

*Carus*, Comp. Anat. tab. 1. fig. 1.—*H. viridissima*, *Pall.* Elench. 31.  
—Third sort of Polype, *Baker*, Polyp. 19 c. fig.—*Le Polype vert*,  
*Cuv.* Reg. Anim. iii. 295.—*L'Hydre verte*, *Blainv.* Actinol. 494. pl.  
85, fig. 1.

*Hab.* Ponds and still waters, common throughout England, and the south of Scotland. In almost all the parishes in the vicinity of Glasgow, *Ure*.

The polypes of this species differ from the following, “not only in colour, but likewise in their arms, which were much shorter in proportion to their bodies, capable of but little extension, and narrower at the root than the extremity, which is contrary to the other species. Their arms were so short, they could not clasp round a very small and slender worm, but seemed only to pinch it fast, till they could master and devour it, which they did with as much greediness as any. I imagined these polypes owed their green colour to some particular food, such as weeds, &c. and that they would lose it upon being kept to worms; but I find myself mistaken, for they retain their greenness after some months as well as ever, and are now grown of a moderate size, extending sometimes three quarters of an inch; their arms are also lengthened very much to what they were, and are of a lighter green than the body, their number eight, nine, or ten. The tail is very little slenderer than the body, but more spread at the end than the tails of other kinds.”—*Baker*.

*Pallas* says that the offspring are produced from every part of the body, while *Blainville* thinks he has remarked that they shoot always from the same place, “au point de jonction de la partie creuse et de celle qui ne l'est pas.” *Blainville* is candid enough, however, to inform us that Professor *Van der Höven* had made some observations adverse to his opinion;\* and our own are certainly in accordance with those of *Pallas* and of the Professor of *Leyden*.

*Trembley* is careful to tell us that he discovered this species in June 1740, nor can we smile at the particularity of the record when we remember that the discovery is the foundation of his immortal fame.† It was first observed in England in the spring of 1743 by a Mr *Du Cane* of *Essex*. It appears to be a hardy animal. I have kept it for more than twelvemonths in a small vial of water unchanged during the whole of that time, and it remained lively, and bred freely, feeding on the minute *Entomostraca* confined with it, and which propa-

\* *Bulletin des Sc. Nat.* xvi. 337.

† “*Trembley* (*Abraham*), de *Genève*, né en 1710, mort en 1784; *immortel* par le découverte de la reproduction du polype.”—*Cuvier*, Reg. Animal. iii. 422.  
—*Blumenbach* also informs us that his observations on this polype first led him to his ingenious investigations on the *Nisus formativus*.