

Montlivaltia of Lamouroux is a Cyclolites, as he ascertained by an examination of the original specimen.

*Cyclolites*, Lamarck, ii. 367.

—, Blainville, Man. 335.

*Fungia*, Goldfuss, Petref. 47.

*Montlivaltia*, Lamour., Exp. Meth. 78, tab 79, figs. 8, 10.

*Cyclolithas*, Ehrenberg, Genus xvii.

II. *Fungidæ liberæ, explanato-gemmatae.*

GENUS III.—HERPETOLITHUS.—ESCHSCHOLTZ.

*Fungidæ liberæ, gemmatae, explanatae; polypis uniseriatim medianis majoribus et aliis undique sparsis, utrisque tentaculatis, tentaculis brevibus aut obsoletis. Coralla oblonga, oririmâ medianâ compositâ, profundâ, aliisque simplicibus, sparsis; lamellis denticulatis, per oririmas interruptis, itaque brevibus (semipollice non minoribus), vix radiatis; superficie inferiore echinatâ.*

Free *Fungidæ*, budding and explanate; a single medial series of large polyps, and others scattered, each with a separate circle of tentacles, which are quite short or obsolete. Coralla elongate, with a deep medial compound oririme, and others simple, scattered; lamellæ interrupted at the scattered oririmes, and hence short (not less than half an inch), scarcely at all radiate, denticulate; under surface echinate.

The *Herpetolithi* have the general habit of the *Fungiæ*, with which they were associated till separated by Eschscholtz. The surface of the coralla, instead of consisting of long lamellæ radiating to the margin, as in the *Fungiæ* and *Zoopili*, is made up of short lamellæ, extending only from one oririme to another; and instead of having a single central mouth, polyp-mouths are scattered over the whole surface. They usually grow in oblong forms, more or less elliptical, either flat, or convex above and concave below, and not unfrequently a little contorted; and, in allusion to their shape, they have been familiarly called sea-tongues; they have also some resemblance to a large slug, which suggested the generic name.\* Some, turned over, look like oblong

\* From *ερπω*, to creep, and *λιθος*, stone. Ehrenberg's name, *Haloglossa*, given subsequently to Eschscholtz's, is from *αλς*, sea, and *γλωσση*, tongue.