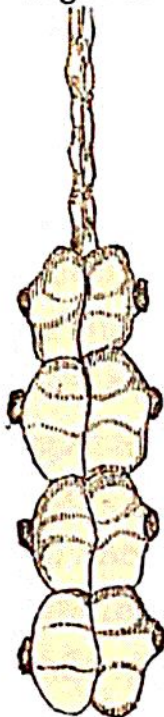


for the enlargement of their common house; and often cause that influx and reflux, to compare small things with great, resembling the oceanic tides, and by which the seawater is alternately absorbed and rejected by these animals: but this function in the case of some of the Tunicaries, the animals with which we are now concerned, seems to be affected by a central organ or pump common to the whole fraternity.

But although none of the marine associated animals are employed, like the terrestrial ones, in labours that require locomotion, and the collection, from different and often distant parts, of materials for the erection of their several fabrics, and of food to store up for the maintenance of the various members of their community, yet there are some that are instructed to form associations, which yet are not united by any material tie or common body, so as to be *physically* inseparable. Of this description are the *Salpes*,\* or biphores, as the French call them. These (*fig. 25*) are phos-

Fig. 25.



Cephalitis Bowdichii.

\* Salpa.

phoric animals, so transparent that all their internal organs and all their movements, and even all the contents of their intestines, may be distinctly seen. They are gelatinous like the medusas and beroes, and like them dissolve into water. Their organization, however, proves them to be *Tunicaries*. Certain species of these animals, in this respect unlike every other genus of the animal kingdom, have the property of uniting themselves together, not fortuitously and irregularly, but from their birth and in a certain undeviating order. Bosc observed the re-union of the *confederate Salpe*,† which he thus

† Salpa confederata.