

flagellum of the antennæ from the seventh to the thirteenth joint and the front and vertex of the head, except a rectangular black space enclosing the ocelli, creamy white, the back of the head emarginate; the thorax black; the pro- and mesonotum smooth and shining, the latter divided above by deeply impressed obliquely longitudinal lines into three subtriangular portions; the scutellum prominent, convex; the metanotum opaque, very finely punctured; the tegulæ, two spots on the side beneath the wings, the scutellum, and the apical half of the metathorax creamy white; the wings hyaline, the nervures testaceous brown; legs, the anterior and intermediate coxæ, the tibiæ, and the last two joints of the tarsi of the posterior legs black; the trochanters of the anterior and intermediate legs on the outside and the three basal joints of the posterior tarsi white; the rest of the legs testaceous brown, on the posterior pair deepening to reddish brown; the abdomen black, very finely and closely punctured; the posterior margins of the first, second, and fourth, and the whole of the apical segment, white, the ovipositor black.

24. *Cryptus præpes*, sp. n.

♀. L. 10 millim., exp. 18 millim.

Ferruginous, the apical third of the antennæ and the eyes jet-black.

Head broad, as broad as the thorax, yellow, lighter in front and ferruginous towards the vertex; the mandibles yellow, black at the tips; the clypeus transverse and slightly convex; antennæ with their basal third ferruginous, the middle yellow and the apex black; thorax ferruginous, very finely punctured; the scutellum prominent; the metathorax posteriorly slightly rugose, with three slightly raised but well-marked longitudinal carinæ and a short obtuse tubercular spine on each side; the wings hyaline yellow, the nervures ferruginous; legs ferruginous, the anterior legs in front and the intermediate and posterior tarsi yellowish, the claws blackish; the abdomen ferruginous, finely punctured, beneath slightly paler, the ovipositor yellowish.

25. *Pimpla* (*Euxorides*?) *furcifer*, sp. n.

♂. L. 17 millim., exp. 30 millim.

Black, variegated with white; the wings hyaline; the anterior and intermediate legs white, the posterior pair black, variegated with white and testaceous brown.

Head black, smooth, emarginate behind; cheeks rather swollen; the clypeus, mandibles, and front of the scape of the

antennæ testaceous brown; the palpi white; the flagellum of the antennæ black, with the eighth to the sixteenth joints pure white; thorax black; the tegulæ, the scutellum (which is prominent and convex), and an oblique stripe and two spots under the base of the wings white; the mesothorax smooth and shining, with two oblique longitudinally impressed lines above; the metanotum opaque, coarsely punctured, gently declivous to the apex, and covered with a thin griseous pubescence, its apex ending in obtuse, rather prominent lateral tubercles; wings hyaline, the nervures brown; the anterior legs white, the four apical joints of their tarsi black; the intermediate legs white, the outside of the trochanters and a stripe on the inside of the tibiæ black; the posterior legs testaceous brown, white on the tarsi, their femora at the base, the greater part of the tibiæ, and the three apical joints with the claws of the tarsi black, the calcaria white; abdomen black, smooth and shining, its base and the posterior margins of all the segments except the sixth white, the apical segment entirely white.

The three species of ichneumons sent by Mr. Whitehead were all, so far as I have been able to make out, previously undescribed.

Fam. *Braconidæ*, Westwood.

26. *Bracon deceptor*, Smith.

*Bracon deceptor*, Smith, Proc. Linn. Soc. v. (1861) p. 65. 1, ♀; Journ. Linn. Soc. xi. (1867) p. 408. 37.

Four specimens in the collection.

Fam. *Tenthredinidæ*, Leach.

27. *Senoclia albocærulea*, sp. n.

♂. L. 11 millim., exp. 24 millim.

Deep blue, the posterior portion of the thorax white; wings hyaline, infuscated at apex; legs white, with black markings.

Head and thorax deep blue, shining and pubescent; the clypeus, scutellum, and posterior portion of the thorax white; antennæ black, covered with long depressed hairs; wings hyaline for half their length from base, fuscous beyond, the anterior wings darker than the posterior; legs black, variegated with white; abdomen deep blue and shining, with short scattered pubescence.

Resembles *S. cærulea*, Cameron, from Ceylon, but differs in having the posterior portion of the thorax from the scutellum white.

LXII.—A Revision of the Jurassic Bryozoa.—Part II. The Genus *Proboscina*. By J. W. GREGORY, D.Sc., F.G.S.

[Continued from vol. xv. p. 228.]

Family Tubuliporidæ (continued).

Genus PROBOSCINA, Audouin, 1826.

*Diagnosis*.—Tubuliporidæ in which the zoœcia form flat adnate multiserial zoaria. The zoaria are mainly in linear bands, which may or may not branch. The zoœcia are tubular. The peristome is either flush with the surface of the zoarium or somewhat raised.

Type species: *P. Boryi*, Audouin.

The retention of this genus is somewhat reactionary, for most authors now place it as a synonym of *Stomatopora*, *Berenicea*, *Diastopora*, or even *Entalophora*. It is certainly nearest to *Stomatopora* and *Berenicea*, between which it is intermediate. Pergens\* has described a specimen which begins as a *Diastopora*, then gives rise to branches of *Proboscina*, and these end as *Stomatopora*; and upon the evidence of this specimen he merges the two latter. This specimen, however, proves either too much or too little. If its evidence is to be accepted, then the three genera ought to be united. But Pergens retains *Stomatopora* as distinct from *Diastopora* in spite of it. To do otherwise would be practically to abandon the use of genera in the Cyclostomata. I frankly admit that there are specimens intermediate between *Proboscina* and *Diastopora* on the one hand, and between the former and *Stomatopora* on the other: nevertheless, there is a large group of species which exhibit the characters of the above diagnosis, and the genus is therefore a convenient one; and to expect genera of Cyclostomata to be more than convenient groups of species, seems hopeless at present. *Proboscina* is therefore accepted as a genus which differs from *Stomatopora* by having a multiserial zoarium, and from *Berenicea* by having its zoœcia arranged in bands instead of in broad sheets.

1. *Proboscina Eudesi*, Haime, 1854.

*Proboscina Eudesi*, J. Haime, 1854, Jur. Bry., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 167, pl. vi. figs. 9 a, b.

\* E. Pergens, "Revision des Bryozoaires du Crétacé figurés par d'Orbigny, Part I. Cyclostomata," Bull. Soc. belge Géol. t. iii. 1890, Mém. p. 327.

*Proboscina Davidsoni*, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 167, pl. vi. fig. 11.

*Proboscina Buchi*, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 168, pl. vii. fig. 10.

*Stomatopora (P.) Davidsoni*, Vine, 1884, 4th Rep. Foss. Polyz., Rep. Brit. Assoc. 1883, p. 186.

*Diagnosis*.—*Zoarium* formed of fairly regular, anastomosing bands, composed usually of from four to six zoëcia. Each branch in section appears as a rounded ridge.

*Zoëcia* regularly cylindrical.

*Peristomes* usually in regular transverse lines, slightly raised. *Zoëcia* of medium length.

*Formula*\*.— $p\ s\ l\ r = 1\ 0\ 2\ \frac{4}{7}$ .

*Distribution*.—Great Oolite and Inferior Oolite: England. Bathonian of France and Germany; Bajocian, France.

## 2. *Proboscina Jacquoti*, Haime, 1854.

*Proboscina Jacquoti*, Haime, 1854, Bry. Jur., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 169, pl. vii. figs. 5 a, b.

*Reptotubigera Jacquoti*, Terquem, 1855, Pal. dép. Moselle (sep. copy), p. 28.

*Proboscina Jacquoti*, Brauns, 1879, Bry. mitt. Jura, Metz, Zeit. deut. geol. Ges. Bd. xxxi. p. 324.

*Stomatopora (P.) Jacquoti*, Vine, 1884, 4th Rep. Foss. Polyz., Rep. Brit. Assoc. 1883, p. 186.

*Proboscina thrapstonensis*, Vine, 1893, Polyz. Thrapston, Proc. Yorksh. Geol. Soc. vol. xii. p. 257, pl. xii. fig. 6.

*Proboscina ornata*, id. *ibid.* p. 257, pl. xiii. fig. 10.

*Diagnosis*.—*Zoarium* consisting of two or more flabellate expansions arising from a narrow stolon-like band of zoëcia.

*Zoëcia* long, cylindrical, irregularly placed. In the typical form from one to five zoëcia in each branch. In some forms (var. *expansa*) spreading out into multiserial *Berenicea*-like sheets, which are fenestrate.

*Formula*.— $2\ 0\ 3\ \frac{1}{12}$ .

*Distribution*.—England: Cornbrash. Foreign: Bajocian, France, Germany.

## 3. *Proboscina Desoudini* (Haime), 1854.

*Stomatopora Desoudini*, Haime, 1854, Jur. Bry., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 165, pl. vi. figs. 5 a, b.

*Diagnosis*.—*Zoarium* very irregular; composed of narrow bands anastomosing to an irregular network, each band from one to three zoëcia in width.

*Zoëcia* narrow, of medium length, often slightly sinuous;

\* The formulæ are the same as those used for *Stomatopora* (Ann. vol. xv. p. 227), except that the last term indicates the number of zoëcia in a branch.

in crowded areas the zoëcia are pyriform\*. Transverse ribbing well marked.

*Peristomes* slightly raised.

*Formula*.—1' 2 2 1-2.

*Distribution*.—England: Cornbrash. Foreign: Bajocian, France; Bathonian, France and Germany.

#### 4. *Proboscina Cunningtoni*, sp. n.

*Diagnosis*.—*Zoarium* formed of loose flabelliform *Stomatopora*-like tufts; these may radiate from a centre, to form a circular zoarium. The branches begin uniserially, and may end in sheets containing twelve zoëcia in width.

*Zoëcia* regularly cylindrical, front wall ornamented by a transverse wrinkling; of medium length, broad.

*Peristomes* with somewhat thickened rims slightly raised.

*Formula*.—1 0 1 1-3.

*Distribution*.—Fuller's Earth, Bruton (B. M. Cunnington Coll. no. 88742); Cornbrash, Corsham.

*Affinities*.—This species is well characterized by its loose *Stomatopora*-like zoarium. Some branches end in sheets, and these ally it to *P. Rigauxi* (Sauv.). From this, however, it may be distinguished by the looseness of the zoarium. Its nearest ally is the recent *P. major* (Johnst.). (See Hincks, Brit. Mar. Polyz. p. 427, pl. lviii.) This, however, has a formula 2 0 2 1/4, and may be distinguished by the greater elevation of the peristomes and length of the zoëcia.

I have much pleasure in naming this species after William Cunnington, Esq., from whom the British Museum received the specimen taken as the type, and whose careful collecting has added so greatly to the knowledge of Jurassic palæontology.

#### 5. *Proboscina Rigauxi* (Sauvage), 1889.

*Stomatopora Rigauxi*, Sauvage, 1889, Bry. Jur. Boul., Bull. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, t. xvii. p. 42, pl. iii. figs. 6-8.

*Stomatopora*, sp., G. R. Vine, 1887, Jur. Poly. North., Journ. Northamp. Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. iv. p. 204, pl. i. fig. 2.

*Proboscina clementina*, var. *minuta*, Vine, 1893, Polyz. Thrapston, Proc. Yorksh. Geol. Soc. vol. xii. p. 256, pl. xiii. fig. 9.

*Proboscina clementina*, var. *depressa*, id. ibid. p. 256.

*Diagnosis*.—*Zoarium* forming dense circular tufts. The branches end in crowded tufts, which almost form *Berenicea*-like sheets.

*Zoëcia* cylindrical, short, thick; front wall with a well-marked transverse ribbing. Surface punctulate.

*Peristomes* raised into a thickened rim, but not reflexed.

\* Haime shows some pyriform and others elongated and cylindrical.



Gregory, J. W. 1895. "LXII.—A revision of the Jurassic Bryozoa.—Part II. The genus *Proboscina*." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 447–451. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939508680304>.

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