

each tube assumes somewhat the appearance of the wind-pipe of a small bird. In *var. b*, the tubes are distinguished by being slightly branched, the branches coming off irregularly and at various angles. They rise to about 3 inches in height, and are smooth in a fresh state, but when dried exhibit the annulations distinctly, especially at the origin of the branches. The naked body of the polypes is rose-red, more or less deeply tinted, while the tentacula are milk-white, or sometimes faintly tinged with red. Of these there are two series: one round the oral aperture composed of short threads usually held in an erect position; the other forms a circle round the most bulging part of the body, and consists of more than 20 long filaments which spread like rays from a centre, or droop elegantly, being usually held still, or allowed listlessly to follow the undulations of the water. When the polypes are all displayed, they afford a very interesting and pretty spectacle, equalled by no other species I have seen, the crimson heads contrasting finely with their white polypidoms, especially when loaded with the gemmules which pullulate from the inner side of the bases of the inferior tentacula. When few in number and immature these gemmules are sessile and separate, but in their progress to evolution they form grape-like clusters: each separate gemmule is of a roundish or oval shape, consisting of a white albuminous coat with a dark red cylindrical centre.—Plate IV. Fig. 5.

According to Agardh and Lamouroux the *Tubularia muscoides* of Linnæus is distinct from the *T. Larynx* of Ellis and Solander, but his specific character.—“*T. culmis subdichotomis, totis annuloso-rugosis*,”—answers sufficiently to our *b* in a dried state to induce me to quote it as a synonyme, the more so as Linnæus refers to Ellis’s figure for a representation of what he intended. The *Tubularia polyceps* of Sir J. G. Dalyell in Rep. Brit. Assoc. an. 1834, p. 601, and Edin. New. Phil. Journ. xxi. 93, appears to be referable to the same variety. From the observations of this ingenious naturalist we must infer that the *number* of tentacula is an uncertain character: he says, “a specimen had originally 21 tentacula, but only 16 were renovated with the second head; and with the seventh they had diminished to six.”

\* \* Tubes ramous. (EUDENDRIUM, Ehrenberg.)

3. *T. RAMOSA*, tube single, irregularly branched, the branches erecto-patent, ringed and rather narrower at their origins: polypes with a single series of tentacula. J. Ellis.

Small ramified tubular coralline, *Ellis*, Corall. 31, No. 3, tab. 16, fig. *a*; and tab. 17, fig. *a*, *A*.—*Tubularia trichoides*, *Pall.* Flench. 84.—*T.*