

(4), with short, finger-shaped branches (vol. ii. p. 139). Behind it, below on the left (5), is a very large marine rose (*Actinia*), a single individual from the class of six-rayed corals (*Hexacoralla*, vol. ii. p. 143). Its low, cylindrical body has a crown of very numerous and large leaf-shaped tentacles. Below, in the centre of the ground (6), is a sea-anemone (*Cereanthus*) from the group of four-fold corals (*Tetracoralla*). Lastly, on a small hill on the bottom of the sea, there rises, on the right above the corals (1) a cup-polyp (*Lucernaria*), as the representative of the stalked-jellies. (*Podactinaria*, or *Calycozoa*, vol. ii. p. 144.) Its cup-shaped, stalked body (7) has eight globular clusters of small, knotted tentacles on its rim.

Among the *swimming Zoophytes* which occupy the upper half of Plate VII., the hydromedusæ are especially remarkable, on account of their alteration of generation. (Compare vol. i. p. 206). Directly above the *Lucernaria* (7) floats a small tiara jelly (*Oceania*), whose bell-shaped body has a process like a dome, the form of a papal tiara (8). From the opening of the bell there hangs a wreath of very fine and long tentacles. This *Oceania* is the offspring of a tube-polyp, resembling the adhering *Tubularia* below on the left (3). Beside this latter, on the left, swims a large but very delicate hair-jelly (*Æquorea*). Its disc-shaped, slightly arched body is just drawing itself together, and pressing water out of the cavity of the cup lying below (9). The numerous, long, and fine hair-like tentacles which hang down from the rim of the cup are drawn by the ejected water into a conical bunch, which towards the centre turns upwards like a collar, and is thrown into folds. Above, in the middle of the cavity of the cup, hangs the stomach, the mouth of which is surrounded by four lobes. This *Æquorea* is derived from a small bell-polyp, resembling the *Campanularia* (2). The small, slightly arched cap-jelly (*Eucope*), swimming above in the centre (10), is likewise derived from a similar bell-polyp. In these three last cases (8, 9, 10), as in the majority of the hydromedusæ, the alternation of generation consists in the freely swimming medusa (8, 9, 10), arising by the formation of buds (therefore by non-