the parent's, and continued so. In this manner he has seen files of tubes and polypes formed, grafted the one on the other; he has seen these unite in polypidoms which there would have been no hesitation in regarding as plants, if he had not followed them in the progress of their growth, and if he had not had the opportunity of convincing himself that the whole was but the assemblage of cells constructed and developed one after another, and inhabited by animalcules.

Baker next described the animal in what Raspail considers its second stage of developement; and as his description is derived from native specimens, I insert it entire, anxious to give as much completeness as possible to the history of a zoophyte which appears under so many phases, and regarding which there still exist considerable doubts. "I was first informed," Baker says, "of this creature by my industrious friend Mr William Anderson, towards the end of the year 1743, as his letters shew: and in the year 1744, it was taken notice of by Mr Trembley, who gave it, in his Memoirs, the name of the *Polype à Panache*, or the Plumed Polype. My friend, who discovered it in his searches for the Polype, called it the Bell-Flower Animal; and after favouring me with his own observations, sent me some of the creatures themselves, which, living with me for several months, I had sufficient time and opportunity to examine and consider them. And as there seems some little difference between those in my keeping, and what Mr Trembley describes, they may possibly be of another species, though of the same genus.

"This is one of the many kinds of water animals which live as it were in societies; of which some sorts hang together in clusters, but can detach themselves at pleasure; whilst others are so intimately joined and connected together, that no one seems capable of moving or changing place without affecting the quiet and situation of all the rest. But this creature forms as it were an intermediate gradation between the other two, dwelling in the same general habitation with others of its own species, from whence it cannot entirely separate itself; and yet therein it appears perfectly at liberty to exert its own voluntary motions, and can either retire into the common receptacle, or push itself out from thence and expand its curious members, without interfering with or disturbing its companions.

"They dwell together from the number of ten to fifteen, (seldom exceeding the latter or falling short of the former number,) in a filmy kind of mucilaginous or gelatinous case, which out of the water has no determined form, appearing like a lump of slime, but when expanded therein, resembles nearly the figure of a bell with the mouth upwards; and is usually about the length of half an inch, and one quar-