

In the greater number of cases, the simple polypi, that have been described, are attached to a stony or horny axis, which they themselves secrete and build up. And it is remarkable that multitudes unite to build up a habitation with the same regularity as if a single will guided them. It is a question among naturalists whether, in such a case, the individuals that thus combine ought not to be regarded as a single animal. In a single specimen of *flustra* there are sometimes more than 18,000 polypi: Each polype has 22 tentacula and 50 ciliæ; so that in the whole specimen there are 396,000 tentacula and 39,600,000 ciliæ. In another species, Dr. Grant calculates that there are 400,000,000 of ciliæ. And these are all busy upon that one specimen, of only a few square inches. How immense, then, must be the number of polypi and their ciliæ upon those vast coral structures which, in the tropical seas, form reefs several hundred miles long!

I shall mention here one other physiological fact relating to the lower orders of animals, because I believe it to be extremely rare, and I happen to have a few specimens to illustrate it. A very few examples are on record in which plants of the fungus tribe, such as *sphæria* and *isaria*, have been known to grow out of the bodies of insects or their larvæ, in the West Indies and South America, even while they were yet alive. I have specimens from Wisconsin, in which a species of *sphæria* has grown two or three inches long from the head of a small grub.*

In proceeding onwards through the fields of science, just on the borders of the domains of physiology and psychology,

* For details on this curious subject, see Griffith and Henfrey's *Micrographic Dictionary*, article *Parasites*.