climates, teeming with life, the attractions are so numerous that he is scarcely able to walk at all.

The few observations which I was enabled to make were almost exclusively confined to the invertebrate animals. The existence of a division of the genus Planaria, which inhabits the dry land, interested me much. These animals are of so simple a structure that Cuvier has arranged them with the intestinal worms, though never found within the bodies of Numerous species inhabit both salt and fresh other animals. water; but those to which \overline{I} allude were found, even in the drier parts of the forest, beneath logs of rotten wood, on which I believe they feed. In general form they resemble little slugs, but are very much narrower in proportion, and several of the species are beautifully colored with longitudinal stripes. Their structure is very simple: near the middle of the under or crawling surface there are two small transverse slits, from the anterior one of which a funnel-shaped and highly irritable mouth can be protruded. For some time after the rest of the animal was completely dead from the effects of salt water or any other cause this organ still retained its vitality.

I found no less than twelve different species of terrestrial Planariæ in different parts of the southern hemisphere.' Some specimens which I obtained at Van Diemen's Land I kept alive for nearly two months, feeding them on rotten wood. Having cut one of them transversely into two nearly equal parts, in the course of a fortnight both had the shape of perfect animals. I had, however, so divided the body that one of the halves contained both the inferior orifices, and the other, in consequence, none. In the course of twenty-five days from the operation the more perfect half could not have been distinguished from any other specimen. The other had increased much in size; and toward its posterior end a clear space was formed in the parenchymatous mass, in which a

¹ I have described and named these species in the Annals of Nat. Hist., vol. xiv. p. 241.