

de Jussieu and Guettard * proceeded, in the autumns of 1741 and 1742, to different parts of the coasts of France with the view of examining their zoophytical productions ; and both were soon satisfied of the truth of the animal theory. Bernard de Jussieu in particular shewed that it was equally applicable to many zoophytes which Peyssonnel had not examined, and whose animality had not yet been suspected, viz. the flexible and delicate Sertulariæ, the Flustra, and the Alcyonium or Lobularia, the latter of which seems to have excited much astonishment by the protrusion of its thousands of polypes of a size large enough to be seen and examined at ease with the naked eye. †

The memoir which Jussieu presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris is short, but characterized by great distinctness and precision in the detail of his observations, and illustrated with excellent figures ;—his aim being evidently not to entrap our blind assent by a declamatory display of the new wonders opened up in science, but to prove his conclusion to be the true one in the eye of reason and sobriety. He limits his descriptions and remarks to four species, viz. *Alcyonium digitatum*, *Tubularia indivisa*, *Flustra foliacea*, and *Cellepora pumicosa*, which seem to have been selected as examples of the more remarkable tribes, for it is evident that he had examined many more, but his observations on them were reserved for another memoir which, I believe, was never written. ‡—Reaumur's ad-

* Lamouroux speaks highly of the labours of this naturalist, whose attention seems to have been chiefly directed to fossil polypidoms and to sponges.—*Corall. Flex. Introd.* p. xvii. See also *Hall. Bib. Bot.* ii. 341.

† *Examen de quelques productions marines qui ont été mises au nombre des Plantes, et qui sont l'ouvrage d'une sorte d'Insectes de mer.* Par. M. Bernard de Jussieu. 14th Nov. 1742. Published in 1745.—See *Hall. Bib. Bot.* ii. 281.

‡ That Jussieu had ascertained the animality of the Sertulariadae is, I think, indisputable from the following passage. “ Il s'en presentoit ensuite quantité de celles qu'on appelle Corallines, les unes pierreuses dans lesquelles je ne remarquai rien, et les autres dont les tiges et les branches, et ce qui passoit pour feuilles, étoient d'une apparence membraneuse, dans lesquelles je decouvris que ce qu'on y prenoit pour feuilles disposées alternativement, ou dans un sens opposé, n'étoit autre chose que de petits tuyaux contenant chacun un petit insecte.” —*Mém. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sc.* an. 1742. p. 292.—Reaumur is still more explicit. : “ Après avoir observé dans l'eau même de la mer plusieurs espèces de ces productions si bien conformées à la manière des plantes, il vit sortir des bouts de toutes leurs branches et de tous leurs nœuds, ou de toutes leurs articulations, de petits animaux qui, comme les polypes à panache d'eau douce, se donnoient tantôt plus, tantôt moins de mouvement, qui comme ceux-ci s'épanouissoient en