

XXI.—*A Revision of the British Jurassic Bryozoa.*—Part IV.
The Genera Reptomultisparsa and Diastopora. By J. W.
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[Continued from p. 48.]

Family **Tubuliporidae** (concluded).

Genus **REPTOMULTISPARSA**, d'Orbigny, 1852.

Diagnosis.—Tubuliporidae in which the zoarium is encrusting and consists of thick multilamellar sheets. The zoecia are cylindrical and parallel to the surface upon which the zoarium has grown. The peristome is flush or slightly raised.

Type species: *R. microstoma* (Mich.), syn. *R. diluviana*, Edw. & Mich. (non Lamx.).

Affinities.—This genus was founded by d'Orbigny for thick multilamellar species allied to *Berenicea*. The division seems to me convenient. The first of the five species referred to the genus by d'Orbigny, which is accordingly here taken as the type, is the *Diastopora diluviana*, Edw. & Mich. (non Lamx.). This, however, I regard as the same as Michelin's *Diastopora microstoma*.

1. *Reptomultisparsa undulata* (Michelin), 1846.

Diastopora undulata, Michelin, 1846, Icon. Zooph. p. 242, pl. lvi. fig. 15.

Berenicea undulata, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. crét. t. v. p. 860.

Berenicea microstoma (non Mich.), Haime, 1854, Bry. Jur., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 178, pl. vii. fig. 3.

Diastopora microstoma, var. *connectens*, Vine, 1884, Polyz. Rich. Bor., Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xl. p. 789.

Diagnosis.—Zoarium in large, thick, irregular encrusting sheets, which in the adult completely bury the shell they encrust. Young forms are flabelliform.

Zoecia long or medium in length. Young zoecia are seen throughout. The more adult peripheral zoecia are crowded, and thus not wholly seen. Surface traversed by sinuous raised ridges.

Peristomes slightly raised, irregularly distributed.

Formula.— $1/1'' 0 2 i 0$.

Distribution.—England: Great Oolite, Richmond boring, Bradford Clay, Bradford. Foreign: Bajocian and Bathonian, France and Germany.

Genus *DIASTOPORA*, Lamouroux, 1821 (emended).

Diagnosis.—Tubuliporidæ in which the zoarium is erect and foliaceous. (The zoarium consists of simple fronds or may be split up into multifid segments, or may grow in hemispherical masses by the crumpling of the fronds, or may be cylindrical, or may be reteporiform.) The zoarium is unilaminate or bilaminate. The zoœcia are tubular. The peristomes are flush or raised only a small proportion of the length of the zoœcia. The oœcia are closed, slightly enlarged zoœcia.

Type species: *D. foliacea*, Lamouroux.

1. *Diastopora foliacea*, Lamouroux, 1821.

Diastopora foliacea (pars), Lamouroux, 1821, Expos. méth. p. 42, pl. lxxiii. figs. 1, 2 (non figs. 3, 4).

Eschara foliacea, Bronn, 1835, Leth. Geogn. Bd. i. p. 241.

Elea foliacea, Brauns, 1879, Bry. mitt. Jura, Metz, Zeit. deut. geol. Ges. Bd. xxxi. p. 313, pl. vi.

Berenicea foliacea, Vine, 1880, Review Diastoporidæ, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xxxvi. p. 357.

Diastopora Eudesiana, M.-Edwards, 1838, *op. cit.* p. 225, pl. xiv. fig. 1.

Bidiastopora Eudesia, d'Orbigny, 1849, Prod. Pal. t. i. p. 317.

Mesenteripora Eudesia, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. crét. t. v. p. 808.

Berenicea Eudesiana, Vine, 1880, Review Diastoporidæ, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xxxvi. p. 357.

Bidiastopora mæandrina, d'Orbigny, 1849, Prod. Pal. t. i. p. 289.

Diastopora mettensis, Haime, 1854, Bry. Jur., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 190, pl. viii. fig. 10.

Bidiastopora macropora, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. crét. t. v. p. 799.

Diastopora macropora, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 191.

Diastopora petaloides, Waagen, Zone *Amm. Sowerbyi*, Geogn. Pal. Beitr. Bd. i. Heft 3, p. 645.

Diagnosis.—*Zoarium* loose and open, the fronds being generally broad, thin, and only slightly contorted; bilaminate.

Zoœcia visible throughout, the zoœcia being long and the apertures distant from one another and irregular in arrangement; the zoœcia are regularly cylindrical.

Peristomes well raised, giving a rough aspect to the zoarium.

Gonœcia simple closed zoœcia.

Formula.—2 0 3 *fr i* 0.

Distribution. — British: Inferior Oolite — Cornbrash. Foreign: Bajocian, Germany; Bathonian, France.

2. *Diastopora Davidsoni*, Haime, 1854.

Diastopora Davidsoni, Haime, 1854, Bry. Jur., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 185, pl. viii. fig. 9.

Diastopora Wrighti, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 186, pl. viii. fig. 5.

Diastopora foliacea (non Lamx.), Morris, 1843, Cat. Brit. Foss. p. 35 (*fide* Haime).

Diastopora Terquemi, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 187, pl. viii. figs. 7 a-d.

Diastopora scobinula (non Mich.), Haime, *op. cit.* p. 186, pl. viii. fig. 6.

Mesenteripora scobinula (non Mich.), Sauvage, 1889, Bry. Jur. Boul., Bull. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, t. xvii. p. 49.

Diagnosis.—*Zoarium* loose, composed of broad and fairly flat fronds; bilaminate.

Zoæcia visible throughout their length or almost so; their length is medium, and in shape they are regularly cylindrical.

Peristomes slightly raised, but not reflexed; they are mostly arranged in fairly regular oblique lines.

Formula.—1 0 2 r 0.

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

3. *Diastopora Michelini* (Blainville), 1830.

Mesenteripora Michelini, Blainville, 1830, Dict. Sci. nat. t. lx. p. 397.

Diastopora Michelini, M.-Edwards, 1838, Mém. Cris., Ann. Sci. nat. Zool. sér. 2, t. ix. p. 226, pl. xiii. fig. 1.

Bidiastopora Michelini, d'Orbigny, 1849, Prod. Pal. t. i. p. 317.

Mesenteripora dædalea, Blainville, 1830, Dict. Sci. Nat. t. lx. p. 397.

Diastopora foliacea (non Lamx.), Michelin, 1846, *op. cit.* p. 239, pl. lvi. fig. 8.

Bidiastopora microphylla, d'Orbigny, 1849, Prod. Pal. t. i. p. 317.

Mesenteripora microphylla, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. crét. t. v. p. 808.

Diastopora microphylla?, Haime, 1854, Bry. Jur., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 191.

Bidiastopora latifolia, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. crét. t. v. p. 799.

Diastopora latifolia, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 191.

? *Diastopora conferta*, Reuss, 1867, Bry. braun. Jura Balin, Denks. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Bd. cxxvii. p. 10, pl. ii. fig. 6.

Diagnosis.—*Zoarium* hemispherical, formed of interlocking contorted bilaminate fronds. The surface appears cerebri-form, as the sinuous edges of the fronds are separated by narrow depressions.

Zoæcia short and very crowded, only visible at the distal end.

Peristomes well raised ; zoœcia fusiform. The distribution of the peristomes is along irregular curved lines ; but in some places the linear arrangement is not apparent.

Formula.—2 1 1'' (r) 2.

Distribution.—England : Inferior Oolite—Forest Marble. Foreign : Bajocian, Germany ; Bathonian, France and Austria.

4. *Diastopora lamellosa*, Mich., 1846.

Diastopora lamellosa, Michelin, 1846, Icon. Zooph. p. 241, pl. lvi. fig. 11.

Mesenteripora lamellosa, Sauvage, 1889, Bry. Jur. Boul., Bull. Soc. géol. France, sér. 3, t. xvii. p. 50.

Non *Bidiastopora lamellosa*, d'Orbigny, 1850, Prod. Pal. t. ii. p. 266.

Eschara Ranvilliana, Michelin, 1846, *op. cit.* p. 243, pl. lvii. fig. 12.

Elea Ranvilliana, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. cré. t. v. p. 628.

Lateromultelea Ranvilliana, d'Orbigny, 1852, *op. cit.* p. 629.

Diastopora cervicornis, Michelin, 1846, *op. cit.* p. 241, pl. lvi. fig. 12.

Bidiastopora cervicornis, d'Orbigny, 1849, Prod. Pal. t. i. p. 317.

Elea cervicornis, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. cré. t. v. p. 628.

Bidiastopora ramosissima, d'Orbigny, 1849, Prod. Pal. t. i. p. 317.

Diastopora ramosissima, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 190, pl. ix. fig. 3.

Elea ramosissima, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. cré. t. v. p. 628.

Bidiastopora luciana, d'Orbigny, 1849, Prod. Pal. t. i. p. 317.

Multisparsa luciana, d'Orbigny, 1852, *op. cit.* p. 870, pl. 761. figs. 1-3.

Diastopora luciana?, Haime, 1854, *op. cit.* p. 191.

Diastopora fenestrata, Reuss, 1867, Bry. braun. Jura Balin, Denks. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Bd. cxxvii. p. 11, pl. ii. fig. 5.

Diagnosis. — *Zoarium* bilaminate, forming either thin, broad, crumpled fronds or thick narrow branches.

Zoœcia short and broad, fusiform.

Peristomes slightly raised, not crowded, quincuncially arranged.

Formula.—1 2 1 r 0.

Distribution.—England : Inferior Oolite—Bradford Clay. Foreign : Bajocian, Germany ; Bathonian, France and Austria.

5. *Diastopora calloviensis* (d'Orbigny), 1852.

Elea calloviensis, d'Orbigny, 1852, Pal. franç., Terr. cré. t. v. p. 629.

Diastopora calloviensis, Haime, 1854, Bry. Jur., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 191.

? *Diastopora subramosa*, Waagen, 1868, Zone *Amm. Sowerbyi*, Geogn. Pal. Beitr. Bd. i. Heft 3, p. 645, pl. xxxiii. figs. 9, 10.

Diagnosis.—*Zoarium* of loose tufts, composed of bands which branch irregularly ; bilaminate.

Zoœcia long, broad, and regular in shape.

Peristomes distant and well raised, irregularly distributed ; zoëcia visible throughout their length.

Formula.—1'' 0 2'' i 0.

Distribution.—England : Inferior Oolite, near Leckhampton. Foreign : Bathonian and Callovian, France.

6. *Diastopora Lamourouxi*, M.-Edw.

Diastopora Lamourouxi, M.-Edwards, 1838, Mém. Cris., Ann. Sci. nat. Zool. sér. 2, t. ix. p. 225, pl. xv. fig. 2.

Diastopora foliacea, pars, Lamouroux, 1821, Expos. méth. pl. lxxiii. fig. 3.

Diastopora Waltoni, Haime, 1854, Bry. Jur., Mém. Soc. géol. France, sér. 2, t. v. p. 184, pl. viii. figs. 2 a, b.

Diagnosis.—*Zoarium* unilaminate, growing in irregular tubes, which may branch repeatedly or broaden into funnel-shaped expansions.

Zoëcia usually visible throughout, the zoëcia being long and the apertures usually distant.

Peristomes (in well-preserved specimens) highly raised and irregular in distribution, though occasionally there is a tendency towards a quincuncial system. *Zoëcia* regularly cylindrical.

Formula.—3 0 2 i 0.

Distribution.—England : Inferior Oolite. Foreign : Bajocian, Germany ; Bathonian, France and Austria.

Synopsis of Species.

I. *Zoëcia* cylindrical.

A. *Zoarium* bilaminate.

a. *Zoëcia* visible throughout.

Zoarium frondose :

peristomes well raised and their distribution irregular *foliacea*.

peristomes slightly raised and their distribution subregular *Davidsoni*.

Zoarium ribbon-shaped :

peristomes raised and their distribution irregular *calloviensis*.

b. *Zoëcia* visible at ends *Michelini*.

B. *Zoarium* unilaminate *Lamourouxi*.

II. *Zoëcia* lozenge-shaped *lamellosa*.



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