

stem opposite branches arise, consisting either of a single triplet, or of a succession of geminate zoëcia. Zoëcia connate, urceolate, contracted towards the orifice, which is suborbicular, with a minute articular notch on each side below.

In Dr. Solander's posthumous work, a species of *Cellaria* is described under the name of *Cellaria tulipifera*,¹ and also a species of *Sertularia (quadridentata)*,² and excellent figures of both are given.

Lamouroux, fancying some resemblance between the figures of these two species, conjoined them into a distinct genus, *Pasythea*, which was included by him in his Order Sertulariæ.

He notices, however, the probability of their belonging to different genera.

About the same time Lamarck, perceiving, as Dr. Solander had done, the true affinities of the two forms, bestowed upon *Cellaria tulipifera* the name of *Liriozoa*, relegating the second species to its proper place among the Sertularians.

In 1834 Blainville,³ with much less excuse, fell into the same error as Lamouroux, and reunited the two species into a Sertularian genus *Tuliparia*, in glaring defiance of all rules of nomenclature and without any apparent reason.

The only subsequent notice of *Pasythea* with which I am acquainted is that recently published by Mr. Hincks, who appears to have inadvertently overlooked the previous accounts of the species, and bestowed upon it the name of *Epicaulidium pulchrum*,⁴ which, however, he afterwards corrected.⁵

Under these circumstances it may perhaps admit of question as to whether priority should be given to Lamouroux' or to Lamarck's appellation. But as in date it seems probable, though by no means certain, that the former was slightly in advance, it seems as well to adopt his name. The trifling point is not worth discussion.

Pasythea tulipifera is a very interesting form, but as it does not occur in the Challenger collection I need not notice it more particularly here. Nor in fact is there much to add to the excellent and succinct description of Dr. Solander, and that recently given by Mr. Hincks.

Pasythea eburnea, Smitt. (sp.) (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 1).

Gemellipora eburnea, Smitt, Florid. Bryoz., pt. 2, p. 35, pl. vii. figs. 152-156, and pl. ix. figs. 177a, 178.

Character.—Zoëcium in the erect portion pinnate. Stem at first a double calcareous tube, then a succession of geminate zoëcia, of which two pairs constitute an internode,

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 27, pl. v. figs. a, A.

² *Ibid.*, p. 57, pl. v. figs. g, G.

³ *Man. d. Actinol.*, p. 485, pl. lxxxiii. fig. 1.

⁴ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. vii. p. 156, pl. x. fig. 5, 1881.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. viii. p. 135.