

manently fixed in a calcareous cell, and the whole connected by one common integument.

The surface of the flustra, viewed with a lens, (Plate VI. fig. 6,) exhibits a series of cells, symmetrically arranged, their forms and dispositions varying in the different species. When highly magnified, each cavity is seen to be the receptacle of a polype,* which appears like a transparent gelatinous mass, having a stomach or sac, the external margin of which terminates in eight or ten feelers or tentacula, that have the power of extending and retracting with great rapidity. A still higher power discovers that these tentacula are in many zoophytes furnished with the cilia or vibratory organs previously described; and the existence of similar instruments is inferred in the minute species where they have not yet been detected, because these atoms present the same phenomena of currents as the larger polyparia. The appearance of the polypi, in various states of expansion and contraction, is shown in these sketches (Pl. VI. figs. 3, 9), after drawings made by Mr. Lister, from observations on living specimens, carried on during a short residence in this town, (Brighton,) in 1832.† The animalcules were kept

* Polype, or polypus (*many-feet*), is a name derived from the tentacula, or processes which in some species serve for progression, in others for respiration.

† The Philosophical Transactions for 1834 contain a memoir on the structure and functions of the tubular and cellular polypi, by J. L. Lister, Esq. F.R.S., in which are detailed the results of his observations made at Brighton.