the mouth encircled with roughish filiform tentacula; stomach without proper parietes; intestine 0; anus 0; reproductive gemmules pullulating from the body and naked, or contained in external vesicles. *Polypidoms* horny, fistular, more or less phytoidal, fixed, external. Marine, excepting *Hydra*, which is lacustrine.

Order II. ASTEROIDA. Polypes compound, the mouth encircled with 8 fringed tentacula; stomach membranous, with dependant vasculiform appendages; intestine 0; anus 0; reproductive gemmules produced interiorly. Polype-mass variable in form, free or permanently attached, carnose, generally strengthened with a horny or calcareous axis enveloped with the gelatinous or creto-gelatinous crust in which the polype-cells are immersed, and which open on the surface in a starred fashion with eight rays. Marine.

Order III. HELIANTHOIDA. Polypes single, free or permanently attached, fleshy, naked or encrusted with a calcareous Polypidom, the upper surface of which is crossed with radiating lamellæ; mouth encircled with tubulous tentacula; stomach membranous, plaited; intestine 0; anus 0; oviparous, the ovaries internal. Marine.

Sub-Class II. MOLLUSCAN ZOOPHYTES.

Rody non-contractile, and non-symmetrical; mouth and anus separate; gemmiparous and oviparous.

Order IV. ASCIDIOIDA. *Polypes* aggregate, the mouth encircled with filiform ciliated retractile tentacula; a distinct stomach, with a curved intestine terminating in an anus near the mouth; ova internal. *Polypidoms* very variable,—either horny, fistular and confervoid, or calcareous, membranous, or fibro-gelatinous, formed of cells connected and arranged in a determinate and usually quincuncial manner. Marine and lacustrine.

ADDITIONAL NOTE.

The only extensive series of experiments we have on the composition of Polypidoms are those of Mr Hatchett, published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1800, and the subsequent progress of zoological and chemical science requires a new investigation of the subject. The general results of Mr Hatchett's experiments are, "that the Madrepores and Millepores are formed of a gelatinous or membranaceous substance, hardened by carbonate of lime, the difference consisting only in the mode in which these materials are combined : that in the Tubipora, Flustra and Corallina, some phosphate of lime is mixed with the carbonate of lime : that in the Isis the basis is a regularly organized membranaceous, cartilaginous and horny substance, hardened by carbonate of lime, one species only (the Isis ochracea) yielding also a small proportion of phosphate of lime. That the hardening substance of the Gorgonia nobilis is likewise the carbonate of lime, with a small portion of phosphate ; but that the matter forming the membranaceous basis consists of two parts, the interior being