

tentacles may be completely drawn in. By this suspension of the stomach from the upper part of the cell a fixed joint is obtained, from which the retracted flexed portion of the tube may erect itself with the same effect as if the stomach were in contact with the bottom of the cell. This is a point which it would be important to observe in generic distinctions; but here, as with many other points in this species, my observations were not carried to the extent that they have been in others, as this was one of the specimens with which my investigations were commenced, and I have never since had an opportunity of confirming them."

"The cells have an oblong form, and are connected to their narrow creeping stem by a short peduncle. The opercular portion terminates in a notched margin, and is very short. (It is possible that this notched margin may be formed by the extremities of short and broad setæ, but this was not determined.) The cells spring from the sides and upper surface of the stem, and turn upwards as in *Bowerbankia*. They are set at some distance apart." *Farre*.

Dr Farre considers this species as forming a distinct genus, but I have not been able to seize upon characters, in his description, of value sufficiently high to justify its separation.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1834, p. 385, pl. 12, fig. 5, Mr Lister has figured a zoophyte which he refers to the genus *TIBIANA* of Lamouroux, but erroneously in the opinion of Milne-Edwards.* It seemingly belongs rather to this than to any other family of its order, but the polypes, instead of being contained in distinct deciduous cells, issue from one continuous with the common stalk. This is represented as slender, alternately branched, the branches simple, erect, forming a long tubular cell. The polypes appear to have eight tentacula. It was found at Brighton. (See wood-cut No. 42, *a, b*.)

"A zoophyte allied to the above was found upon the same marine plants, which seems to be that imperfectly represented by Ellis, pl. xxxviii. 5. F."†

* Ann. des Sc. Nat. Part. Zool. vi. second. ser. p. 18. He refers it to his genus *LUCIA*, slightly indicated in the 2de edit. of Lam. Anim. s. Vert. ii. 72, and says it should stand near to *Crisia*. Ibid. p. 185. I am not aware that any more detailed account of the genus or of its species has been published.

† The *Hydra coronata* of Fleming, Brit. Anim. 554. Ellis's specimens were parasitical on *Plumularia falcata*.—Professor Sharpey has given a figure and