

I have a specimen of *Pl. cristata* gathered in Cork Bay, and presented to me by J. V. Thompson, Esq., which is nearly 3 inches in height, spreading laterally, the rachis divided in a regular dichotomous manner, and rough or muricated on one side, wherever it is naked of pinnæ. The vesicles have from 7 to 9 crested ribs with a spinous dorsal keel. The roughness of the rachis is produced by the remains of the deciduous pinnæ. I give a figure of this specimen, (Plate XX. Fig. 1,) as an additional proof that little reliance can be placed on external habit as a character in determining the species of this order.

3. *P. PENNATULA*, plumous, the pinnæ opposite; cells in a close row, cup-like with an unequally crenated margin, supported on the under side by a lengthened incurved spinous process. Montagu.

PLATE XVIII. Fig. 1, 2.

*Sertularia pennatula*, Ellis and Soland. Zooph. 56, tab. 7, fig. 1, 2. Bosc, Vers. iii. 114. Fleming in Edin. Phil. Journ. ii. 83.—*Aglaophenia pennatula*, Lamour. Cor. Flex. 168. Corall. 74.—*Plumularia pennatula*, Lam. Anim. s. Vert. ii. 128. 2de edit. ii. 165. Flem. Brit. Anim. 546.—*La P. pennatule*, Blainv. Actinolog. 478.

*Hab.* Coast of Devonshire, rare, Mr Montagu.

“This coralline is as remarkable for the elegance of its form, as its likeness to the feather of a pen.” Specimens from the seas of tropical climates are from 5 to 6 inches high, but my British specimen, which I owe to the liberality of J. E. Gray, Esq., is scarcely one inch and a half. The polypidom rises from implexed tubular fibres: the lower portion of the cylindrical jointed rachis is naked, the upper pennate and gracefully proportioned. The cells are small with a waved margin and a little spine on each side, and they are seated in the axil of a long tubular incurved process which rises much above them. Lamouroux has conjectured that the *Pl. pennatula* of Fleming is only a repetition of *Pl. myriophyllum*; and Milne-Edwards refers it to *Pl. cristata*. I cannot see the slightest foundation for these suspicions.

4. *P. PINNATA*, stem plumous, the pinnæ alternate; cells rather distant, one on each internode, campanulate, leaning, the mouth entire; vesicles obpyriform, strongly toothed above. Dillenius.\*

PLATE XVII. Fig. 4, 5.

\* Born in 1687 at Darmstadt in Germany; came to England in 1721; and died at Oxford in 1747. He was the first Professor of Botany there, and has not been equalled in celebrity by any successor. It is unnecessary to give particulars of