

aperture, and close the lower one; if it is divided longitudinally, each half will form a separate tube in an hour, and begin to ply its tentacles in a day; even if divided into longitudinal strips, instead of the sides turning in, as in the former case, each strip becomes inflated, and a tube is formed within it: and what is still more wonderful, and seems next to a miracle, these animals may be turned inside out, like the finger of a glove, without destroying either their vitality, their power of producing germs, and of catching, swallowing, or digesting their food: so that they have, properly speaking, neither a *within* nor *without*, both surfaces of their alimentary canal being equally fitted for digestion. This, however, is not so entirely anomalous as it may at first sight appear; for cuttings of some vegetables, if planted inversely, will take root, the top bearing the root, and the bottom the branches and inflorescence.

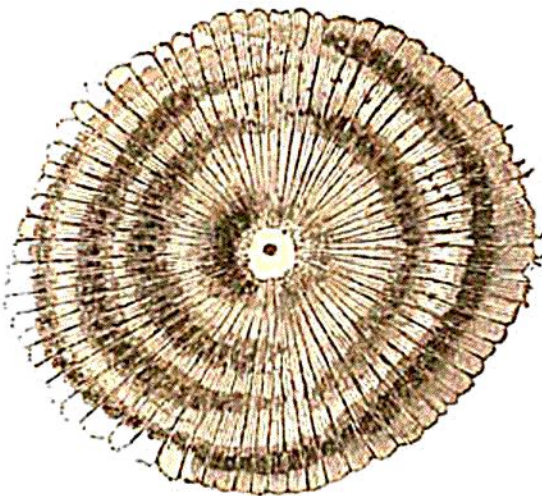
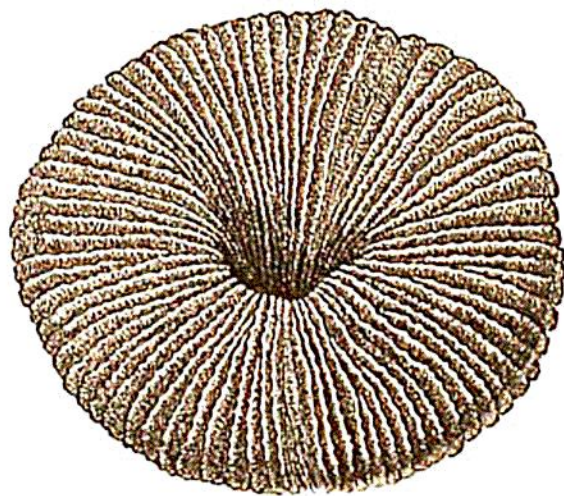
The fresh-water polype usually remains fixed by its closed extremity to one spot, from which it seldom moves, exhibiting no other trace of an animated being than the motion of its arms; but when the want of light or heat causes it to shift its quarters, it moves slowly by fixing alternately, like a leech, its head and tail to what it is moving upon.

The majority of the *marine polypes* are attached, in some

a.

Fig. 9.

b.

a. *Fungia patellaris*, under side.b. *Fungia patellaris*, upper side.