

Tentacles, but not conspicuously, surround the mouth of only some of the *Tunicaries*, it will therefore be sufficient merely to mention them, and proceed to certain oceanic animals amongst the *Annelidans*, whom their Creator has adorned, if I may so speak, with rays of glory, which, when expanded, surround their head, or rather mouth, with a most magnificent coronet. The animals I allude to constitute the genus *Amphitrite* of Lamarck, and the *Sabella* of Savigny; this coronet, in some species, is formed by numerous tentacles, called, by the authors just named, *Branchiæ*, or gills; but as they are stated to be employed in collecting their food, as well as in respiration,\* they seem in this respect perfectly analogous to the tentacles of the polypes, and wheels of the rotatories, which are also respiratory organs. The great difference seems to consist in their being divided into two fan-like organs in the *Amphitrites*, in which the digitations or tentacles proceed from a common base, and which together form the coronet. In some the digitations, like the sticks of a fan, are connected by an intervening membrane, thus resembling two expanded fans;† in others, this pair of organs forms two bunches, set, as it were, with numerous spirally convoluted plumes;‡ in a third each bunch of plummy tentacles is convoluted, but not spirally;§ but the most magnificent species of the genus, if indeed it belongs to it, is that figured in the fifth volume of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*,|| under the name of *Tubularia magnifica*. I say, if indeed it belongs to it, because, if the figure quoted is correct, which I am not aware there is any reason to doubt, the gills or

\* Lamarck, Anim. sans. Vertèbr. v. 355.

† Amphitrite Infundibulum. Linn. Trans. ix. t. viii.

‡ A. voluticornis. Ibid. vii. t. vii. f. 10.

§ A. vesiculosa. Ibid. xi. t. v. f. 1.

|| Ibid. t. ix. f. 1—5.