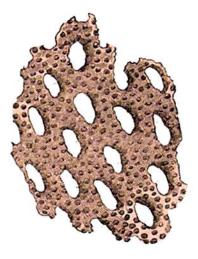
Fig. 46.





FAMILY XIII. ESCHARIDÆ.

35. FLUSTRA,* Linnæus.

CHARACTER. Polypidom plant-like, membranaceous, flexile, frondose or crustaceous, formed of cells arranged quincuncially in several series and in one or two layers: cells in juxtaposition, more or less quadrangular, flat, with a distinct border; the aperture transverse, semilunar, valvular, subterminal.+—Polypes ascidian.

Foliaceous, with cells on both sides.

1. F. FOLIACEA, cells narrow at the proximal and arched at the distal extremity, with scattered marginal denticles.

PLATE XXXV. Fig. 1, 2.

Fucus marinus scruposus albidus telam sericeam textura sua æmulans, Morris. Hist. Plant. iii. 646, tab. 8, fig. 16. (bona.)—Fucus telam lineam sericeamve textura sua æmulans, Raii, Syn. 42, no. 9. Jussieu in Mem. Acad. Roy. des. Sc. 1742, 298, pl. 10, fig. 3.—Broad-leaved Hornwrack, Ellis, Corall. 70, no. 2. pl. 29, fig. a, A. B, b.—Curious seaweed, Hooke, Microg. 140, pl. 9, fig. 2; and pl. 14, fig. 1.—Eschara foliacea, Lin. Syst. edit. 10, 804. Pall. Elench. 52.—Flustra foliacea, Lin. Syst. 1300. Mull. Zool. Dan. prod. 253. Fabric. Faun. Groenl. 436. Ellis and Soland. Zooph. 12, pl. 2, fig. 8. Berk. Syn. i. 214. Turt. Gmel. iv. 663. Wern. Mem. i. 563. Turt. Brit. Faun.

• From the Saxon Flustrian, to weave : hence Flustra applied by Linnæus to these sea-mats.

† "The aperture of the cells is formed by a simicircular lid, convex externally and concave internally, which folds down when the polypus is about to advance from the cell. The opening of this lid in the F. truncata, where it is very long, appears through the microscope like the opening of a snake's jaws, and the organs by which this motion is effected are not perceptible. The lid of the cells opens and shuts in Flustræ, without the slightest perceptible synchronous motion of the Polypi." Grant in Edin. New Phil. Journ. iii. 339.