

# TUBULARIA CAMPANULATA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Stirps* tubulosa, simplex vel ramosa, basi affixa.

*Animal* terminale, capite tentaculis cristato.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TUBULARIA crySTALLINA tentaculis lunatis, receptaculo simplici vel multifido-palmato.

TUBULARIA crySTALLINA.

*Pall. elench. zooph. p. 85.*

TUBULARIA campanulata.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1303.*

TUBULARIA reptans.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3835.*

POLYPI cristati.

*Trembl. polyp. 3. p. 209. t. 10. f. 8. 9.*

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Animalium minorum aquaticorum in pulcherrimis est quod in tabula depingitur tum aucta, tum naturali magnitudine. Aquas incolit puriores stagnantes, decem nempe, duodecim, seu quindecim in communi

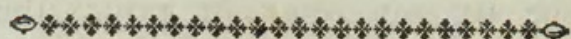
muni receptaculo gregatim degentibus, singulo tamen motus suos ad libitum, et sine impedimento exercente. Totam congeriem, qualis nudo oculo cernitur sine ope instrumentorum optidorum, repræsentat minor tabulæ figura. Affigitur, ut plurimum, hæc congeries fibris radicularum in aquis immerfarum, aut caulibus plantarum aquaticarum, Lemnæ scilicet, Veronicæ Beccabungæ, aliarumque plurium. Singulo animalculo corpus est sub-cylindraceum, tubulatum, hyalinum, in tubo majore inclusum; e quo pars superior ad libitum protruditur; qui tubi majores connectuntur cum ipso receptaculo communi, gelato, nec longe abfimili quasi campanulatæ vesicæ marginem habenti in segmenta aliquot truncato-tubulata incisum. Caput unicuique seu pars superior constat e membris duobus amplis, semicirculatis, tensilibus, quorum numerosissima tentacula disponuntur quasi in formam literæ *f*; expansaque similia quodammodo sunt calceamento equino. Tota conglomeratio vitreo-hyalina est; fibrarumque quaquaversum velocissime commotarum elegantem et veram proportionem nequit fideliter fatis attingere ars sculptoria; non nisi ipsius animalculi intuitu plene percipiendam; cum singulis tentaculis sua et peculiaris infit pulchritudo. Tentaculorum ope gyratis quasi in vorticem aquis, varia fortasse animalcula in os facilius attrahuntur. Si subito turbantur Tubulariæ, dicto citius intra tubos majores et exteriores sese recipiunt; et horæ momento iterum extenduntur; sunt enim impatientes carceris, gaudentque, ut plurimum, membris liberis

et

et expansis; quo tempore de forma et motu generali vel nudo oculo possit judicari. Sunt præterea ea magnitudine ut non opus sit pollentibus instrumentis, sed lente tantum cujus (ut optici loquuntur) uncialis sit focalis distantia. Ut tamen singulæ partes plene et penitus examinentur, necesse omnino est microscopio uti.

Mensibus æstivis conspici possint pulcherrima hæc animalcula in variis aquis Londino adjacentibus. Inveniebantur Tubulariæ quas repræsentat tabula, Augusto mense, juxta ambulacrum Chelseanum, a salicibus *Willow-Walk* dictum; qua etiam in aqua nec non in aliis pluribus suburbanis habitat Hydra communis seu viridis.

## CAMPANULATED TUBULARIA.



### GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Stem* tubular, simple or branched, fixed by the base.

*Animal* terminal; the head crested with tentacula.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

CrySTALLINE TUBULARIA with tentacula disposed in the form of a crescent; the receptacle either simple, or more or less palmated.

Vesicular fresh-water TUBULARIA.

FEATHER-POLYPE, or Bell-Polype.

POLYPES à panache.

*Trembl.*

The BELL-FLOWER ANIMAL, or Plumed Polype.

*Baker. Empl. for. Micr. p. 306.  
pl. 12. f. 15—20.*

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Among the most beautiful of the smaller aquatic animals may most justly be ranked that represented on the present plate both in its natural size as well  
as



Oct 1, 98 J. P. Nodder,



as magnified. It is a native of clear stagnant waters, living in a kind of congregated manner; several individuals to the number of ten, twelve, or fifteen, inhabiting a common or general receptacle: each exerting its own voluntary motions independent of the rest. To the naked eye the whole groupe appears of the size represented by the smaller figure. It is generally attached either to the small fibres of roots projecting into the water, or to the stems of aquatic plants as Lemna, Brooklime, and others. The body of each animal is transparent, of a sub-cylindric, tubular form, and is included in a larger or exterior tube, from which the head or upper part is at pleasure protruded. The larger or exterior tubes are connected to the vesicular and somewhat bell-shaped general receptacle, which is of a gelatinous substance, and is divided at the top or border into several tubular, truncated segments. The head of the animal consists of two large, semicircular, expanfile parts or organs, the tentacula of which are extremely numerous, in shape resembling an italic *f*, and, when expanded, representing in some measure the figure of an horse-shoe. The whole is of a glassy transparency, and the various flexures of the tentacula, moving with rapidity in different directions, afford a spectacle which it is not possible by any engraving to express with sufficient exactness, since nothing but an actual view of the animal can convey a genuine idea of this particular; every varying position of the tentacula displaying an elegance peculiar to itself. When disturbed they suddenly

denly withdraw into the larger or exterior tubes, and in a moment or two afterwards again extend themselves: they even seem impatient of confinement, and are commonly seen with the heads expanded, in which state their general shape and motions may be observed with the naked eye; and indeed the size of this animal is such as not to require the assistance of powerful magnifiers, but may be viewed to considerable advantage by a lens of an inch focus; though in order to examine with accuracy its several parts it is necessary to make use of a microscope.

These beautiful Zoophytes may be found during the Summer months in various waters in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis: the specimens represented on the present plate were discovered in the water by the side of the Willow-Walk at Chelsea, in which, as well as in several of the neighbouring waters, may also be found the *Hydra viridis* or common green Polype.



Shaw, George. 1798. "Campanulated Tubularia, Tubularia campanulata [Pl. 354]." *The Naturalist's Miscellany* 10(CX), <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.304536>.

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