

Quatrefages,<sup>1</sup> without leading to conclusive results, when Dujardin turned his attention to the subject, and published two most important papers<sup>2</sup> describing the formation of genuine Medusæ from Hydroids; and thus establishing beyond question a genetic relation between animals of another family which had thus far been considered as belonging to different classes. Dujardin's investigations had a great influence in establishing the correctness of the views of Sars and Steenstrup, and in extending the range of our knowledge of the alternate generations; for, not only did he trace the development of several Medusæ from Hydroid Polyps, but he even saw the eggs of the free Medusæ derived from Hydroids reproduce their Hydroids. His second paper is accompanied by many beautiful figures, which add greatly to the clearness of his descriptions, and have forced the facts more directly upon the attention of naturalists.

Henceforward the study of the Acalephs is pursued in a new light and with broader views. The investigation of their affinities, their structure, and their mode of development, forms a part of their history; and their classification is modified accordingly, and gradually brought nearer and nearer to nature.

<sup>1</sup> QUATREFAGES (A. DE), Mémoire sur la Synhydre parasite (*Synhydra parasites*), nouveau genre de Polype voisin des Hydres; Ann. Sc. Nat. 2de sér. 1843, vol. 20, p. 230.

<sup>2</sup> DUJARDIN (FÉL.), Observations sur un nou-

veau genre de Médusaires (*Cladonema*) provenant de la métamorphose des Syncorynes; Ann. Sc. Nat. 2de sér. 1843, vol. 20, p. 370.—Mémoire sur le développement des Médusaires et des Polypes Hydriaires; Ann. Sc. Nat. 3e sér. 1845, vol. 4, p. 257.