numerous segments. In Plate XI. Fig. 3, I have given a figure of such a specimen selected from many others on account of its greater divergence from the usual character of the species. When, on the contrary, the polypidom attains a foot or more in height, the lower half of the stem loses its branches and cells, and becomes entirely naked. I think it likely that such a specimen, of the unusual size of 3 feet, constitutes the *Sertularia uber* of *Sir J. G. Dalyell* in Edin. New Phil. Journ. xvii. 412.

16. S. CUPRESSINA, *polypidom cauliferous; cells nearly opposite, tubulous, adnate, the aperture scarcely contracted, bilabiate, with two minute spinous teeth; vesicles nearly oval.*—Ellis.

PLATE XIII.

Sea-Cypress, *Ellis*, Corall. 7, No. 5, pl. 3, fig. *a*, *A*.——Sertularia cupressina, *Lin.* Syst. 1308. *Ellis* and *Soland.* Zooph. 38. *Berk.* Syn. i. 216. *Turt.* Gmel. iv. 677. Wern. Mem. i. 564. *Turt.* Brit. Faun. 213. *Stew.* Elem. ii. 442 *Bosc*, Vers, iii. 108. *Lam.* Anim. s. Vert. ii. 118. *Lamour.* Cor. Flex. 192. Corall. 84. *Hogg's* Stock. 32. *Templeton* in loc. cit. 468. *Stark*, Elem. ii. 440, pl. 8, fig. 12. *Risso*, L'Europ. mérid. v. 311.——La S. cyprés, *Blainv.* Actinol. 480.——Dynamena cupressina, *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 543.

Hab. "The Sea-cypress is chiefly found in deep water on the coast of Yorkshire, Scotland, and the north of Ireland," *Ellis*. Scarborough, *Mr Bean*. Frith of Forth, *Jameson*. Cork Bay, *Mr J. V. Thompson*. On the shore of Magilligan Strand, County Derry, *Templeton*.

This is in general a larger and stouter species than the preceding, with longer branches more decidedly fan-shaped, the pinnæ being closer and more parallel to one another. The cells are in two rows, nearly opposite, smooth and pellucid, adnate, with the margin of the comparatively wide aperture sinuated so as to form two or sometimes three prominent denticles. The branches in some specimens are gracefully arched, bending as it were under the load of pregnant ovaries which they carry, and which are arranged in close-set rows along the upper side of the pinnæ. They are of an oval shape, smooth, attenuated at the base, with sometimes a sharp spine at each corner of the apex, but these are oftener absent.

This and the preceding have a distinct stem, in which they differ from all the other native species, which are pre-eminently frondose or homologous, the offsets and pinnæ being in all respects the same as the primary shoot. Pallas maintains that they constitute but one species, his S. cupressina, Elench. 141.—the characters assigned to them respectively being far from specifical, since he found, on one