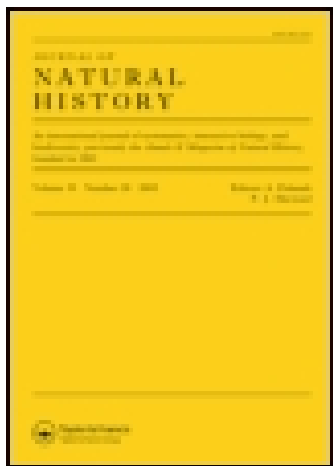


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XVI.—Remarks on Munier-Chalmas's classification of the Dactyloporida

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of the interorbital space. The spines of the fins are slender, the second of the dorsal slightly exceeding half the length of the head, and being more than twice as long as the second of the anal fin, which is stoutish and shorter than the eye. Uniform silvery.

Six specimens, from 6 to 9 inches long, were obtained.

Belone Jonesii.

D. 25. A. 22.

The free portion of the tail is rather depressed, somewhat broader than deep, the lateral line terminating in a low black-coloured keel. The length of the head is less than one third of the total (without caudal); its upper surface is broad, flat, striated; frontal bones diverging behind, leaving a broad space between them which is covered by skin; this space tapers in front, and is closed between the orbits. Maxillary entirely hidden by the præorbital. Jaws and teeth strong; vomerine teeth none; tongue rough. The diameter of the eye is two thirds of the width of the interorbital space, and two fifths of the length of the postorbital portion of the head. Body stout, not much compressed; pectoral fin as long as the postorbital portion of the head. Ventral fin midway between the root of the caudal and the eye. The middle and hinder dorsal and anal rays subequal in length, short, the last terminating at a considerable distance from the root of the caudal. Caudal fin deeply lobed. Scales very small, irregular and adherent.

A single specimen, 3 feet long, was obtained.

XVI.—*Remarks on Munier-Chalmas's Classification of the Dactyloporida**. By Dr. FR. TOULA†.

THE segments of *Cymopolia barbata*, Lamx., are so nearly identical with those of *Dactylopora*, Lamk., that the latter must be considered as founded on fragmentary portions of *Cymopolia*. This generic name ought therefore to be adopted, as it applies to complete organisms, while Lamarck's, although a prior name, denotes mere fragments. Prof. Decaisne, in 1842, proved several marine organisms (*Cymopolia* among them), which

* "Observations sur les Algues calcaires appartenant au groupe des Siphonées verticillées (*Dasycladées*, Harvey) et confondues avec les Foraminifères:" note de M. Munier-Chalmas, &c. (Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci. vol. lxxxv. no. 18, Oct. 29, 1877, pp. 814-817).

† Imper. Geolog. Institut. Vienna, Report, August 31, 1878. Communicated by Count Marschall, F.C.G.S.

were generally ranked as Zoophytes, to be really Algæ; and he regarded it as probable that many fossil forms, ranked among Polyparia by previous authors, and among Foraminifera by some contemporaries, are in reality plants. M. Munier-Chalmas proves the genera *Dactylopora*, *Acicularia*, and *Polytrypa* to be Algæ, by his figures of transverse sections and of the annular cellules of *Polytrypa elongata*, DeFr., and *Cymopolia rosarium*. The same author considers *Cymopolia* and *Polytrypa* to belong to the same genus.

M. Munier-Chalmas's division, *Siphonées verticillées*, embraces the whole of the Algæ with green spores, constituting Harvey's family Dasycladeæ, also fifty Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary genera, closely allied to *Larvaria*, *Clypeina*, *Polytrypa*, *Acicularia*, *Dactylopora*, and *Uteria*. Only seven genera are known living in the present seas. The organic substance being destroyed, there generally remains a calcareous skeleton, consisting of channels, small cellules disposed in circles, and large fructification-cells.

Munier-Chalmas's present arrangement of the *Siphonée Verticillatæ* stands thus:—

I. CYMOPOLIIDÆ.	{	Dasycladus, Agardh.	{	a. Decaisnella, M.-Chalm.**
		Halycoryne, Harvey.		b. Larvaria, DeFr.*
		Clypeina, Mich.*		c. Vaginopora, DeFr.*
		Cymopolia, Lamk.**		d. Karriera, M.-Chalm.*
		Parkerella, M.-Chalm.*		e. Polytrypa, DeFr.**
		Hermitella, M.-Chalm.*		
II. ACETABULARIIDÆ.	{	Polyphysa, Lamk.		
		Acetabularia, Lamk.		
		Briardina, M.-Chalm.*		
		Acicularia, D'Arch.*		
		Orioporella, M.-Chalm.*		
III. THYRSOPORELLIDÆ.	{	Thyrsoporella, Gûmb.*		
		Guembelina, M.-Chalm.*		
IV. DACTYLOPORIDÆ.	{	Dactylopora, Lamk.*		
V. NEOMERITÆ.	{	Neomeris, Lamk.		
		Bornetella, M.-Chalm.		
		Terquemella, M.-Chalm.*		
		Maupasina, M.-Chalm.*		
		Zittelina, M.-Chalm.*		
		Uteria, Mich.*		
		Hagenmuelleria, M.-Chalm.		
		Carpenterella, M.-Chalm.		

The subgenus *Haploporella*, Gûmbel, including, according to Prof. Zittel, the genera *Prattia*, D'Arch., *Marginoporella*, Park., and *Larvaria*, DeFr., is admitted by M. Munier-Chalmas under the name of *Larvaria*, and united with *Cymopolia*,

* The genera marked with an asterisk are fossil; and those with two asterisks both fossil and recent.

Lamk. The genus *Petrascula*, Gümbl., is not admitted into the new system, at least not under that name.

The omission of Gümbl's genus *Gyroporella* is the more noticeable as that genus is particularly interesting with respect to the Alpine Formation, and was the first form which led to the group being referred to the Calcareous Algæ. Stache found it in the Dyasic (Permian) strata of the Gailthal massif. Gümbl., in 1871*, ranked *Diplopore*, Schafh., among the truly vegetable "Nulliporæ," and subsequently, in 1872, among those which he referred to animals. M. Munier-Chalmas's *Guembelina* is possibly identical with this genus.

The living Corallines inhabit shallow seas; and thus strata including Dactyloporidæ may also be regarded as shallow-water deposits. These fossils are prevalent in the Alpine Limestones (Schlern Dolomite, Wetterstein Limestones), thus affording a new argument in favour of Baron Richthofen's and Von Mojsisovics's theory of Alpine Coral-reefs. The groups of *Gyroporellæ* may have long grown in shallow waters at remote periods, just as in our days groups of *Nulliporæ* thrive within the surf-zone, and branching Calcareous Algæ within the less exposed shallows of the reefs in the South Sea.

XVII.—On the Classification of the British Polyzoa.

By the Rev. THOMAS HINCKS, B.A., F.R.S.

I PROPOSE to give in this paper an outline of certain portions of the classification adopted in the 'History of the British Marine Polyzoa,' which I hope shortly to publish. I shall confine myself for the present to the Cheilostomata, and shall merely sketch very slightly the general arrangement, adding a brief diagnosis of the new genera which I have found it necessary to constitute. I must reserve the discussion of many interesting points connected with the subject.

Class POLYZOA, J. V. Thompson.

Subclass HOLOBRANCHIA, E. Ray Lankester.

Group *a.* *Ectoprocta*, Nitsche.

Order GYMNOLEEMATA, Allman.

Suborder i. CHEILOSTOMATA, Busk.

Fam. 1. *Aeteidæ*.

A single genus, *AETEA*, Lamx.

* Abhandlung. d. k.-bayer. Akad. der Wiss. math.-phys. Cl. vol. xi. See also Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, vol. viii. pp. 70, 71.