

Polypidom adhering by creeping tubulous fibres, erect, irregularly branched, the stem and branches composed of many closely applied parallel tubes; branches erect or erecto-patent, cylindrical, straight, hirsute from the capillary pedicles of the cells which originate in whorls at stated intervals: the pedicles are ringed at top and bottom but generally smooth about the middle, patent, simple: the cell itself campanulate, thin and transparent with a serrated brim. Vesicles scattered, arising from the branches, solitary, very shortly stalked, oval, smooth, with a narrow aperture.

4. *C.?* *DUMOSA*, erect or climbing, irregularly branched, hirsute with the cells, which are long, tubular, patent, almost sessile, the aperture entire. Rev. Dr Fleming.

PLATE XXIII. Fig. 2—5.

*Corallina astaci corniculorum æmuli*, *Petiv.* Plant. Ital. pl. 2, fig. 10.—*Sertularia dumosa*, *Fleming* in Edin. Phil. Journ. ii, 83.—*Tubularia tubifera*, *Johnston* in Edin. Phil. Journ. xiii. 222, pl. 3, fig. 2, 3.—*Lafea cornuta*, *Lamour.* Soland. Zooph. 5, pl. 65, fig. 12–14—*Campanularia dumosa*, *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 548. *Johnston* in Trans. Newc. Soc. ii. 254. pl. 11, fig. 1.—*La Laomédeé touffue*, *Blainv.* Actinol. 474.

*Hab.* On rocks, shell-fish, and other corallines, in deep water. On the shores of Devonshire, *Montagu.* At Newhaven in the Frith of Forth, at Aberbrothick and in Zetland, *Fleming.* Berwick Bay, very common, *G. J.*

There are two varieties of this species: the first is from 2 to 4 inches in height, bushy, irregularly branched, the branches straight, square, slightly tapered upwards, and formed of several parallel tubes; (Fig. 4.) the second is a single thread-like tube which climbs up the stalks of other flexible corallines, giving off on all sides its long spreading trumpet-shaped cells, which are not unlike those of *C. syringa*, but are to be distinguished by their thicker and much more horny texture, and by being almost or altogether sessile (Fig. 2, 3.) Small specimens of the first variety are very common on some sorts of crabs, but the larger specimens have their roots or base almost invariably immersed in the substance of a sponge, the *Halichondria panicea* or *papillaris*. Neither the vesicles nor polypes have been observed, and there is something in the habit, and in the form of the cells, which renders it very doubtful whether this species belongs to this order.

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This appears to be the proper place to notice two doubtful zoophytes which have been referred to the genus