

Other species of this order are taught to establish themselves in fissures of rocks, which serve them instead of a shell to protect the membranous tubes into which they retract their petaliform tentacles, which together represent a beautiful radiated blossom, or the nectarium of a passion-flower. Of this kind is the *Magnificent Amphitrite*, figured in the *Linnean Transactions*.* It is found in the rocks of various parts of the coast of Jamaica. When alarmed, it retracts its tentacles within its tube, and the tube itself into the rock. How it excavates its rocky burrow has not been ascertained.

The *Sabellæ*, which pass under various names in different authors, inhabit the sandy parts of the shore, and, like certain case-worms, form a covering for their tube of selected grains of sand, mixing sometimes other substances that suit their purpose, which, by some secretion at their disposal, they glue pretty firmly together so as to form a neat case tapering towards the tail. The animal buries itself and case in the sand, with its head towards the surface, so, probably, as to enable it to protrude it and expand its tentacles to collect its food when covered by the water. The bristles of the legs in some species resemble burnished gold.

The functions of a large proportion of the animals of this order seem to correspond with those of the bivalve shellfish; they undermine the sands and the rocks, bore into sponges and corallines, and other submarine substances, and some, probably, into submerged wood: like them, also, they seem to feed on animalcules brought within their reach by the tide. The Serpulidans, whose food is similar, are directed by the will of their Creator to affix themselves externally to any submerged bodies that come in their way, whether mineral or animal. All they require seems to be

* *Tubularia magnifica*. Shaw.