

belong to *Pl. pinnata*.—*Aglaophenia setacea*, *Lamour*. *Cor. Flex.* 172. *Corall.* 76.—*Plumularia setacea*, *Lam.* *Anim. s. Vert.* ii, 129. 2de edit. ii. 165. *Flem. Brit. Anim.* 547. *Templeton* in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* ix. 467. *Stark*, *Elem.* ii. 440. *Risso*, *L'Europ. mérid.* v. 313.—*La P. setacée*, *Blainv. Actinol.* 477.

*Hab.* Parasitical on other corallines, not uncommon. At Brighton on flag, *Lister*. Frequent near Hartlepool, growing on the roots of the Palmated Fucus, *Hogg*. On scallop shells in the Frith of Forth, *Jameson*. Berwick Bay, *G. J.* Belfast Lough, *Templeton*. Cork Harbour, *Thompson*.

In favourable sites this coralline will sometimes attain a height of six inches, but in general it is smaller, more delicate, and less plumous than *Pl. pinnata* with which it has been confounded, although its habit and minuter characters prove it to be quite distinct. The stem is somewhat waved and regularly jointed, the joints consisting of two or three rings, and immediately under each joint the internode is somewhat enlarged in consequence of the pinna originating there, a single pinna only springing from under each joint, whereas in *P. pinnata*, as already remarked, three pinnæ proceed from each interspace, the joints of which, moreover, consist of a single fracture. The pinnæ are jointed like the stem, celliferous, the cells small and distant. At the base of each there is a minute tubular process (abortive cell?), visible only with a high magnifier. The vesicles are elliptical, smooth, with a narrow plain orifice, and originate in the axils of the pinnæ.—“The ova within were opaque and yellow. Its polypi had from sixteen to nineteen arms, and when they were full blown it was an object of remarkable beauty.” *Lister*.

6. *P. CATHARINA*, stem plumous, the pinnæ opposite, bent inwards; cells distant, campanulate with an even margin; vesicles scattered, pear-shaped, smooth. *G. J.*

VIGNETTE, No. 8, page 79.

*Plumularia Catharina*, *Johnston* in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* vi. 498, fig. 61, 62.

*Hab.* On old shells, corallines, and ascidia in deep water. At Scarborough, rare, *Mr Bean*. Frith of Forth, *Dr Coldstream*. Frequent in Berwick Bay.

This equals *Pl. pinnata* in size and delicacy, but differs from it very obviously in having opposite pinnæ, which, instead of being arched, bend inwards, so as to render the general form of the coralline concave on a front view; an appearance produced by the pinnæ originating, not from the sides, but from the anterior face of the stem. The stem itself is straight or slightly bent, jointed, pellucid, filled with a granular fluid matter; and, in which it differs from its congeners, bearing cells, there being always one at the base and between the insertion of the pinnæ, and generally another on the