

is a large specimen, from the Frith of Forth, in which they are remarkably zig-zag or kneed, so as to give it a peculiar character and appearance. In the same collection are specimens from the Cape of Good Hope, which differ in no respect from those of our shores.

15. *S. ARGENTEA*, *polypidom cauliferous*; cells nearly opposite or subalternate, urceolate, acutely pointed, the upper half divaricated; vesicles oval. Merret.

PLATE XII. and PLATE XI. Fig. 3, 3.

Corallina muscosa, alterna vice denticulata, ramulis in creberrima capillamenta sparsis, *Raii*, Syn. i. 36, No. 17.—*Muscus marinus denticulatus minor ramulis in creberrima capillamenta sparsis*, *Pluknet*, Phytog. tab. 48, fig. 3.—*Muscus marinus minor denticulis alternis*, *Morris*. Hist. Plant. Oxon. iii. 650, tab. 9, fig. 4.—*Squirrel's-tail*, *Ellis*, Corall. 6, No. 4, pl. 2, fig. c, C.—*Sertularia cupressina*, β , *Lin.* Syst. 1308.—*S. argentea*, *Ellis and Soland.* Zooph. 38. *Turt.* Gmel. iv. 677. *Wern.* Mem. i. 564. *Berk.* Syn. i. 216. *Turt.* Brit. Faun. 213. *Stew.* Elem. ii. 442. *Bosc.* Vers. iii. 108. *Lam.* Anim. s. Vert. ii. 117. *Lamour.* Cor. Flex. 192, Corall. 84. *Hogg's* Stockton, 32. *Templeton* in lib. cit. 468. *Johnston* in Trans. Newc. Soc. ii. 258, pl. xi. fig. 4.—*La S. argentea*, *Blainv.* Actinol. 480.—*Dynamena argentea*, *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 544.

Hab. In deep water. On oysters and other large bivalved shells, as also on the stalk of *Laminaria digitata*, common.

Polypidom from 6 to 18 inches high, cauliferous, the stem percurrent, filiform, waved or straight, smooth, of a dark brown colour, divided at rather wide but regular intervals by an oblique joint, clothed with short paniced dichotomous branches which spread out on every side, and being all of the same size or nearly so, (excepting at the bottom where they are less branched and smaller, and at the top where they also frequently become gradually shortened,) the whole coralline assumes somewhat of the shape of a squirrel's tail, and has given origin to its English name. Two branches usually arise from each internode of the stem, and they come off in such a manner that four or five of them complete a whorl. The polype-cells on the stem are alternate, appressed, and appear to be less than those on the branches, which are placed in two rows with their orifices inclined to one side; they are bellied like a Florence-flask with a narrow divaricated neck terminated with a small oblique aperture: on some of the branchlets every pair is separated by a joint or stricture, while on others several pairs occur in succession without the interference of such a structure. Vesicles scattered, oval, smooth, attenuated at the base.

In young specimens of an inch or two in height the polypidom is simply pinnate, and as it rises the branches gradually divide into more