

describes: "Every individual is attached by its sides to two others, the mouth of which is turned to the same side; and by the back also to two others, when it is turned to the opposite side." In this circumstance it presents an analogy to the combs of the hive bee, in which each comb consists of a double set of cells placed base to base, with the mouths of each set looking opposite ways, and the cells so placed that a third of the base of three cells occupies the whole of one base in the opposite set.* This re-union, in the salpes, is effected by means of eight pedicles, of a nature exactly similar to that of the body. It is perfectly regular, that is to say—all the individuals are at the same distance and height, all the heads in one row are turned to the same side, and those of another to the opposite (*fig. 25*). These rows usually consist of from forty to fifty individuals, and are carried by the waves sometimes in a straight, sometimes in a curved, and sometimes in a spiral line. In the sea, during the day, they appear like white ribands, and during the

night like ribands of fire, which alternately roll up and unroll, wholly or partially, either from the motion of the water, or from the will of the animals that compose them. They are found in the ocean only at a great distance from land. Professor Eschscholz mentions one,† intermediate between the *Salpes* and *Pyrosomes*—and a similar one is now in the Hunterian Museum—which, by means of a pedicle appeared to be attached to some *common* body, all of them arranged in rows, with the head turned to the same side; Savigny, whose eye nothing escaped, and the acumen of whose intellect equalled that of his sight, alas! now dark, further informs us, that the Salpes adhere to each other only by certain gelatinous protuberances, or as Lamarck suspects, certain



Salpa cyano-gastræ.

* See portion of an honey-comb, vol. ii.

† Anchinia.