

tinolog. 525, pl. 92, fig. 1.—*Ulva diaphana*, Eng. Bot. pl. 263. *With.* Bot. Arrang. iv. 121. *Hull*, Brit. Fl. ii. 312. *Lam.* and *Decand.* Flor. Franç. ii. 6.—*Alcyonidium diaphanum*, *Lamour.* Soland. Zooph. 71. *Gray* Brit. Pl. i. 353. *Hook.* Fl. Scot. ii. 75. *Loud.* Encycl. Pl. 928, no. 15045.—*Al. flavescens*, *Loud.* Encyclop. Pl. 928, no. 15046.—*Halodactylus diaphanus*, *Farre* in Phil. Trans. an. 1837, 405, pl. 25 and 26.

*Hab.* Deep water, attached to old shells and stones. “Margate in the island of Tanet,” *Johnson*. “Prope Margate in insula Thanet Cantio adjacentē primum observavit *Johnsonus*, postea *D. Dale* in insula Mersey, and *D. Doody* in insula Shepey,” *Ray*, “Satis copiose reperitur posteriore insula, sed longe copiosius observatur in insula Thamesis ostio altius adjacentē, *Grain* vocata,” *Dillenius*. “In the month of August 1752, there was so great a quantity of it driven near Sheerness, in the Isle of Sheppey, as to clog the fishermen’s nets, and interrupt their fishing,” *Ellis*. Isle of Anglesea and Walney, *Hudson*. Lowestoffe, *Woodward*. Leith shore, *Jameson*, where *Dr Coldstream* tells me it is sometimes very abundant. Very rare in Berwick Bay, *G. J.* Orkney islands, *Dr Pat. Neill*.

The polypidom is attached by a narrow base to the substance from which it grows, and rises to the height of from 6 to 12 inches, “sometimes attaining the length of two or three feet.” It resembles a compact sponge, but is more pellucid and gelatinous; sometimes simple and entire, usually branched; the colour, as is well observed in English Botany, varying from a very pale brown, almost like that of wet sea-sand, to a clear yellow; in the latter case the polypidom has exactly the appearance of barley-sugar of the paler kind. The surface is smooth and speckled with minute dots produced by the dark bodies of the inhabitant polypes, which protrude their tentacula through angular apertures, and are all placed immediately underneath the skin, for the centre of the polypidom is a clear transparent jelly traversed with corneous fibres forming a very wide and irregular net-work. The polypes are so intimately connected with their cells that it is almost impossible to remove them without mutilation. They have 16 filiform tentacula, disposed in a single circle, which are capable of being retracted within the cell. “The tentacula are sixteen in number, (occasionally fifteen,) fully two-thirds the length of the body of the animal, and extremely slender and flexible. When expanded they are frequently seen to roll up closely upon themselves, even down to their base, the revolution taking place either inwardly or outwardly, and in one or more arms at the same time. Their full expansion affords a more perfect campanulate form than is usually met with in this class, each of the arms having