

s. Vert. ii. 139. 2de edit. ii. 187.—*Eucratea cornuta*, *Lamour*. Cor. Flex. 149. Corall. 64. *Risso*, L'Europ. Merid. v. 319. *Flem*. Brit. Anim. 541. *Templeton*, in Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. 469.—L'Unicellaire cornue, *Blainv*. Actinol. 462.

*Hab.* Parasitical on other corallines, and “adhering to Fuci beyond low water-mark, not common,” *Fleming*. Very rare at Scarborough, *Mr Bean*. Occasionally found in tufts of *Crisia eburnea* on the coast of Berwickshire, *G. J.* “Found in the pools on the rocks below Bangor, very common,” *Templeton*.

Polypidom sometimes half an inch in height, very slender, erect, confervoid, white and brittle when dry, rooted by a few tubular fibres, alternately branched, the secondary branches unilateral, secund. The coralline consists of a series of cells placed one above another, the upper cell originating from the one below near the middle, at its point of divarication from the straight line; and a long tubular spine, which overtops the cell, rises from the same place. The cells are curved, tubular, smooth, the upper half everted, with a plain circular aperture. In some specimens oval-shaped vesicles are found scattered over the polypidom: they originate from the base of a cell, are specked, and have a small tube at the back.

2. *C. CHELATA*, cells in the form of a horn; the aperture oblique, marginated, with a spinous process beneath the rim. *Ellis*.

VIGNETTE, Fig. 43, page 260.

Bull's-horn Coralline, *Ellis*, Corall. 42, no. 9, pl. 22, fig. *b, B.*—*Sertularia loricata*, *Lin.* Syst. 1316. *Berk.* Syn. i. 220. *Turt.* Gmel. iv. 686. *Turt.* Brit. Faun. 217. *Stew.* Elem. ii. 449.—*Cellularia chelata*, *Pall.* Elench. 77.—*Cellaria chelata*, *Ellis* and *Soland.* Zooph. 25. *Bosc*, Vers, iii. 134. *Lam.* Anim. s. Vert. ii. 140. 2de edit. ii. 189.—*Eucratea chelata*, Corall. 64, pl. 3, fig. 5.—*E. loricata*, *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 541.—L'Unicellaire cornet, *Blainv.* Actinolog. 461, pl. 77, fig. 2—*Loricula loricata*, *Templeton*, in Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. 469.

*Hab.* Parasitical on Fuci, rare. On stones at very low tides, very rare at Scarborough, *Mr Bean*. “Common on the coast” of Ireland, *Templeton*. Cork Harbour, *J. V. Thompson*.

Smaller and more distinctly catenulated than the preceding. *Ellis's* description is very good. “This beautiful coralline is one of the smallest we meet with. It rises from *tubuli*, growing upon *Fucus's*; and passes from thence into sickle-shaped branches, consisting of single rows of cells, looking, when magnified, like bull's horns inverted, each one arising out of the top of the other. The upper branches take their rise from the fore part of the entrance of a cell, where we may observe a stiff short hair, which seems to be the beginning of a