

tioned. Mr J. E. Gray, a high authority in matters of this kind, says, "the Cymodoceæ appear to be only Sertulariæ which have lost their cells," (Synop. of Brit. Mus. p. 75); and Blainville makes the same assertion in reference to the above species.* Dr Fleming is of opinion that *C. simplex* has been established from an individual of *Campanularia dichotoma* in a depauperated state; (Brit. Anim. 548,) while again Mr Hogg informs me that he is almost satisfied that this Cymodocea is *Plumularia pinnatu* with its pinnæ rubbed off by the waves or tide on the beach; and the specimens he has sent me in confirmation of this supposition are certainly very exact to Lamouroux's figure, *nat. size*,—for it must be observed that his *magnified* figure represents the polypidom as unjointed or continuous, whereas it is regularly jointed both in the *Campanularia* and *Plumularia*. But I make this remark not to invalidate the opinions either of Dr Fleming or Mr Hogg, for that of the latter I am disposed to adopt; but it gives me an opportunity of warning the student against an implicit reliance on the figures of Lamouroux, which we are assured by Blainville, who has compared them with the specimens from which they were made, are in many instances very erroneous.

* Milne-Edwards also adopts this view. Lam. Anim. s. Vert. 2de edit. ii. 157.

"All the works of the LORD are exceeding good: and none may say, What is this? Wherefore is that? for at time convenient they shall all be sought out.—All the works of the LORD are good: So that a man cannot say, This is worse than that; for in time they shall all be well approved."—*Ecclesiasticus*.