2. *Supercytis*, d'Orbigny.

Supercytis, d'Orbigny, Palæont. Franç., p. 1060; Waters, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xl., 1884, p. 692.
Fasciculipora (pars), d'Orbigny; Busk, Brit. Mus. Cat., pt. iii. p. 37.

Character.—Zoarium stipitate; capitulum expanded, flat or cupped, with numerous furcate or trifid fasciculi projecting round the border. Fasciculi compressed, constituted of coalesced, almost completely immersed zoœcia of varying lengths, all of which open on the upper flattened side of the fasciculus or at the extremity. Dorsal surface rounded, even, longitudinally striated and minutely punctate. Oœcia (when present) hemispherical, at the base of the fasciculi, and usually on the upper surface.

It is not easy to assign its proper family place to this peculiar type, but on the whole it would perhaps be more at home among the Fasciculinæ or Frondiporidæ, than elsewhere, the main difference between it and the other members of the group consisting in the openings of the zoœcia not being altogether terminal but partly on the upper side of the lobes or lateral fasciculi, or more rarely on the central area of the capitulum, which in one of the forms here described, in the perfect and perhaps more or less immature state, is covered with an even, calcareous, minutely punctate lamina, marked out into very regular hexagonal areolæ, from some of which, towards the border, may be seen the slightly projecting orifices of zoœcia. In the second species the hexagonal areolation is apparently wanting, and in this form a few long tubular zoœcia project at the base of some of the fasciculate lobes.

In the British Museum Catalogue I have described and figured, under the name of *Fasciculipora digitata*, a species, which as pointed out by Mr. Waters (*loc. cit.*, p. 692), is in all probability identical with M. d'Orbigny's *Supercytis digitata*, but in that specimen, which was a good deal worn, the hexagonally areolated, calcareous lamina of the central area is absent, and nothing is seen but the open orifices of what might be taken for the interstitial cancelli characteristic of the Lichenoporidan group. There can, however, I think, be no doubt that they represent the orifices of stunted or undeveloped zoœcia, because, firstly, towards the base of the digitiform lateral fasciculi many of the areolæ are actually developed into short zoœcial tubes; and secondly, in none can be traced a vestige of the internal ciliary processes which are seen almost universally in true interstitial cancelli. Besides these marginal stunted zoœcia, there may be seen in all parts of the central area similar projecting orifices, which are described by Mr. Waters as the ends of central zoœcia slightly exserted, and which, as he remarks, give this portion the aspect of a *Diastopora*, such as *Diastopora sarniensis*.