

laria affinis, *Turt.* Gmel. iv. 668. *Turt.* Brit. Faun. 210. *Stew.* Elem. ii. 438. *Bosc.* Vers. iii. 92.—Coryne squamata, *Jameson* in *Wern.* Mem. i. 565. *Lam.* Anim. s. Vert. ii. 62, 2de edit. ii. 73. *Bosc.* Vers. ii. 279. *Fleming* in *Edin. Phil. Journ.* ii. 87. *Flem.* Phil. Zool. ii. 616, tab. 5. fig. 1. *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 553. *Coldstream* in *Edin. New Phil. Journ.* ix. 234. *Stark.* Elem. ii. 443.—La Coryne écailleuse, *Blainv.* Actinolog. 471.—C. multicornis, *Templeton* in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* ix. 419.—Hydra capitata, *Mull.* Zool. Dan. prod. 230.

*Hab.* Parasitical on sea weeds, corallines, stones and dead shells, at and within low-water mark. "On the shore of the island of Burrea, and on the Holm of Cruster, in Bressay Sound, in Shetland," *Jameson.* At Abercorn; and at the Isle of May, *Rev. Dr Fleming.* Island of Bute, *Dr Coldstream.* Maybole, Ayrshire, *Rev. George Gray.* "Found in great plenty on *Fucus vesiculosus* at the White House Point, Belfast Lough; Aug. 1807," *J. Templeton, Esq.* In Berwick Bay, not uncommon.

Polypes in general gregarious, fixed by a narrow disk, from two to six or eight lines in height; clavate or cylindrical with a knobbed head, rose-coloured or white, smooth, fleshy; the head or upper part furnished with from 5 to 25 scattered filiform tentacula, which are usually much shorter than the body, and not always of equal lengths. In gravid individuals the oviform gemmules hang from the bases of the tentacula in one or several clusters; they are of a round or elliptical figure, rose-coloured with a darker centre, and large in proportion to the animal.

Towards the roots of the tentacula we can frequently observe a reddish spot which probably indicates the position of the stomach; and a dusky line prolonged down the centre of the body appears to show that the latter is hollow, the canal being doubtless intestinal. The tentacula are also tubular, as I infer from their being marked with a similar line: unlike those of the Hydra they are smooth, or merely crenulate, but like them they are capable of being shortened and elongated at will, though to a less extent. The form of the body is also varied at pleasure, but all its motions are slow, and indicate a very inferior degree of irritability. I have never been able to discover a mouth or aperture on the top on the body, but *Dr Coldstream* says, "after having been kept in small vessels of sea-water for some hours, without renewal of the water, some of the animals protrude the inner surface of the mouth, so as to present a convex disc, with the tentacula ranged round it."—The young are of a fine pink or rose colour: at first they resemble little smooth rounded tubercles, which gradually elongate, and soon acquire one, then two, three or four tentacula, and so on until the number of maturity is completed, for these organs are developed in succession.