Coast of Devonshire, *Dr Coldstream.* Stevenston, Ayrshire, *Rev. D. Landsborough.*

" Breadth nearly an inch, hispid; the cells seem distributed over the whole surface, and more vertical than the preceding *(Tub. patina)*; there are, however, waved porous grooves, and the cells seem disposed on each side of these in irregular transverse rows, united or free, short, with expanding orifices dividing into irregular spinous processes." *Fleming.*—I have two specimens of a polypidom, given to me by Dr Coldstream, which agree very well with this description, and are figured in the plate referred to, but they adhere to a piece of sandstone, and were found in situ at low-water mark. The crust is half an inch or a little more in diameter, and scarcely a line in thickness, circumscribed by the thin very narrow edge of the basilar layer. It is hard, calcareous, entirely adherent, of a greyish white colour, with lighter slightly elevated roundish spots on the surface, or raised into transverse ridges, conforming in this respect, perhaps, to the form of the rock over which it spreads. The cells are barely visible with the naked eye, erect, very close or coalescent, and not arranged distinctly in any order. Their apertures are even with, or raised somewhat above, the surface, circular, and armed on one side with three small teeth, of which the central one is larger than the other. Many of the cells are destitute of these, which are only perceptible when the polypidom is viewed obliquely.

The genus Discopora differs from Tubulipora in having cells in such close and intimate union that they seem almost to be rather immersed or excavated in the crust than separate tubes; while from Lepralia it estranges itself by the erect position of its cells, their tubular form and non-constricted aperture, which, moreover, are at no season closed with ovaries. The British species answers so well to *Lamarck's* definition of Discopora verrucosa, Anim. s. Vert. ii. 165; *Stark,* Elem. ii. 436; that at one time I had concluded their identity to be scarcely doubtful, but Blainville's figure (if correct) of the latter proves the contrary, and represents a species with oblique ventricose cells, similar in all apparent respects to those of a Lepralia. The figures I give of the natural size are very exact to nature,—that drawn under the microscope is perhaps less characteristic, but there was no possibility of communicating to it a greater verisimilitude.

PHERUSA TUBULOSA, *Lamour.* Corall. 53, pl. 2, fig. 1. *Blainv.* Actinolog. 453, pl. 80, fig. 1.—Flustra tubulosa, *Ellis* and *Soland.*