

different from that of the sessile polyp as the butterfly from the caterpillar. Others are not known to have this double kind of existence, but produce ova or little locomotive ovoid bodies which lay the foundation of new groups.

To a visitor to the sea side, provided with a microscope, these creatures form a very agreeable study. When taken up alive and placed in a vessel of sea water, the extension and retraction of their beautiful transparent bodies and crowns of tentacles looking like beads strung on a spider's thread, present a spectacle strikingly illustrative of the amount of life that exists hidden under plant forms in the sea. When a mere boy, I have spent many holiday afternoons in searching for these creatures that I might enjoy this curious spectacle, and I still treasure many rough sketches of their forms and structures made to perpetuate the wonders which they disclosed under the microscope. I am sorry that in the present notes I can refer not to the living animals but only to dried specimens.

Family *Tubulariadae*.

1. *Eudendrium ramosum*.—The genus *Eudendrium* has tubular branches, at the ends of which are pretty reddish polyps, not retractile, and with one or two rows of tentacles. In Miss Carey's collection is a specimen not distinguishable from the species above named, which is a common British form. I have not met with it elsewhere.

2. *Tubularia indivisa*.—In the genus *Tubularia* the cells are simple horny tubes, with beautiful flesh-colored polyps, not retractile, and with two rows of tentacles. The *T. indivisa* occurs of large size at Sable Island, from which I have a specimen collected by Mr. Willis, of Halifax. It was attached to a sponge. Stimpson notes it as occurring at Grand Manan.

3. *Tubularia larynx*.—This pretty little species I found alive in great numbers at Gaspé, and covered with its little bead-like reproductive buds. The body is flask-like, of a red color, and covered with short tentacles. At the base of the body is a second series of larger and lighter colored tentacles, and immediately above these the little gems are attached like flower-buds fastened by their smaller ends to the body.

4. *Tubularia* ———.—Another small species, about the size of *T. larynx*, but with a simple and very flexible tube, occurs in