

appearance of these corallines. The sertulariæ consist of tubes united together, and having lateral apertures for the protrusion of each polype; one elegant species, the *sertularia setacea*, is very abundant on the shores at Brighton after storms, being attached to the fuci and other sea-weeds. This representation of a branch magnified sixty times (Plate V. fig. 3) shows the form of the polypi, which, when fully expanded, are of great beauty. On one occasion, when I was present, Mr. Lister was observing a specimen of this creature, when a little globular animalcule swam rapidly by one of the expanded polypi; the latter immediately contracted, seized the globule, and brought it to the mouth or central opening by its tentacula; these gradually opened again, with the exception of one which remained folded, with its extremity on the animalcule. The mouth instantly seemed filled with hairs, that closed over the prey, which, after a few seconds, was carried slowly down, the mouth contracting, and the neck enlarging, into the stomach; here it was imperfectly seen, and soon disappeared.\*

The *Campanulariæ*, so named from their bell-shaped cells placed on foot-stalks, are also abundant on our shores. Pl. V. fig. 2, is a magnified view of a branch of campanularia with several cells; in some the polypi are expanded, in others contracted. Viewed alive through the microscope,

\* Philos. Trans. 1834, p. 372.