporellopsis* Maplestone, 1898. Proc. Royal Soc. Victoria, vol. 2 (new ser.), pt. 1, 1898, p. 21. Genotype, *S. abnormis* Maplestone, 1898. Structure incompletely known.
- Schizoretepora* Gregory, 1893. Family Reteporidae. Probably the same as *Schizellozoon*.
- Schizorthosecos* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Orbituliporidae.
- Schizostoma* Canu, 1907, (not Lea 1842). See *Schizostomella*, new name.
- Schizostomella* new name. Family Adeonidae.
- Schizotheca* Hincks, 1877. Family Reteporidae.
- Sclerodomus* Levinsen, 1909. Family Sclerodomidae.
- Scorpiodina* Jullien, 1886. Family Costulae. Requires further study.
- Scruparia* Oken, 1815. Family Scrupariidae.
- Scrupocellaria* Van Beneden, 1845. Family Scrupocellariidae.
- Scuticella* Levinsen, 1909. Family Catenicellidae.
- Scutularia* Busk, 1860. Only species *S. prima* Busk (nomen nudum).
- Selbia* Gray, 1843. Synonym of *Caberea*.
- Selenaria* Busk, 1854. Family Opeisiulidae.
- Selenariopsis* Maplestone, 1912. Family Opeisiulidae.
- Semicelleporaria* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 420. First species, *Cellepora cucullina* Michelin. Fossil incompletely figured and never rediscovered.
- Semieschara* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 364. Genotype, *S. flabellata* D'Orbigny, 1852. Idem, p. 367, pl. 708, figs. 1-4. Used for zoarial forms.
- Semiescharella* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 462. Type, *S. flexuosa* D'Orbigny, 1852. Idem, p. 462. Type not figured. Waters, 1905, recognized it as *Eschara pallasiana* Moll, 1803.
- Semiescharellina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 449. Type, *S. mumia* D'Orbigny, 1852. Idem, p. 450, pl. 714, figs. 17-20. Type lost. Genus not recognized.
- Semiescharinella* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 427. Type, *S. complanata* D'Orbigny, 1852, Idem, p. 427, pl. 714, figs. 1-4. The figure and specimens do not correspond. The name had best be dropped.
- Semiescharipora* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 479. Lang, 1917 has chosen *S. complanata* D'Orbigny, 1852 p. 484, pl. 718, figs. 17-20, as the type. This is an uncertain species and the generic name should be dropped. Cretaceous.
- Semiflustra* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 326. First species, *Flustra bombycina* Solander, 1787, not recognized. The second species (*S. frondiculosa*) has never been figured. The third is *Flustra carbacea* Ellis and Solander, 1786. Genus may therefore be considered a synonym of *Carbacea*.

- Semiflustrella* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 563. First species, *S. rhomboidalis* D'Orbigny, 1852. Idem, p. 564, pl. 730, figs. 5-8, Cretaceous.
- Semiflustrina* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 576. First species, *S. monilifera* D'Orbigny, 1855. Idem, p. 577, pl. 732, figs. 6-9. Included in *Callopora*. Cretaceous.
- Semihawswellia* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Galeopsidae or Sclerodomidae.
- Semiporina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Bry. Cret., p. 439. First species, *S. elegans* D'Orbigny 1852. Idem, p. 440 described but not figured. Second species, *Vaginopora fissurella* Reuss, 1848. Foss. Polyp. du Wiener, pl. 9, fig. 5. Miocene of Austria, not rediscovered by Manzoni.
- Sertella* Jullien, 1903. Subgenus of *Retepora*.
- Setosella* Hincks, 1877. Family Setosellidae.
- Setosellina* Calvet, 1906. Family Hincksinidae.
- Siniopelta* Levinsen, 1909. Synonym of *Costazzia*.
- Siphonella* Hagenow, 1851. Bry. Maastricht Kreide, p. 83. First species, *S. cylindrica* Hagenow, 1851. Idem, p. 84, pl. 6, figs. 5. Cretaceous. Incompletely known.
- Siphonocyttara* Busk, 1884. Family Tubucellariidae.
- Siphonoporella* Hincks, 1880. Family Steganoporellidae.
- Smittia* Hincks, 1880, preoccupied. See *Smittina*.
- Smittina* Norman, 1903. Family Smittinidae.
- Smittipora* Jullien, 1881. Family Opeculidae. A Cretaceous genus founded on a poor interpretation of a figure of Smitt.
- Smittistoma* Canu, 1907. Family Adeonidae.
- Solenophragma* Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 54. Type and only species *Solenophragma baculina* Marsson, 1887 (not D'Orbigny), Cretaceous.
- Solenopora* Maplestone, 1903 (preoccupied). See *Aulopocella*.
- Sparsiporina* D'Orbigny, 1852. Family Reteporidae.
- Sphaerophora* Haswell, 1881. Family Orbituliporidae.
- Sphenella* Duvergier, 1924. Family Escharellidae.
- Spiralaria* Busk, 1861. Family Flustridae.
- Stamenocella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Alderinidae.
- Steganoporella* Smitt, 1873. Family Steganoporellidae.
- Steginopora* D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 499. Genotype, *S. ornata* D'Orbigny, 1853. Cretaceous. Costulae. Referred by Lang to Pelmatoporidae.
- Stenopsis*, new genus. Family Galeopsidae.
- Stenosipora*, new genus. Family Mamilloporidae.
- Stenostomaria* MacGillivray, 1895. Subgenus of *Strophipora*.
- Stephanollona* Duvergier, 1921. Family Escharellidae.
- Stephanopora* Kirkpatrick, 1888. Family Escharellidae.
- Stephanosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Escharellidae.
- Stichocados* Marsson 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 101. Type and only species, *S. verruculosus* Marsson, 1887. Idem, p. 101, pl. 10, fig. 15. See Lang, 1922, p. 174. Costulae. Cretaceous. Referred by Lang to Pelmatoporidae.
- Stichopora* Hagenow, 1851. Bry. Maastricht Kreide, p. 100 Genotype. *S. clypeata* Hagenow, 1851. Idem, p. 100, pl. 12, fig. 14, Cretaceous.
- Stichoporina* Stoliczka, 1861. Family Orbituliporidae.
- Stirparia* Goldstein, 1880. See *Stirpariella*.
- Stirpariella* Harmer, 1923. (*Stirparia* Goldstein, 1880, preoccupied). Synonym of *Caulibugula*.
- Stolonella* Hincks, 1883. Family Beaniidae.
- Stomachetosella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Stomachetosellidae.
- Stomhyposelosaria*, new genus. Family Cellariidae.

- Strongylopora* Maplestone, 1899. Family Catenicellidae.
Strophella Jullien and Calvet, 1903. Family Escharellidae.
Strophopora MacGillivray, 1895. Family Catenicellidae.
Stylopoma Levinsen, 1909. Family Escharellidae.
Synaptacella Maplestone, 1910. Family Synaptacellidae.
Synnotum (Pieper, 1881), Hincks, 1886. Family Epistomidae.
Syringotrema Harmer, 1926. Family Cellariidae.
Systemopora Waters, 1904. Family Sclerodomidae.
Systemostoma Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 89. Type and only species, *S. asperulum* Marsson. Idem, p. 89, pl. 9, fig. 2. Cretaceous. Perhaps *Gemellipora* (Waters, 1904).
Taeniopora Marsson, 1887. Pal. Abh., vol. 4, p. 87. Type *Eschara arachnoidea* Goldfuss, 1826. Cretaceous.
Taphrostoma Canu, 1910. Genotype, *T. spinosum* Canu, 1910 Fossil. Family Electriniidae.
Taractopora Lang, 1916. Family Taractoporidae, Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Tata Van Beneden, 1849. Type, *T. rugosa* Van Beneden 1849. Founded upon the primary cells of Membraniporae.
Tegella Levisen, 1909. Family Alderinidae.
Tegminula Jullien, 1882. Family Celleporidae.
Teichopora Gregory, 1893. Genotype (only species), *T. clavata* Gregory, 1893. Trans. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 13, pt. 6, p. 249. Related to *Meniscopora*?
Temachia Jullien, 1882. Family Phylactellidae.
Tendra Nordman, 1839 Genotype, *Tendra zostericola* Nordman, 1839. Family Electriniidae.
Ternicellaria D'Orbigny, 1851. Synonym of *Tricellaria*.
Tessaradoma Norman, 1868. Family Galeopsidae or Sclerodomidae.
Tetraplaria Tenison-Wood, 1878. Family Hippopodinidae.
Teuchopora Neviani, 1895. Genotype, *Alecto castrocarensis* Manzoni, 1875. Fossil. Perhaps Phylactellidae.
Thairopora MacGillivray, 1887. Family Thalamoporellidae.
Thalamoporella Hincks, 1887. Family Thalamoporellidae.
Thoracophora Jullien, 1886. Synonym of *Disteginopora*.
Thoracopora Lang, 1916. Family Thoracoporidae. Cretaceous cribrim.
Tremogasterina Canu, 1911. Family Hiantoporidae.
Tremopora Ortmann, 1890. Family Hiantoporidae.
Tremoschizodina Duvergier, 1921. Family Hippopodinidae.
Tremotoichos Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Galeopsidae.
Tretosina, new genus. Family Electriniidae.
Tricellaria Fleming, 1828. Family Scrupocellariidae.
Tricephalopora Lang, 1916. Family Pelmatoporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Tricolpopora Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Trigonopora Maplestone, 1902. Figure not recognizable.
Trilophopora Lang, 1916. Family Andrioporidae. Cretaceous cribrimorph.
Triphylozoon Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Reteporidae.
Tripurula, new genus. Family Adeonidae.
Trochopora D'Orbigny, 1853. Family Biflustridae.
Trochosodon, new genus. Family Conescharellinidae.
Trypematella Canu and Bassler, 1920. Family Escharellidae.
Trypocella Maplestone, 1902. Genotype, *T. excavata* Maplestone. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. 14, new series, pt. 2, p. 73. Family Escharellidae.
Trypostega Levinsen, 1909. Family Hippothoidae.
Tubiporella Levinsen, 1909. Family Tubucellariidae.

- Tubucella* Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Tubucellariidae.
Tubucellaria D'Orbigny, 1852. Family Tubucellariidae.
Tuliparia Blainville, 1834. Synonym of *Pasythea*.
Turritigera Busk, 1884. Family Lekythoporidae.
Ubaghsia Jullien, 1886. Family Costulae. Referred by Lang to Pelmato-
poridae.
Ulidium Searles Wood, 1844. Synonym of *Melicerita*.
Umbonella Hincks, 1889, preoccupied. See *Umbonula*.
Umbonula Hincks, 1880. Family Smittinidae.
Uniretepora D'Orbigny, 1853. Bry. Cret., p. 820. Genotype, *Retepora granosa*
Michelin, 1847. Icon. Zoophyt. p. 315, pl. 76, fig. 2, Miocene of Touraine,
France. The figure appears to represent an alteration of *Hornera*.
Urceolipora MacGillivray, 1880. Family Euthyridae.
Valdemunitella Canu, 1900. Bull. Geol. Soc. Trans., ser. 5, vol. 28, p. 369.
Genotype, *Membranipora valdemunita* Hincks, 1885. Family Alderinidae.
Velumella Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Opsiulidae.
Verminaria Jullien, 1888. Family Calpensiidae.
Vibracella Waters, 1891. Family Opsiulidae.
Vibracellina Canu and Bassler, 1917. Family Hincksinidae.
Vibraculina Neviani, 1895. Synonym of *Jaculina* Jullien, 1903. *Vibraculina*
is not adopted because founded on false characters, the genotype not hav-
ing vibracula.
Vincularia Defrance, 1829. Dict. des Sci. Nat., vol. 58, p. 214. Type species,
Vincularia fragilis Defrance, 1829, Idem, vol. 58, p. 214; atlas, pl. 67,
figs 3a-b. No generic determination. Refer to rod-like forms and now
used only as a nomenclatorial term. See *Heterocella*.
Vincularina D'Orbigny, 1851 Bry. Cret., p. 91. First species described, *V.*
sulcata D'Orbigny, 1851. Idem, p. 82, pl. 601, figs. 4-6. Cretaceous. Ac-
cording to Canu the figures and specimens do not correspond. The other
species of the genus are based on worn specimens or the figures are
ideal restorations. The genus had better be dropped.
Vittaticella Maplestone, 1900. Family Catenicellidae.
Watersia Levinsen, 1909. Family Bugulidae.
Watersipora Neviani, 1895. Family Hippopodinidae.
Woodipora Jullien, 1888. Family Thalamoporellidae.
Zeuglopora Maplestone, 1909. Family Conescharellinidae.

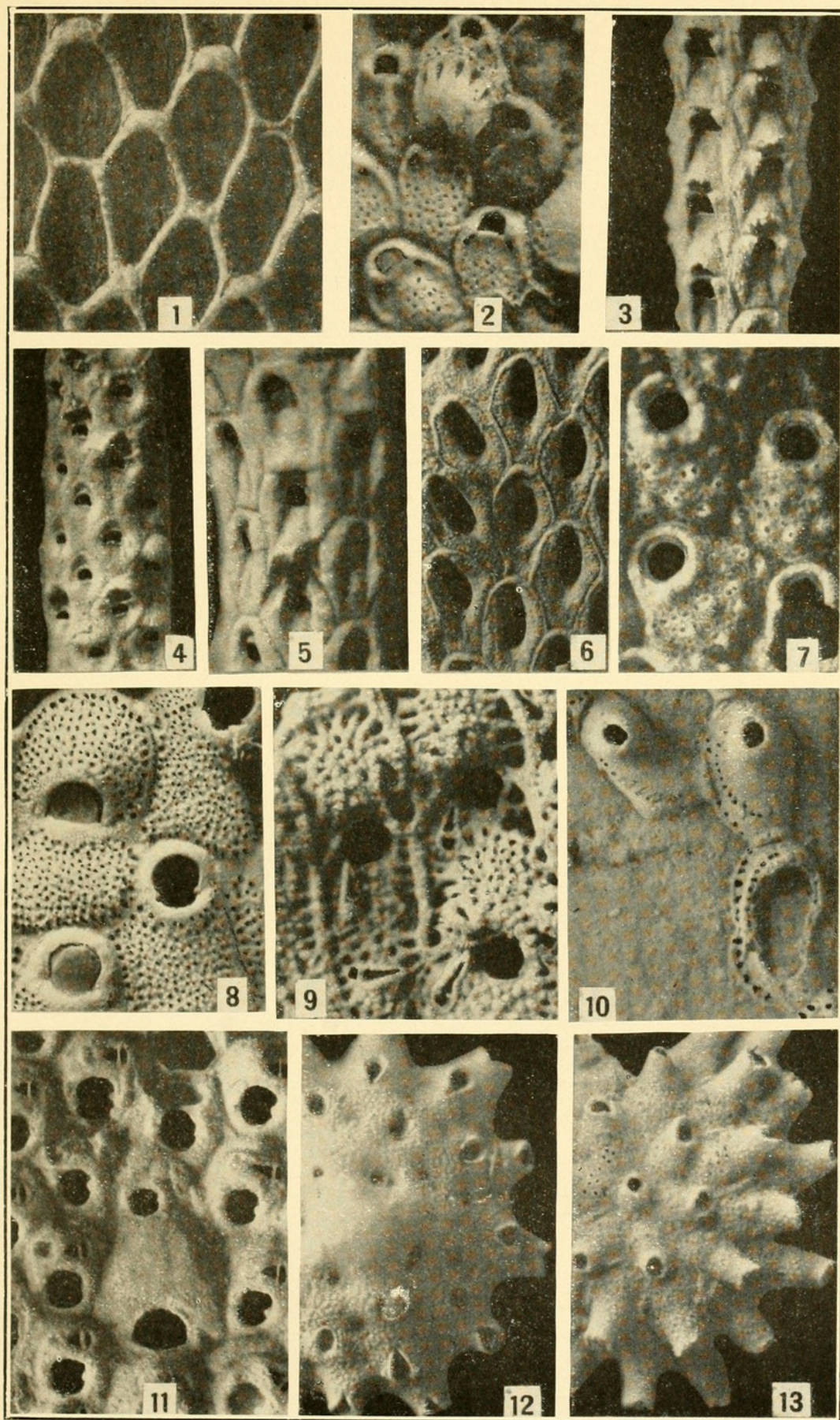
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE

All of the figures are magnified twenty diameters

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|--|------|
| FIG. 1. <i>Aplousina gigantea</i> , new genus and species..... | 3 |
| The incrusting zoarium showing small endozoecial ovicells
and absence of spines and of avicularia.
Albatross Station D. 2405. Gulf of Mexico. | |
| 2. <i>Monoporella fimbriata</i> , new species..... | 4 |
| Surface with one ovicelled zooecium, illustrating the hyper-
stomial ovicell surrounded by costules, the aperture with two
small lateral indentations and the porous cryptocyst with two
perforating opesiules.
Albatross Station D 5151. Sirun Island, Philippines. | |
| 3. <i>Stomhypselosaria condylata</i> , new genus and species..... | 4 |
| Zoarium with ovicelled zooecia. The endotoichal ovicell
opens by a wide semicircular orifice.
Albatross Station D. 5574. Simaluc Island, Philippines. | |

- FIG. 4. *Mesostomaria strictoramae*, new genus and species----- 5
 Portion of a segment with several ovicelled zooecia. The endotoichal ovicell is convex and opens by a large orifice placed obliquely about the aperture.
 Albatross Station D. 5162. Tinagta Island, Philippines.
5. *Cryptostomaria crassatina*, new genus and species----- 4
 Portion of a zoarium exhibiting the endotoichal ovicell as a semicircular convexity without apparent opening.
 Albatross Station D. 5577. North of Tawi Tawi, Philippines.
6. *Tretosina arcifera*, new genus and species----- 3
 Surface of the bilamellar zoarium illustrating nature of the zooecia with the two small anterior perforations through which the eggs escape.
 Tertiary (Balcombian) Muddy Creek, Victoria, Australia.
7. *Coleopora verrucosa*, new genus and species----- 6
 Zooecia of the incrusting zoarium showing the inner peristome and the shield in the form of a sheath above it.
 Albatross Station D. 5137. Jolo, Philippines.
8. *Cosciniopsis coelatus*, new genus and species----- 6
 Zooecia illustrating the porous peristomial ovicell closed by the operculum and the aperture with two cardelles placed low.
 Albatross Station D. 5141. Jolo Island, Philippines.
9. *Gemelliporidra typica*, new genus and species----- 7
 Surface of a multilamellar ovicelled zoarium, much calcified, showing the spatulate transverse avicularia.
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10. *Psilopsella uniseriata*, new genus and species----- 8
 Zooecia exhibiting presence of parietal dietellae, and a row of areolar pores surrounding the smooth frontal.
 Albatross Station D. 5217. Anima Sola Island, Philippines.
11. *Anoteropora magnicapitata*, new genus and species----- 10
 Ovicelled and ordinary zooecia from marginal part of the cupuliform zoarium. The aperture of the ordinary zooecia is elliptical with two submedian cardelles, while that of the ovicelled zooecia is much larger and transverse.
 Albatross Station D. 5145. Jolo Island, Philippines.
12. *Trochosodon linearis*, new genus and species----- 11
 Part of the convex zoarium differing from *Conescharellina* in form and in the absence of avicularia and the presence of recumbent zooecia.
 Albatross Station D. 5586. Sibuko Bay, Borneo.
13. *Actisecos regularis*, new genus and species----- 11
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 Albatross Station D. 5335. Linapacan Strait, Philippines.





THE CHEILOSTOMATOUS BRYOZOA

FOR EXPLANATION OF PLATE SEE PAGES 41 AND 42



Canu, Ferdinand and Bassler, Ray S. 1927. "Classification of the cheilostomatous Bryozoa." *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 69(2640), 1-42. <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.69-2640.1>.

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