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gether, except on the peduncle of the tail. The fins partake of the color of the region to which they belong, and exhibit irregularly shaped spots on each. These markings on the fins are very variable, and in some specimens are wanting. A very deep glossy black circular spot, above the angle of the opercle, marks the beginning of the lateral line, which is only apparent on a very careful examination. Total length, 15 inches; greatest width, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This species is possessed of a gizzard similar to that of *C. ellipticus Kirtland*; to which species this bears considerable resemblance, yet is very distinct in its general form, color and habits.

The specimens of this fish, from which the description was taken, I procured in a secluded and very deep sheet of water, known as the "Sturgeon Pond," situated two miles below Trenton, N. J. The following items of its habits were collected from reliable fishermen and by my own observation. This fish is remarkably gregarious, and is never seen associating with any other than its own species; it is a lover of deep and still water, seldom rising to the surface, and appears very averse to the bright light of the sun. If driven into a stream of water with considerable current, they immediately show signs of uneasiness, and, if not soon liberated, die. Two localities only I am acquainted with that abound with this species, and both are deep small lakes formed by the junction of several small streams, and never in these streams has the fish been discovered, except when driven into them by the fishermen. As an article of food they are entirely worthless; yet they afford much sport to juvenile anglers, by the rapidity with which they may be taken, with a trout-fly, or common angling worm.

Descriptions of new Cretaceous Corals from New Jersey.

BY WM. M. GABB AND GEO. H. HORN.

Hippothoa irregularis.—Colony spreading, on shells, forming straight, or but slightly curved lines; branching nearly at right angles, though generally from but one side of the cell. Cells oval, flattened, placed closely together, united by a stout pedicle. Opening nearly central, with its greatest diameter in the direction of the length of the cell, often with an ovarian vesicle at the distal extremity.

The shape of the cell of this species relates it nearly to the *H. simplex D'Orb.*

Cellepora bilabiata.—Colony encrusting, generally in elongate patches. Cells in lines arranged in an irregular quincunx, convex. Opening, viewed from above, nearly circular. The cell walls above and below the mouth project, forming two labiate processes.

Cellepora carinata.—Colony encrusting. Cells in quincunx. Walls of cells meeting anteriorly, forming a carina, whose apex projects forward, and toward the oral opening, apex often perforated. Carina diminishing as it approaches the cell below.

Cellepora typica.—Colony encrusting, in large patches. Cells arranged in radiating lines, usually in quincunx, irregular exteriorly, small, rhomboidal, spaces between oral openings wide, perforated by numerous large accessory foramina.

This specimen was found encrusting a *Terebratula Harlani*, to which was also attached an *Ostrea pandra*, both being typical specimens.

Reticulipora sagera.—Colony large (about one inch in diameter), formed of plates, lateral plates not numerous, given off rectangularly; summit of plates perforated by cells, and thicker than the rest of the plate; lateral openings triangular, without any marked arrangement.

Resembles the *R. obliqua*.

[Sept.

Reptomulticava cepularis.*Alveolites cepularis* (?) S. G. Morton, Cretaceous.

Colony irregular, nodulated, with a tendency to an irregular pyramidal outline. Cells elongated, hexagonal, large.

This is probably the species named by Morton, but as no description or figure was given, it cannot be certainly stated.

Multicrescis parvicella.—Colony large, anastomosing in the manner of *Rhipidigorgia flabellum*. Cells small, resembling those of *M. lanata* D'Orb. Cellules wanting.

NOTE.—Figures of the above species will be given in the next number of the Journal of the Academy.

On Milne-Edwards' Synonymy of *Xiphigorgia setacea*.

BY GEO. H. HORN.

My attention was directed to the above, by finding the polypidom, called by Dana "*Gorgonia* (*Pterogorgia*) *setacea*," classed with the "*X. setacea*" of M.-Edwards, who considers them synonymous.The "*X. setacea*" of Edwards is thus described:—

"Polypierôide en forme de rubans très-étroits, flexueux et tres-longs, mais sans vestige de ramifications. Coenenchyme jaune; verrues calicifères arrondies, de couleur rose, et formant, de chaque côté, une bordure saillante.

Hab.—Mers d'Amérique."

Pallas' original description is—

"*Gorgonia*, simplex, rigida, cortice calcareo albo subverrucosa.*Locus.*—Mare Americanum."

Dana subsequently amplified the above description, rendering it more explicit.

"*Gorgonia* (*Pterogorgia*) *setacea*. Whitish, simple, rigid, rarely with a single branch; surface subverruculose; verruculæ minute (one-third of a line), and obsolete, numerous and crowded, mostly on two opposite sides, with a narrow, naked interval between.*Laguayra.*—Z. Collins."

The latter description was derived from a specimen in the Academy's Museum, and does not resemble either the description or figure of Milne-Edwards.

The "*X. setacea*," as described and figured by Milne-Edwards, agrees in every important respect with the "*Gorgonia juncea*" of Pallas and subsequent authors."*G. simplicissima*, attenuata, subflexuosa, cortice crasso, rubro verrucoso." Pallas, 1766."*G. simplicissima*, teres, utrinque, attenuata, osse corneo fusco, carne ochracea bisulcata, oculis crebris linearibus notata." Ellis, 1786."*G. simplicissima*, longissima, teres; carne ochracea subminiata; oculis, crebris sparsis subgranulatis." Lamarck, 1816.From the above descriptions, we conclude, that the species described by Milne-Edwards as "*setacea*," is none other than the "*juncea*" of older authors.*Pterogorgia simplex* described by Valenciennes, in *Comptes Rendus*, xli. (pp. 10, et 13), differs from either the "*setacea*" or "*juncea*" in the form of its "verruces calicifères."The true disposition of these polypidoms appears to be as follows:—
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