

22 to 26, usually 24, in number; those of the first cycle four to six in number, reaching nearly or quite to the centre of the corallite, where they are more or less contorted. Those of the second cycle do not usually terminate interiorly by free ends, but are there joined to one another or to those of the first cycle. Those of the third cycle usually terminate like those of the second, but are sometimes free at the inner end; the sides and free edges of the septa subspinulose or tuberculose. The number of corallites in a corallum varies from one to seven or eight, their gemmation taking place at the margin of the calice, and usually after the original corallite had attained considerable size.

Diameter of the largest calice observed, 8 millimeters.

The type specimens¹ are preserved in the U. S. National Museum, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 12th, 1888.

NOTICES OF MEMOIRS.

I.—“SUR LES TÉLÉOSTÉENS DU RUPÉLIEN.” By L. DOLLO and R. STORMS. (Zool. Anzeiger, No. 279, 1888.)

MESSRS. DOLLO and STORMS have undertaken the investigation of the Fossil Fishes of the Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits of Belgium, and we are glad to welcome the first brief instalment of the results of their joint researches. The present note deals with the systematic position and nomenclature of the genera *Sphyrænodus*, Agassiz, and *Scomberodon*, P. J. van Beneden. *Dictyodus*, Owen, is adopted as the correct name for the so-called *Sphyrænodus*, and the fish is referred to the Scombridæ, on account of the characters of its dentition, premaxilla, palatine, mandible, and the caudal region of the vertebral column. It is respectively separated from *Cybium* and *Pelamys*, its nearest allies, by its single series of large conical palatine teeth, and by the greater strength of its dentition and premaxilla. *Scomberodon* is considered to be identical with *Cybium*, and the type must henceforth be known as *Cybium Dumonti*.

A. S. W.

II.—PROF. DR. W. DAMES ON *GIGANTICTHYS PHARAO*. (Sitzungsb. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1887, p. 137.)

THE generic name *Titanichthys* being preoccupied, Prof. Dames suggests that of *Gigantichthys* for the large Cretaceous fish-teeth from Egypt, already described under the name of *Titanichthys pharao* (see GEOL. MAG. for April, 1888, p. 157).

¹ Specimens of this Coral have been presented to the British Natural History Museum through Dr. G. J. Hinde.