

date, which, however, contain so little concerning the structure or embryonic development of the Acalephs, that they may fairly be enumerated here. Such are Peach's Observations on the Luminosity of the Sea;¹ Lütken's² classification of the Medusæ; Forbes and Goodsir's³ description of new species; F. Müller's⁴ Medusæ of Santa Catharina; Alder's⁵ new British Hydroids, and Catalogue of the Zoophytes of Northumberland; Gould's enumeration of those of Massachusetts;⁶ Sars's, and Leuckart's Contributions to those of the Mediterranean;⁷ Gosse's Rambles along the British shores,⁸ etc.; the Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles,⁹ the Dictionnaire Classique,¹⁰ Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopädie,¹¹ the Isis of Oken, the Annales des Sciences Naturelles, the Archiv für Naturgeschichte, the Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie, Müller's Archiv, the Annals and Magazine of Natural History; and the innumerable smaller periodical publications, and proceedings of learned societies of our time, should also be consulted. Enough is now known of the Acalephs to show, that, since they undergo the most extraordinary changes during their life, the history of no one species can be considered as satisfactory before it has been traced in all its conditions. Henceforth, mere descriptions of isolated forms can have but a very limited interest. The time when it could be thought sufficient merely to draw up a diagnosis, in order to characterize a species, is indeed gone for the Acalephs, and, I trust, for other classes of animals also. This great change in the requirements of our science was chiefly brought about by the investigations related in the next section.

¹ PEACH (Ch. W.), Observations on the Luminosity of the Sea, with Descriptions of the several Objects which cause it, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, VI. p. 425.

² LÜTKEN (C. F.), Ueber die systematische Gruppierung der Medusen, Vidensk. Meddels. 1849–1850, p. 15. I only know this paper from the abstract in Arch. f. Naturg. 1854, XX. p. 424.

³ FORBES (Edw.) and GOODSLR (J.), On some remarkable marine Invertebrates, new to the British Seas, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 1851, XX. p. 307.

⁴ MÜLLER (Fr.), Zwei neue Quallen von Santa Catharina (Brasilien), Abh. Nat. Ges. Halle, 1859, V. p. 1.

⁵ ALDER (Jos.), Notice of some new Genera and Species of British Hydroid Zoophytes, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1856, XVIII. p. 353 and 439. — Catalogue of the Zoophytes of Northumberland and Durham, Trans. Tyneside Natur. Club; in abstract in Micr. Journ. V. p. 242.

⁶ GOULD (A. A.), Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts, Boston, 1841, 8vo.

⁷ SARS (M.), Bidrag til kundskaben om Middelhavets Littoral-Fauna, Reisebemærkninger fra Italien, Christiania, 1857, 8vo. Abstracts of it may be found in Arch. Naturg. 1858, II. p. 156 and 163. — LEUCKART (R.), Beiträge zur Kenntniß der Medusenfauna von Nizza, Arch. Naturg. 1856, I. p. 1.

⁸ GOSSE (Tu. II.), Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast, London, 1853, 1 vol. 8vo. fig.— Tenby, a Sea-side Holiday, London, 1856, 1 vol. 8vo. fig.

⁹ Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, publié par les Professeurs du Jardin du Roi, Paris et Strasbourg, 1816–1829, 60 vols. 8vo. fig.

¹⁰ Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire naturelle, etc., Paris, 1824–1830, 17 vols. 8vo.

¹¹ ERSCHE (J. S.) und GRUBER (J. G.), Allgemeine Encyclopädie der Wissenschaften, Leipzig, 1818 und folg. 4to.