membranaceous and cellular lungs without any gills for the first class; either gills in the early part of life, then cellular lungs in their adult state, or gills or some branchial apparatus, coexisting with cellular lungs through the whole of life, for the second; and gills only, without lungs, for the third class.

Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees, April 10th, 1841.

[Note.—Mr. Owen nowhere assumes that the nose, as an absolute zoological character, is equal in importance to the lungs; but believing, with other Comparative Anatomists, that the air-bladder of the fish is essentially a lung, and being able to trace its assumption of the true pulmonary structure within the undoubted limits of the class of Fishes, he is not disposed to allow the respiratory organ to be so important, in relation to the classification of the Lepidosiren, as the nasal organ, which manifests no essential alteration of structure in the class of Fishes; but exhibits, throughout that class, a marked distinction from the structure of the nose in Reptiles. Mr. Owen's arguments for the essentially ichthyic character of the Lepidosiren are based upon the cumulative evidence of its dermal, dental, osseous, digestive, sensitive and generative systems, rather than on any single and arbitrarily chosen character.—See his 'Concluding Observations,' Linn. Trans., vol. xviii. p. 350; also the Proceedings of the Microscopical Society at p. 211 of our present volume, containing Mr. Owen's examination of the structure of the teeth, which he finds to be altogether such as is peculiar to Fish. The new naming of the genus we cannot approve.—Ep.]


[Concluded from p. 287.]


I have added to the usual definition of this species the word cylindrical, as the form of the cells is the most important practical point of distinction between it and the preceding species. Valkeria imbricata, in the first stage of its formation, consists of a single layer of cells spread over the surface to which it is attached (usually Fucus vesiculosus), and not rising from it in the form of an independent polypidom. In this stage of its growth it constitutes the Bowerbankia densa of Dr. Farre. This fact I have ascertained from a comparison of Dr. Farre’s figure and description of that species with it, and its concurrence with these is so close as not to admit of a doubt upon the subject. Bowerbankia densa is, therefore, not a distinct species, but merely a condition of the well-known one, Valkeria imbricata. Although the examination of numerous specimens of V. imbricata which I have made has resulted in the eradication of B. densa as a distinct species, I yet must not omit to notice the admirable memoir published in the ‘Philosophical Transactions,’ upon this and an allied species by Dr. Farre, the gentleman by whom Bowerbankia densa was first described and figured as a di-
stinct species, and to whom we are indebted for almost all we know of the anatomy of the Ascidian type of zoophytes.

Some time since, I forwarded to Dr. Johnston specimens under the name of Bowerbankia densa for examination; one of them was in fact Valkeria imbricata in the primary stage of its growth, that is, spreading over a plain surface; the other was elevated in the form of a distinct polypidom, the condition in which V. imbricata is usually met with. I remarked on these specimens somewhat to the following effect, not at the time recognising them as belonging to the species Valkeria imbricata, that they represented the species Bowerbankia densa, and that it did not always confine itself to the surface of the object upon which it grew, but sometimes rose from it as a separate polypidom. Dr. Johnston remarked upon them, that they represented "the species in its perfect state." In another letter Dr. Johnston writes, "Accidentally viewing your specimens of Bowerbankia densa, var. ramosa, it at once flashed on my mind that they were Valkeria imbricata, which is indeed the fact. Bowerbankia densa and Valkeria imbricata, are they not states of one and the same species? Your observations will probably result in the erasure of a spurious species." I have thus Dr. Johnston's testimony in favour of the identity of Bowerbankia densa and Valkeria imbricata*.

Sea Point, Dublin bay: not common.

I may here observe, that many species of zoophytes, as well as the above, spread over the surface of attachment in a single layer, prior to becoming elevated into separate and independent polypidoms. This with many species appears to be a law of their growth, and is very obvious in the Flustras.

V. pustulosa. Not common: Dublin Bay.

Langenella repens. Some weeks ago I forwarded a zoophyte to Dr. Johnston which I conceived might be Langenella repens. Dr. Johnston observed on the specimen sent, "This may be Langenella repens, but it is not so like as to make one certain; your conjecture is very probably correct, and then it throws light upon a thing which has puzzled us.........If you will turn to my figure of Flustra membranacea, you will find some processes or tubes figured, which, in the description, are left undecided as to their nature. These I now consider to belong to Langenella repens, or an allied and solitary species." Since the receipt of the letter containing the above observations, I have made a particular examination of these tubes, and have arrived at the conclusion that they are not zoophytes at all. On Flustra membranacea the tubes are unconnected with each other, and appear to form shut sacs, no opening being visible at either end, and certainly none is present at its free extremity. Their bases are fixed to the back of the polype cells, and each tube is filled in a recent state with a clear fluid. The use of these processes on Flustra membranacea appears therefore to me to be still involved in obscurity. Plate VIII. fig. 3. represents a few of the cells of the

* The cells of Valkeria imbricata first manifest themselves on the main stems as mere buds or protuberances, and in this stage of their formation are imperforate.
zoophyte which I thought might be *Langenella repens*. I have given a figure of it in order to avoid any error.

I have recently met with a single specimen of a species of *Bowerbankia*, or, perhaps, I should rather say, of *Valkeria*, differing both from *B. densa* and *V. imbricata*, but in some measure uniting the characters of each. The polypi have only eight tentacula, and the cells are nearly as large as those of *Bowerbankia densa*, but are of a different shape, the upper half of the cells being much narrower than the lower. See Plate VIII. fig. 4.

**Pedicellina, Sars.**


**Pedicellina echinata**, pedicellis echinatis.

The above are the characters of a very curious and remarkable zoophyte, imperfectly figured and described, first by Ellis and subsequently by Lister, and of which mention is also made by Fleming under the name of *Hydra coronata*. When in Belfast a short time since, among other works which Mr. Thompson was kind enough to procure for my examination was a copy of Sars's 'Beskrivelser over Polyp.,' &c., published, I believe, in 1835; on looking over which I discovered a figure and description of this but little known species under the name of *Pedicellina*; which name, as well as Sars's generic and specific names, I have adopted. Sars has described a second species belonging to the genus *Pedicellina*, distinguished from the former by the foot-stalk being destitute of hairs. This species I have not met with. To Ellis is due, I believe, the credit of having first noticed the species of which I am about to give a detailed account.

Before meeting with Sars's work, I had ventured to change Fleming's decidedly incorrect generic appellation of *Hydra*, and to substitute in its place that of *Cardua*, retaining the specific term. I was induced to confer this name upon it from the great resemblance which the polypes of this zoophyte bear to the heads of thistles, and this resemblance is strengthened by the presence of hairs upon their surface. A descending gullet, stomach, and ascending rectum, are distinctly visible. Just above the stomach and apparently connected with it, a yellow body may be noticed: this is in all probability a liver; it is not a gizzard, as no food was seen to pass into it, although I was able to trace its passage in its whole course along the intestinal canal. Above this yellow body a dark, ill-defined mass is seen, the nature of which I am not able to determine. The tentacula are about 3rd the length of the head of the polypus, and are about sixteen in number, tuberculated, and thickly ciliated, as is also the interior of the whole line of the alimentary canal. Near the junction of the stomach and ascending rectum, and contained within them, a small dark body may often be observed in active rotary movement; the nature of the body, which has been noticed in some other zoophytes, and the cause of its motion, have not, I
believe, been fully understood: it is nothing more than faecal matter kept in constant rotation by the action of the cilia lining the whole internal surface of the alimentary canal, and which, by their peculiar arrangement, drive it on towards the place by which it is to make its exit—thus supplying the office of proper propelling muscles. The polypi are usually non-symmetrical, one side being more bulged out than the other, but they are capable of assuming various other forms and appearances. The tentacula, too, vary much in their disposition, being sometimes directed either outwards or upwards; at others they are curved inwards, usually to a small extent, but occasionally so much so as to be entirely lost to view, being concealed by the outer tunic of the polypus. The motions of the polypi of this species are very lively and peculiar. All the Ascidian zoophytes are much more vivacious and active in their movements than the Hydroid, and this is the necessary result of their higher organization. "The stems, though commonly still, have free power of motion; and when one is disturbed it bends quickly to and fro, so as to strike one or two more; these again strike upon others, and thus for a few seconds all are in action; but they soon return to quietness, and the arms, which during the com-
motion had been doubled up, open again."—Lister.

I much regret that I was unable, from want of time, to carry my observations further on the anatomy of this species, so well adapted, both from its size and the circumstance of its being the only known naked Ascidian zoophyte, for anatomical examination. I have sent a more perfect figure than has yet been given of this species to Dr. Johnston.

On Vesicularia spinosa: very rare: Dublin Bay.

Crisia aculeata. Milne Edwards has figured this species, which I described in the 'Annals of Natural History' for November 1840, in the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles' for April 1838, under the name of La Crisie ivoire. How Milne Edwards could have confounded this somewhat rare species with the common one C. eburnea, I am at a loss to conceive. Upon this latter species in no case have I ever met with spines; and had they ever existed, traces of them would have been visible on the sides of the cells, as they always are in C. aculeata, even when the teeth themselves have been broken off.

Rarely found on stones, east of Kingstown harbour.

Hippothoa lanceolata. See Plate VIII. fig. 5, 6, for a representa-
tion of this elegant species.

Trawled up off Bray on old valves of Pecten communis.

Anguinaria spatulata. On stones east of Kingstown harbour, abundant; also at the Giant's Causeway, on Fuci.

Tubulipora verrucaria, Milne Edwards. This species in its per-
fected state, as it occurs in Dublin Bay, resembles in outline a penta-
epetalous flower, being slightly five-lobed. This peculiarity has not, I believe, been noticed. Some time since, not knowing that it had been described, I gave it the name of Tubulipora floriformis, to express this peculiarity of form. To Mr. Thompson of Belfast the credit of the discovery of this as a native zoophyte is due, a fact of which I
was ignorant when I published a former paper on Irish zoophytes. Mr. Thompson has also been the fortunate discoverer of one or two other undescribed and beautiful species of Tubuliporide.

Monkstown, Dublin Bay, on the frond of Laminaria digitata: not common.

_T. lobulata?_ Polypidom six-lobed; cells irregular, united.—A. H. H. Polypidom divided into six lobes of unequal size; tubes joined, of irregular form and size. See Plate X. fig. 1, 2. Of the above Tubulipora I have met with but a single specimen; its appearance and development however is so different from any hitherto described, that I conceive myself justified in considering it to be a distinct species.

_Cellepora ramulosa._ Not common: obtained by trawling off Howth.

_C. bimucronata._ Cells ovate, disposed in a single layer; apertures circular, with a slight excavation below, armed on each side with a short strong process.—A. H. H. A species of Cellepora is described by Lamarck under the name of Cellepora bimucronata, and which I conceive to be identical with that defined above. Although I am inclined to consider this as a distinct species, I yet do not feel assured that it is really so; if not, it is to be regarded as _C. pumicosa_ in the first stage of its formation. See Plate IX. fig. 1.

_Berenicea hyalina._ On the roots of Laminaria digitata, Bray Head: not uncommon.

_Lepralia nitida._ *Lepralia costata* or *thoraciformis* would not be an inappropriate name for this curious species, resembling, as each cell so accurately does, a miniature human thorax; the cross pieces representing the ribs, and the broad band into which these are inserted being analogous to a sternum. A distinct spine is frequently to be observed on each side of the lower angle of the mouth of the cell.

On stones east of Kingstown harbour: rare.

_Lepralia coccinea._ On stones below low-water mark, east side of Kingstown harbour: common.

_Lepralia variolosa._ On a bivalve, Sea Point: rare.

_Lepralia ciliata._ "Cells ovate-globose, frosted; the aperture contracted, circular, armed with from five to seven long spines."

The lower border of the mouth of each cell is prolonged into a spout-like process, beneath which, in perfect specimens, a pointed tooth, somewhat shorter than those surrounding the aperture, is visible. See Plate IX. fig. 2.

Rather abundant on stones, shells, and fuci, Dublin Bay.

The following species of _Lepralia_ have never, I believe, been described as British zoophytes; whether they are altogether new I cannot say. I have not, however, been able to identify them with certainty with any hitherto described, although I have consulted numerous works with this view; among others, Delle Chiaje's 'Anim. senza Vert. di Napoli,' in which many _Lepraliae_ are figured.

_Lepralia appensu._ Cells somewhat raised anteriorly, frosted, larger above than below; aperture quadrangular, surrounded by four or five
long slender spines of nearly equal lengths; the lateral walls of each cell are prolonged into large, triangular, winged appendages, which are hollow, and communicate with the interior of the cells. See Plate IX. fig. 3. These appendages are always present.—A. H. H. The front wall of each cell rises into the mouth in the form of a strong pointed process.

*L. pedilostoma.* Crust spreading irregularly; walls of the cells reticulated; aperture calceoliform; margin plain, everted.—A. H. H. The crust of this species in a recent state is always of a red colour. The cells are but little raised, and are closely approximated to each other. Their divisions and arrangement are often rendered unequal and irregular by the rough surface on which they are developed, being usually found in the crevices of rocks and on stones. See Plate IX. fig. 4.

L. insiglis. Cells raised, ventricose; aperture armed with from five to seven spines. A long spinous process rises out of the cell, low down and to one side.—A. H. H.

This singular species is readily distinguished from all others by the position of a sharp spine or tooth, which proceeds, not from near the aperture, but low down, from the side of the cell, in the wall of which a hole is visible if one of the spines be broken off. The aperture of the cells describes $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a circle, the lower part being straight. In addition to the spines which surround the aperture, and which gradually diminish in length on each side, a short process rises from the front of the cell, just below the aperture. See Plate IX. fig. 5.

Dublin Bay.

*L. cylindrica.* Crust opaque; cells cylindrical; aperture circular, plain, slightly contracted: a single broad triangular tooth rises from the anterior wall of the cell just below its aperture.—A. H. H.

This species bears a considerable resemblance to Berenicea hyalina, from which, however, it is estranged by the opacity of the crust as well as by the presence of the tooth. There is a neck or collar joined to the aperture in B. hyalina not present in this. See Plate IX. fig. 6.

A single specimen on the root of Laminaria digitata, Dublin Bay.

*L. punctata.* Cells oval, not much raised; apertures subquadran
gular, having the lower lip thickened and somewhat everted. On each side of the opening of the cell a small triangular process is seen, and from the upper margin of the aperture three or four short teeth arise. The walls of the cells are perforated with small holes, which give them a dotted appearance; this is an invariable character of the species. See Plate IX. fig. 7.—A. H. H.

On stones, east of Kingstown harbour.

*L. linearis.* Cells much depressed, radiating in lines from a centre, and increasing in size towards the edge of the crust, upper
part rounded; aperture contracted, circular, with a minute spout-like elongation below; teeth either three or four, surrounding the upper half of the aperture; on either side of the small spout-like elongation referred to, a short blunt process is visible. See Plate IX. fig. 8.—A. H. H.

On stones east of Kingstown harbour, and at the Giant's Causeway: not common.

Membranipora stellata, Thompson. A species has been described by Mr. Thompson in the 'Annals of Natural History' for April 1840, p. 101, under the name of Flustra or Membranipora stellata. This supposed species I have ascertained to be merely Membranipora pilosa, with the bristle abortive, on an expanded surface. I wrote to Mr. Thompson upon the subject, at the same time forwarding specimens for examination, and that gentleman's reply was confirmatory of my opinion. Mr. Thompson was, I believe, the first who described M. pilosa to assume the stellate form, and to have the cells disposed in the manner indicated in the description of M. stellata.

Flustra truncata.—Giant's Causeway, abundant; but not found upon the coast of Dublin.

F. avicularis. This species in a recent state is of a reddish colour, but becomes of a grayish black in drying; this change of colour in drying is, I believe, peculiar to this species, and the cause of it I am not acquainted with. I have sometimes observed the bird's-head appendages (whose motions are so very peculiar and unaccountable) described as belonging to C. avicularia, on this species. I now find that this species is very abundant in Dublin Bay.


F. tuberculata. Not common: Merrion, Dublin Bay.

F. distans. Polypidom encrusting, grayish, calcareous, reticulated; cells oval; margin broad, having its inner edge slightly crenulated; two short processes are visible at each upper angle of the cells.

I am informed by Dr. Johnston that this species was discovered some years ago by Mr. Bean, but that the habitat of his specimen was unknown. It is on this account, I imagine, that no description of it has as yet been given in Dr. Johnston's 'British Zoophytes.' Dr. Johnston, in a recent letter to me, remarks, "yours is the only native specimen I have seen." From a comparison of specimens of this with Flustra tuberculata, I cannot help suspecting that they are in fact one and the same species. When at Belfast a short time since, I saw several fine specimens of this species in Mr. Thompson's cabinet, obtained some time since upon the coasts of Down and Antrim.

On stones east of Kingstown harbour: not common.

F. carnosa. This species, which is undoubtedly no Flustra, ought to be raised to a generic rank and placed in the family Alcyonidula. Pallas asserts (I quote from memory) that the tentacula vary from 18 to 30; this assertion I am not able to verify, having constantly.
found the number of tentacula in each polype to be the same, viz. 30.

Dublin Bay: abundant on *Fucus siliculosus*.

*F. Hibernica*. I have now ascertained that this species, which I described in my Catalogue of Irish Zoophytes published in the 'Annals' for November 1840, is not a *Flustra* but a *Lepralia*, which I have again figured and described in this paper under the head of *L. pedilostoma*. The figure given with the Catalogue represents a posterior view of the cells, the wall of each cell posteriorly being absent. The error of figuring the cells posteriorly instead of anteriorly, and the absence of the posterior wall, are thus accounted for. The specimen from which the figure was taken adhered to an *Ascidia*; this *Ascidia* grew on the under surface of a rock, in removing which, the *Lepralia*, which covered the rock before the *Ascidia*, also came away,—the mouths of the cells adhering to it, and the wall still remaining attached to the rock. The detection of an error of this nature is almost as pleasing as the discovery of a new species.

*Cellularia avicularia*. This species I now find to be abundant in the Bay of Dublin and about the neighbouring coast.

*Alcyonidium gelatinosum*. Occurs in long rope-like masses, and is rarely obtained except by trawling. Rare, off Howth and Lambay.

*A. hirsutum*. The polypidom of this species in its young state is clavate, and not branched. As in this condition it might, possibly, be mistaken for a distinct species, I have given two figures of it, one representing it of its natural size; the other is a magnified view of it, with many of the polypi protruded. When under the microscope it presented a very beautiful appearance, some faint idea of which the drawing, Plate X. fig. 3, 4., is intended to convey.

*A. parasiticum*. Polypidom encrusting, spongy; cells polygonal, but irregular in size and arrangement. Polypes with sixteen tentacula.

The nature of this production, which has long been involved in obscurity, I have at last succeeded in determining. By very many it was not considered to be a zoophyte at all; I have, however, ascertained, beyond all doubt, that it is a true polypiferous production of the genus *Alcyonidium*. Dr. Johnston describes the polypidom as "entirely composed of particles of sand cemented together with mud or clay." Were this really its character, this fact alone would be sufficient to decide that it could not be a zoophyte; for the polypidoms of all true zoophytes are growths, and not artificial formations. Numerous sandy particles are certainly found in connexion with it, but not, in my opinion, incorporated with it; their presence, I believe, being confined to cells vacant by the death of the polypi. If previously dried, and then dropped into water, it immediately sinks to the bottom, and does not remain there wholly unaltered, but slowly absorbs a portion of the fluid until it has attained its original dimensions. I also believe that I have detected a few siliceous spicula, and certainly numerous siliceous granules,
which are to be distinguished from the particles of sand by their much smaller size. In a recent state a membrane is attached to the edges of each cell; this rises up in a globular form, and bears a near resemblance to the papille on A. hirsutum. The polypi correspond so closely with those of the other species of Aleyonidium, that I have thought it superfluous to give a separate figure of it, having the same number of tentacula, viz. 16.

Encrusting various flexible corallines, Dublin Bay: common.  
*A. echinatum.* It is not a little remarkable, that the polypi of this common species should have remained hitherto undescribed. I was lately so fortunate as to meet with some specimens in which I had an opportunity of examining the animals in a living condition. The result of this examination proves, that it is not only not allied to the family with which it has up to this time been classed, but that it is a true Hydra zoophyte, related closely to Coryne squamata, between which and *Hermia glandulosa* it forms a new and distinct genus. This new genus it was my wish to have dedicated to Dr. Johnston, the author of the work on British Zoophytes, in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by that gentleman to this interesting department of natural science. In this desire I have, however, been disappointed, from the circumstance of a genus in botany having been dedicated to Dr. Johnston, the editor of Girard's 'Herbal.'

The generic name which I have adopted was suggested to me by my friend G. J. Allman, Esq.

The following are the characters of the genus

**Echinochorium, Hassall.**

Polypidom encrusting; surface raised into numerous rough papille; polypi hydroid, naked, pedicellated.—A. H. H.

**Echinochorium clavigerum.** Polypidom muricated with rough spinous papille about a line in height. Polypi more or less clavate, not retractile within cells; tentacula claviform, about \(\frac{3}{4}\)rd the length of the body, retractile.

There are numerous indentations on the surface of the polypidom, in each of which the base of a polype is inserted; this latter is about \(\frac{1}{4}\)th of an inch in height and is of a white colour; its head is somewhat enlarged, and is surrounded with numerous contractile club-shaped tentacula; the number of these varies considerably, but frequently amounts to between twenty and thirty. The tentacula are not arranged in any determinate order, as they always are in the Ascidian type of zoophytes, but are variously disposed. This observation applies to all Hydroid zoophytes. Whether the polypes are separate or united at their bases, I am unable to say. See Plate X. fig. 5., which is a magnified representation of this genus and species. This species does, I believe, possess a stomach, which in one of the polypi in the figure is seen to be everted. Fig. 5, b.

Dublin Bay and Portmarnock: common.

A marked correspondence exists between the natural history of the coast of Antrim and the opposed shore of Scot-
land; and the relation is particularly obvious in the distribution of zoophytes, three species of which, common in the North of England and on the Scottish shore, being also present on it, and not, I believe, found upon any other part of the coast of Ireland. Thus Thoa muricata (never before recorded as Irish), Sertularia filicula and Flustra truncata, all more or less extensively distributed upon the English and Scotch coasts, are occasionally met with on the Antrim coast, in the neighbourhood of that wonder of the world, the Giant’s Causeway. Ireland, therefore, it may fairly be inferred, is indebted to Scotland for the presence of at least three species of zoophytes, and probably for some others. I think I may venture to predict that Thuiaria tha  will eventually be found on the coast of Antrim. I now find that only one species of Plumularia is wanting in the Bay of Dublin, and that is P. pennatula.

To the title of my Catalogue an objection has been raised by Mr. Thompson of Belfast, on the ground that it does not embrace the whole coast of Ireland, but is confined to a particular portion of it. The justice of this observation, as originally applied to that portion of the Catalogue which has already been published, I willingly admit. It should rather have been entitled a ‘Catalogue of the Zoophytes of Dublin and its vicinity;’ this title, however, would not be equally applicable to the continuation of the Catalogue, as to some species I have given a second locality.

I wish it to be distinctly understood, that the Catalogue which has been already published, as well as this Supplement, contain only the results of my own personal observation and research. I have, therefore, not deemed it necessary to advert to the writings of other Irish naturalists on this branch of natural history, not having had occasion to refer to them. I may, however, mention, that a catalogue of Irish zoophytes was published by Mr. Templeton, of Belfast, some years ago; that many of Ellis’s specimens were obtained on the Irish coast; and that a list of unrecorded species was published by Mr. Thompson in the ‘Annals of Natural History’ for June 1840, at which time my Catalogue was with Mr. Taylor, the editor, for publication. I must not omit to notice also, that many rare species of zoophytes were procured by Mr. R. Ball and Miss Ball of Dublin, at Youghal, county of Cork.

I have now brought the enumeration and description of the species to a conclusion. During the compilation of this Supplement I have had occasion to make various references to Dr. Johnston, who has always promptly and kindly favoured
me with his opinion, and to whom, therefore, my most sincere thanks are due.

For the beautiful drawings which accompany this communication, some of which I have had the pleasure of exhibiting to the Society, I am indebted to the skill and perseverance of a lady, whose name I would most willingly mention were I authorized to do so.

Having brought this paper to a termination, it now only remains for me, in the first place, to thank the Society for the attention with which it has listened to me, and to hope that any errors of detail which may have been noticed will be excused, when the time occupied, less than two months, not merely in the preparation of the manuscript and drawings, but also in obtaining the materials for it, is taken into consideration; and secondly, to beg its acceptance of a collection of Irish zoophytes, a portion only of which is now upon the table.

In taking my leave for the present, I cannot refrain from the expression of my most cordial wishes that the affairs of this Society may "go on and prosper," conferring, as it must necessarily do, moral and intellectual benefit, not merely on the members composing it, but, through them, upon the country at large. I shall at all times feel great pleasure in contributing my mite towards the promotion of its objects. With this paper terminate, I regret to say, my labours in this interesting, and as yet not fully explored, field of natural history. In a few days I shall be called upon to quit the beautiful ocean,—beautiful in its strength, its purity, its freshness, its majesty, and in its infinity; beautiful in calm and storm; and its still more beautiful and ever-varying productions, in the study and contemplation of which I so much delight.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE VI. Fig. 1. A magnified representation of Coryne squamata. Fig. 2. Hermia glandulosa, a single polype, magnified, exhibiting the reproductive gemmules. Fig. 3. Sertularia Margarita, nat. size. Fig. 4. Do., magnified. Fig. 5. Sertularia pumila, magnified.

PLATE VII. Fig. 1, 2. Thutaria articulata.

PLATE VIII. Fig. 1. Plumularia frutescens, natural size. Fig. 2. Valkeria imbricata, natural size. Fig. 3. Langenella repens? magnified. Fig. 4. New species of Valkeria. Fig. 5, 6. Hippothoa lanceolata.

PLATE IX. Fig. 1. Cellepora bimucronata. Fig. 2. Lepralia ciliata. Fig. 3. L. appensa. Fig. 4. L. pedilostoma. Fig. 5. L. insignis. Fig. 6. L. cylindrica. Fig. 7. L. punctata. Fig. 8. L. linearis: all magnified.

PLATE X. Fig. 1. Tubulipora lobulata, natural size. Fig. 2. The same magnified. Fig. 3. Alcyonidium hirsutum, in its young state. Fig. 4. The same magnified. Fig. 5. Echinochorium clavigerum: a, one of the polypes with its feelers retracted; b, one with the stomach everted.

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