

5. *C. LÆVIS*, “*dichotomously branched, cylindrical, the pores wide, with simple mouths.*” Rev. Dr Fleming.

*Cellepora lævis*, *Flem. Brit. Anim.* 532.—*L'Eschare lisse*, *Blainv. Actinol.* 428.

*Hab.* “A single specimen from deep water, Zetland,” *Fleming*.

“Height an inch and a quarter, diameter one-tenth; the branches are smooth, with the orifices of the cells smooth and concave; towards the extremities the branches are rough with the forming cells, and the orifices are more declining, circumscribed, a little prominent, with a blunt process at the proximal margin.” *Fleming*.

### 33. LEPRALIA,\* Johnston.

CHARACTER. *Polypidom calcareous or membrano-calcareous, adnate, crustaceous, spreading circularly, formed of a layer of urceolate cells in juxtaposition, horizontal, and arranged in quinqueux; aperture terminal, often covered with an opercular ovary.*—*Polypes ascidian.*

\* Margin of the aperture plain.

1. *B. HYALINA*, “*diaphanous, the cells forming an even smooth crust, with tubular simple mouths.*” Rev. Dr Fleming.

*Cellepora hyalina*, *Lin. Syst.* 1286. *Fabric. Faun. Grœnl.* 435. *Bosc, Vers.* iii. 148.—*Berenicea hyalina*, *Flem. Brit. Anim.* 533.—*La Berenice hyaline*, *Blainv. Actinol.* 445..

*Hab.* “On stones, shells, and corallines from deep water,” *Fleming*.

“The crust is semitransparent, the divisions of the narrow cells indicated by whitish lines, and the orifices are narrow, cylindrical, simple tubes. The crust is not circumscribed, otherwise it resembles the genus *Discopora*.” *Dr Fleming*.

2. *L. NITIDA*, *cells ovate, prominent, transversely ridged, or, when dry, fissured.* Dr Fleming.

Plate xxxiv. Fig. 7.

\* *Lepralia*—“sea-scurf”—derived from *λεπρα*, leprosy, and *αλιος*, marine: an expressive name for the genus suggested by my friend, the Rev. Thomas Riddell. It is synonymous with the “*Berenicea*” of Dr Fleming, but not of Lamouroux, and the name belongs of right to the latter;—the more readily yielded up since we find a “*Berenicea*” also amongst the *Medusæ*. Milne-Edwards names the genus “*Escharoïdes*,” but neither this nor *Escharina*, another of his names, can be adopted, since some naturalists use the terminations *oïde* and *ina* as family appellatives. Moreover what saith Linnæus?—“Generic names including other generic names are unworthy of a scientific nomenclature.” And again—“Generic names ending in *oïdes* are prohibited.” See Young’s *Med. Literature*, p. 28.