

Each cell is short, scarcely the diameter of the stem which supports it, with a horizontal or slightly oblique mouth, and destitute of lateral or inferior processes. In all the cells, I observed portions of a thin membrane, connected or continuous with the margin, and more or less cup-shaped, which appeared to be the remains of vesicles, similar to those which give rise to the branches. Their nature was likewise pointed out by the remains of the tubular radicles, still in connexion with some of the largest portions. To some of the cells cylindrical bodies were attached, which, after maceration, appeared of the consistence of the body of the polypi of several sertularie; but instead of terminating in a tentacular head, became contracted, and gave rise to branches bearing cells. In some cases, two contiguous cells supported each a vesicle bearing a branch.

The preceding description will suffice to show that this coralline differs from all those described by Ellis, among his vesiculated corallines; by Lamarek, in his genus *Plumularia*; or by Lamouroux, in his genus *Aglaophenia*. But the mutilated condition of the specimen leaves much to be desired in the characters of the species. I have observed in other vesiculated corallines (Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, vol. ii. p. 86) a capability, when placed in circumstances unfavourable for ordinary growth, of converting the polypi, in the cells, into branches bearing cells. The anomalous appearances of this species seem to indicate that it had recently been placed in a condition where the exertion of similar energies was requisite, in converting polypi and ovaria into branches; thus exhibiting a curious example of viviparous reproduction or extension.

9. *MILLERPORA pumicosa*. (Sol.) Ellis' Cor. p. 75. No. 7. Tab. xxx. fig. d. D. A small mass adhering to *Cellaria lorculata*.

10. *M. tubulosa*. (Sol.) Ellis' Cor. p. 74. No. 6. Tab. xxvii. fig. e. E. A small portion only adhering to the *ODONTHALIA dentata*. I observed, resting on the same plant, a microscopic shell agreeing with the *NAUTILUS umbilicatus* of Montagu's Testacea Britannica Supp. p. 78. Tab. xviii. f. 1.

11. *SPONGIA infandibuliformes*, of Linnaeus. A single, young, bleached, worn and damaged specimen. By comparing its skeleton, under the microscope, with a portion of the same species from Orkney, I could not discover any definite distinguishing character. The latter, being in a more perfect state, exhibited the spiculae held in closer connexion by the gelatine.

12. *S. parasitica*, of Montagu: "Memoirs of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, Vol. ii. p. 114. No. 34. A small macerated portion of this sponge adhered to the *ODONTHALIA dentata*. Under the microscope the skeleton corresponded with the species to which we have referred.

THE END.