the tentacula shorter than the enlarged heads of the branches. Gærtner.

VIGNETTE, No. 12, and PLATE IV. Fig 1, 2.

Tubularia Coryna, *Turt.* Gmel. iv. 668. *Turt.* Brit. Faun. 210. *Stew.* Elem. ii. 438. *Bosc.* Vers. iii. 91.——Hydra ramosa, *Fabric.* Faun. Grœnl. 348.——Coryne Glandulosa, *Lam.* Anim. s. Vert. ii. 62. 2de edit. ii. 74. *Fleming* in Edin. Phil. Journ. ii. 87, and viii. 295. *Flem.* Phil. Zool. ii. 616, tab. v. fig. 2. *Flem.* Brit. Anim. 553. Encyclop. Method. tab. 69. fig. 15, 16. *Johnston* in Trans. Newc. Soc. ii. 253; and in Mag. Nat. Hist. v. 631. fig. 110.——C. glanduleuse, *Blainv.* Actinol. 471. pl. 85, fig. 3, 3 *a*.——Coryne, *Lister* in Phil. Trans. an. 1834, p. 376. pl. 10. fig. 3.

Hab. On the under surface of stones between tide-marks; on old shells, and often parasitical on Tubularia indivisa. Isle of May; and on the Bell Rock on the coast of Angus, *Rev. Dr Fleming*. Maybole, Ayrshire, *Rev. Geo. Gray*. Brighton, *Mr Lister*. Scarborough, *Mr Bean*. Berwick Bay.

Polypes adherent by a tubular fibre which creeps along the surface of the object on which they grow, seldom an inch in height, irregularly branched, the stem filiform, tubular, horny, subpellucid, wrinkled and sometimes ringed at intervals, especially at the origin of the branches, each of which is terminated with an oval or clubshaped head of a reddish colour, and armed with short scattered tentacula tipt with a globular apex. The ends of the branches are not perforated, but completely covered with a continuation of the horny sheath of the stem. The animal can bend its armed heads at will, or give to any separate tentaculum a distinct motion and direction, but all its movements are very slow and leisured.

When parasitical on Tubularia this zoophyte surrounds the stalks, for the space of an inch or more, with a thick beard-like mossiness composed of entangled corneous fibres, not coarser than a sewing thread, and more irregularly branched than when the polypes have greater freedom to spread. This variety is figured on Plate IV. Fig. 1, 2. The stem is filled with a pulpous medulla, enlarged in the heads and continued up the tentacula, the round tips of which appeared to be smooth and areolar under a magnifier, but Mr Lister says they are covered with "short projections like blunt hairs," "and it seems to be by their means that the polypi attach with a touch, or release at will, substances that drift within their reach." Mixed with the tentacula, on some heads, there are a few round and larger bodies of a deep red colour in the centre with a transparent albuminous envelope: these are supported on a very short stalk, and are evidently the gemmules by which this species is propagated.