

meaning in which Galesio used the term, comprehends all that proceeds from one germ, even if multiplied by division. Since the slip-individual is essentially the same as the bud-individual (*i. e.* shoot-individual), we have four degrees of individuality, in which at least one more might have been easily inserted, between the cell and the shoot-individual), *i. e.* the member or "story"-individual (Gaudichaud's *phyton*). With this view Schleiden's division is connected: he distinguishes the cell as the plant of the first order; the shoot as that of the second, which he calls the *simple* plant (a term borrowed from C. F. Wolf, who used it in the same sense); the whole stock as that of the third order, which he designates as the *composite* plant. By a searching investigation into the shoot, I shall endeavour to decide whether all these relative individuals can be considered *individuals* with the same justice; or whether, after all, one of them does not deserve the title pre-eminently, corresponding to the animal individual. In either case Goethe's words may be applied with perfect justice to plants and their individuality:—

Freuet euch des wahren Scheins,
 Euch des ersten Spieles;
Kein Lebendiges ist Eins
Immer ist's ein Vieles.

Herder, in speaking of the works of the Creator, says: "Every one of Thy works Thou makest *one* and perfect, and like itself alone."

This sentence presents the other aspect of existence, by which the multiform is one; and every unity in the one-sidedness and incompleteness of all single manifestations, is after all a perfect whole. These words lead us to the internal essence of things, referring us at the same time to the primary ideas, which Nature comprehends and realizes in Life.

[To be continued.]

XXII.—*Note on the Subgenus Limea, Bronn.*

By JOHN LYCETT, Esq.*

THE present note is intended to direct attention to a peculiarity connected with the external surface of *Limea*, trivial in its zoological importance, but which is calculated from its persistency to be a useful aid to the palæontologist in the absence of hinge characters.

* Read to the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club, August 28th, 1855.

The subgenus *Limea* has hitherto been distinguished from *Lima* solely by the presence of a series of parallel teeth upon each side of the hinge-plate, a feature which cannot be ascertained in the majority of specimens; and the only British species of *Limea* hitherto described has so little in its general aspect to separate it from the young condition of *Lima duplicata* (a shell which is associated with it in the same beds), that any clear external distinction which can be ascertained between them is worthy of notice, more especially when it will also be found to characterize *Limea* as a subgenus.

It is in the auricles that the distinctive feature resides, and it is immediately connected with the hinge-plate beneath: it will be found that the radiating lines which usually ornament the surfaces of the auricles in the *Pectens* and *Limæ* also exist in *Limea*, but that in the latter they abruptly disappear towards the outer angle of each auricle, leaving a small triangular smooth area, which is traversed transversely downwards and inwards by a few elevations; these are placed immediately over and correspond to the grooves which separate the teeth upon the hinge-plate. In all well-preserved specimens this kind of surface is visible upon one or both of the auricles, its distinctness depending upon the condition of the specimen with reference to fossilization and the greater or less prominence of the internal features.

Limea duplicata is abundant in the shelly oolite of Leckhampton Hill; there is also another more ornamented but undescribed species higher in the same formation, and found at many localities in the upper Ragstones of the Cotteswold Inferior Oolite. The peculiarity of the auricles is observable equally in both these species.

XXIII.—*Notes on the Brachiopoda observed in a Dredging Tour with Mr. M^r Andrew on the Coast of Norway, in the summer of the present year.* By LUCAS BARRETT, F.G.S.*

IN the course of our cruise we met with four species of Brachiopoda, belonging to three out of the four recent families of those shells. Fresh specimens of one or more of these were obtained almost daily for two months, and as during that time we were within the Arctic circle, enjoying perpetual sunlight, the opportunity of watching their movements was extremely favourable.

1. *Terebratulina caput-serpentis*. This species shows more of

* Communicated by the Author, having been read at the Meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, Sept. 18, 1855.