

and is crowned with a "beautiful expansion of tentacula, about fifty in number, arranged in an unbroken circle, which is, however, depressed into a deep concavity on one of its sides, so as to produce the appearance of a double row of tentacula in a horse-shoe form. About one thousand six hundred polypes are situated on a square inch of surface of the mass, consequently the number of polypes" in one specimen which weighed 17 ounces, and measured $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, "may be computed at one hundred and six thousand, and the tentacula at five millions three hundred and twenty thousand!" The mouth is, as usual, in the centre of the crater formed by the tentacula, and is the entrance to an alimentary canal that, descending in the body, swells out into a stomach, and then bends to gain an upward course, having its termination exterior to and underneath the indenture in the tentacular circle. "The lower portion of the stomach is of a bright brown colour, longitudinally striated. The colour appears to depend upon the alimentary materials which it contains, and the vertical striæ are probably produced by folds in the organ. On lacerating the stomach, the brown matter escapes in the form of innumerable minute granules. A sort of vermicular motion is sometimes observed in the stomach."

The ova are generated in that portion of the polype-tubes which is prolonged from the stomach through the common mass, (fig. 2,) not germinating in any certain point, but from all the gelatinous sides. "Those which are perfectly matured are of a dark reddish-brown colour. Others of the same size have their external envelope opaque and white; others are somewhat smaller and translucent, whilst some are very minute and perfectly transparent. The mature and immature ova appear scattered indiscriminately throughout the tube. The ova are stated by Raspail to occur in a double series; I have, however, almost invariably found them in a single row. M. Raspail also says he has been able to see the small filament which connects the ova to their containing membranous tube."—There appears to be no duct or aperture through which the ova can escape, their liberation being apparently dependent on the decomposition of the body. This is of two kinds: "In the first, the papilla which during life closes the tube, dies and becomes softened, ragged, and flocculent, and in this state no longer forms a barrier to the exit of the ova. In November, many of the specimens were seen in this condition. On examining the surface of the polypiferous masses, they were seen covered with ragged shreds of membrane instead of the well-defined conical papillæ or expanded polypes. In the second stage, air is disengaged from decomposition of the contents of the horny tube or