

locomotive genus *Hydra*, are not, as those of the fixed marine ones, shaped like the petals of a blossom, but are long hair-like flexile arms somewhat resembling the branches of a chandelier,* which explore the waters around them, and lay strong hold of any small animals or substances they come in contact with,† so that they seem to throw out lines, fitted with hooks, to catch their prey.

Amongst the *Radiaries*, in the order of *Gelatinies*,‡ tentacles exist in some genera and not in others, and where they do exist, their functions and situation are not clearly ascertained. In the *Pelasgic Medusa* there are four broad flexible arms, and round the margin eight narrow tentacles, as they are called, both of which the animal is stated to employ in seizing its prey, so that both may be entitled in this view to the denomination of *tentacles*, yet one may be respiratory organs and the others merely prehensory.§ But the *Medusidans* vary greatly with regard to these organs, some having neither arms nor tentacles;|| others having tentacles but no arms;¶ others again arms but no tentacles;** and lastly, others both these organs.††

In the first two sections of the Order of *Echimoderms*, consisting of the *Stelleridans* and *Echinidans*, the mouth has no coronet of tentacles, but, instead, is armed with five pieces, which, in the latter particularly, assume the form and function of *mandibles*;‡‡ but the *Fistulidans* present again a floriform coronet of tentacles, not simple but expanded, and branching at their extremity, with which they seize their prey... In the *Holothuria*, besides these, the mouth is armed with five teeth or mandibles.

* Lasser. L. Théologie des Ins. i. t. ii. fr. 28—32.

† See Vol. i. 175—179.

‡ Ibid. p. 197.

§ Carus. Comp. Anat. i. 47.

|| Eudora. Lam.

¶ Equorea. Lam.

** Cassiopea. Lam.

†† Aurelia. Lam.

‡‡ Fig. 14 & 22.