

tence of an internal separate ovary probable; and some have asserted its discovery. Mr Thompson, for example, maintains that the organ suspended from the bend of the body of the *Vesiculariadae* is "an ovum or ovarium," because it is "quite analogous in situation with the same organ in the lately discovered compound *Ascidiae*;"* and when treating of the *Cellariae* Milne-Edwards assigns to this organ a similar function, † but in other places he tells us that it is connected with the biliary secretion. ‡ Previously however to the researches of either Thompson or Edwards, Professor Grant had told us that the ova were generated exterior to the body of the polype and disjunct from it, pullulating from the common connecting medium, for the ova and gemmules have the same origin, but the ova sprout from its inner surface, whereas the gemmules grew from the exterior side only, and in consequence are capable of being developed without separation. The correctness of this opinion seems to be proved by the observations of Dr Grant on the *Flustra*, in which he saw that the ova were developed from the sides of the cell, which they gradually filled by their increase in size, the body of the polype being at the same time absorbed; by the observations of Raspail on the *Alcyonella* in which no ovary could be detected, and in which the ova are evidently the produce of a part disconnected with the animal viewed abstractedly; and by the researches of Dr Farre, who has equally proved that there is no ovary in the *Vesiculariadae*, the organ which had been so considered being in fact the proper stomach.

The following synopsis exhibits the genera arranged under their respective families, but at the same time it ought to be remembered that as, of many of the species and of some genera, the polype remains unknown, their true position in the class is only conjectural.

* Zool. Researches, p. 96.

† "On remarque aussi au bas de l'anse, formé par l'intestin, un organe particulier qui pourrait bien être un ovarie destiné à produire des gemmes reproducteurs." Lam. Anim. s. Vert. ii. p. 175. 2de edit.

‡ "—une anse à laquelle est comme suspendu un appendice cæcal gros et court." Ibid. p. 214. This opinion is also that of Professor Grant. Outlines of Comp. Anat. p. 314.