

The harvest to be gathered for the history of Acalephs from the works of anatomists of preceding periods would be so meagre that I have not even alluded to them thus far; though, with reference to some particular points of their structure, and especially those bearing upon their reproduction, it will be necessary hereafter to return to a consideration of the methods applied in their investigations by the great anatomists and physiologists of the eighteenth century, in order to trace the connection between the progress of our knowledge of the lower animals and the general progress of Zoölogy as a science. We owe to Cuvier the first anatomical description of a Medusa;¹ and next to this paper, those of Tilesius,² Eysenhardt,³ Gäde,⁴ Baer,⁵ and Delle Chiaje,⁶ deserve a special notice. Eschscholtz,⁷ in his classical treatise on Acalephs, gives the first summary of the anatomy of these animals, and this is soon followed by Mertens's⁸ investigations of the Beroids; Brandt's⁹ descriptions of the Medusæ of Mertens, with numerous anatomical details; and the more special illustrations of Ehrenberg¹⁰ on the organization of the Medusæ of the German Ocean; Milne-Edwards's¹¹ masterly observations on various Acalephs; Grant¹² on Beroë; R. Wagner¹³ on the structure of Pelagia; Costa,¹⁴ Hollard,¹⁵ and Krohn¹⁶

¹ CUVIER (G.), Sur l'organisation de quelques Méduses, Bull. Soc. Philom. p. 69, Paris, 1800.

² TILESIIUS (W. G.), Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte der Medusen, N. Act. Nat. Cur. XV. 2, p. 247, fig., contains magnificent figures.

³ EYSENHARDT (C. W.), Zur Anatomie und Naturgeschichte der Quallen, N. Act. Nat. Cur. X. p. 375, fig., contains a very elaborate anatomy of the Rhizostoma Cuvieri.

⁴ GÄDE (HENR. M.), Beiträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Medusen, Berl. 1816, 8vo.

⁵ BAER (PROF. K. E. v.), Ueber Medusa aurita, Meckel's Arch. VIII. p. 369.

⁶ DELLE CHIAJE (ST.), Memorie sulla Storia e Notomia degli Animali senza vertebre del Regno di Napoli, Nap. 1825-1830, 4 vols. 4to. fig. — Descrizione et Notomia degli Animali invertebrati della Sicilia citeriore, etc., Nap. 1841-1844, 6 vols. 4to.; 2 vols. fig.

⁷ See note 1, p. 24.

⁸ See note 3, p. 24.

⁹ See note 4, p. 24.

¹⁰ EHRENBURG (C. G.), Die Akalephen des rothen Meeres und der Organismus der Medusen der Ostsee, Ak. Wiss. Berlin, 1836, 4to. fig.

¹¹ MILNE-EDWARDS (H.), Observations sur la structure de la Méduse marsupiale ou Charybdée marsupiale de Péron et LeSueur, Ann. Sc. Nat. 1833, vol. 28, p. 248, fig. — Observations sur la structure et les fonctions de quelques Zoophytes, Mollusques et Crustacés des Côtes de France, Ann. Sc. Nat. 2de sér. 1841, vol. 16, p. 193, fig. — Ann. Sc. Nat. 3e sér. 1857, vol. 7, p. 285. — Recherches Anatomiques et Zoologiques faites pendant un voyage sur les côtes de la Sicile, Paris, 1844, 4to. fig. vol. 1, p. 57. The last paper gives full descriptions of the gastrovascular system.

¹² GRANT (R. E.), On the Nervous System of Beroë Pileus, Trans. Zool. Soc. I. p. 9, fig.

¹³ WAGNER (R.), Ueber den Bau der Pelagia noctiluca und die Organisation der Medusen, Leipzig, 1841, fol. fig.; also in Icones Zootomicæ, etc., Leipzig, 1841, fol.

¹⁴ COSTA (O. G.), Note sur l'appareil vasculaire de la Vélle, Ann. Sc. Nat. 2de sér. 1841, vol. 16, p. 187, fig.

¹⁵ HOLLARD (H.), Recherches sur l'organisation des Vélles, Ann. Sc. Nat. 3e sér. 1845, vol. III.

¹⁶ KROHN (A.), Ueber die Anwesenheit eigenthümlicher Luftkanäle bei Vellella und Porpita, Arch. Naturg. 1848, vol. 1, p. 30.