

This coralline so perfectly resembles a tree in miniature, deprived of its leaves, that persons unacquainted with the nature of zoophytes cannot be persuaded that it is not of a vegetable nature. It is from 3 to 6 inches high, rooted by a densely interwoven mass of tubular fibres, which by their cohesion and intertwining form the stem, which is sometimes as thick as the little finger. This is irregularly divided into many compound branches, formed like the stalk itself, but the ultimate branches consist of a single short tube, ringed at the base, and terminated by the non-retractile polypes. The separate tubes are filiform, not thicker than ordinary thread, of earthy brown colour, horny, wrinkled at intervals. The polypes placed at the extremities of the branches are of a reddish colour and appear indolent in disposition, contracting slowly under external irritations: they have about twenty whitish tentacula arranged in one row round a broad oral disk.

It is possible this may be a state of *T. ramosa*, but its arborescent character and the complexness of its structure are so remarkable that I have willingly followed the example of Pallas, who has given a description of the species in his usual accurate and expressive style. I find it noticed by no other author, unless perhaps by Otho Fabricius, but his description is not sufficiently explicit to remove all doubts of the correctness of his synonyme. The *Sertolara racemosa* of Cavolini, Polip. Mar. p. 160, tav. 6, fig. 1, is a nearly allied species.

The TUBULARIA FLABELLIFORMIS of Adams in Lin. Trans. v. 12. (*Turt.* Gmel. iv. 669. *Turt.* Brit. Faun. 211. *Stew.* Elem ii. 438.) is a minute parasitical alga of the family Diatomaceæ.