

the tide, nothing of the animal can be seen, and its presence in a locality is only to be guessed at by the holes in the sand, which, however, are exactly like the holes of many arenicolous worms.

*Actinia mesembryanthemum* lives between tide-marks, and is most plentiful near that of high water. It is consequently often left exposed to the open atmosphere, but it expands only when covered with water. It never, so far as I have observed, emits from the mouth, like the other species, any thread-like tangled filaments; nor does it seem to have the power of protruding the membrane of the stomach in the form of vesicular lobes. Gærtner says that "the colour of its body is always red in the summer, but changes into a dusky green, or brown, towards the latter end of autumn,"—a remark which certainly does not hold good on the northern shores of Britain, where the red and dusky green varieties may be found intermingled at all seasons.

2. A. BELLIS, "*body lengthened, the lower part narrow, smooth, the upper enlarged and glandularly warty; oral disc expanded, lobed; tentacula in several rows, variegated.*" Gærtner.

*Hydra calyciflora*, tentaculis retractilibus variegatis; corpore verrucoso, Gærtner in Phil. Trans. lii. 79. tab. 1, fig. 2.—*Actinia Bellis*, Ellis and Soland. Zooph. 2. Turt. Gmel. iv. 103. Turt. Brit. Faun. 131.—*A. pedunculata*, Pen. Brit. Zool. iv. 102. Berk. Syn. i. 186. Lam. Anim. s. Vert. iii. 70. Bosc, Vers, ii. 258. Stark, Elem. ii. 412. Flem. Brit. Anim. 498. Templeton in Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. 303.—*Hydra bellis*, Stew. Elem. ii. 451.

*Hab.* "Frequently found in the pools about the Mount's Bay," Cornwall. "It is rare to meet with a single one in a place, there being most commonly four or five of them living so near together in the same fissure of the rock, which they constantly inhabit, that their expanded calyces form a row of flower-like bodies, that seem to grow upon the cliffs under water," Gærtner. "Found in a pool on the rocks at the north end of the Island of Rathlin, August 1795," Templeton.

"From its small basis rises a cylindric stalk, which supports the roundish body of the animal, from whence afterwards the calyx, being a continued membrane of the body, draws its origin. The stalk, or the pedunculus of the polype, is quite smooth, and its colour inclines towards the carnation. The outside of the calyx, and the body of this animal, are marked with a number of small white protuberances, resembling warts, to which fragments of shells, sand-grains, &c. adhere, and hide the beautiful colour of these parts, which, from that of carnation, is insensibly changed towards the border of the calyx first into purple, then violet, and at last into a dark brown. The inside of the calyx is covered with the feelers, that grow in several ranges