ed under each bend, and the branchlets at each division, and they are perforated with a single series of rather distant holes with a raised rim as if they had been bored from within outwards: cells three between each joint, deciduous, oval, transparent.—" The animals are very easily seen in all their details in this species, from the great transparency of the vesicles, and are provided with *eight* tentacula," *Thompson*, which " are ciliated but not armed with spines." *Farre*.

The holes in the sides of the capillary branches mark the places whence the polype-cells have fallen. The spine-like points in which the divisions of the branchlets terminate have suggested the Linnean specific name; and that of Ellis and Pallas expresses the silky appearance which dried specimens exhibit. Ellis has well marked the distinctions which separate the species from the Sertulariadæ. "The motion of the *intestines* of the young Polypes was very distinguishable till the water became putrid; and then both vesicles and polypes dropped off, like blighted blossoms off a tree; and the substance of the parent polype, though seeming to fill the whole cavity of the branch before, as soon as the water became improper for its support, shrivelled up immediately so as scarce to be visible."

23. SERIALARIA,* Lamarck.

CHARACTER. Polypidom confervoid, horny, the shoots slender, filiform, fistular and branched : cells tubulous, uniserial and unilateral, disposed in close parallel companies at stated intervals. —Polypes ascidian.

1. S. LENDIGERA, much branched, the branches spreading, subdichotomous; cells in isolated groups, erect, with wide uneven apertures.—Doody.

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· From seriala, diminutive formed from series, a row.