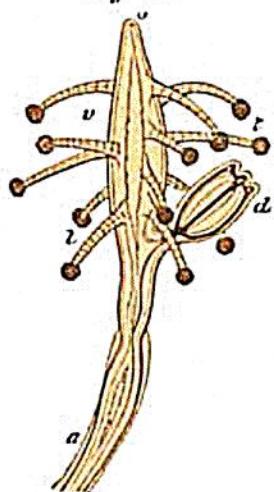


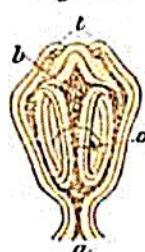
understood of the relations of Hydroids and naked-eyed Medusæ to show that there is a genetic connection between them all, and such an identity in the essential structure of the Hydroids on one side and the naked-eyed Medusæ on the other, that the view which represents the Hydroids as true Polyps must be for ever banished from our science. This would be none the less true even should it appear that the genuine Polyps form part of a larger division, embracing also the Hydroids with the naked-eyed Medusæ; for such a comprehensive division would still have to be subdivided into secondary groups, no one of which could include at the same time true Polyps and Hydroids, without conflicting with their natural affinities.

A few more words upon the Sertularians and Campanularians and their free Medusæ will set this matter at rest. A sterile head of Campanularia (*Fig. 10, and 15 c d*), which is so strictly homologous to Sertularia or Dynamena (*Fig. 18*) that a comparison between the two is superfluous, shows a bell-shaped body, in every respect identical with that of a Tubularia or Hybocodon (*Fig. 11*). It has a row of feelers around its margin like the latter, only the feelers are more active, and capable of being drawn in more completely. The floor stretched across the wider part of the bell is open in the centre, where we find the oral aperture. The only difference in these parts between Campanularia and Tubularia is, that the centre of this floor rises, in Tubularia, in the shape of a proboscis, while in Campanularia it may only be raised to a small extent, but is at the same time capable

*Fig. 19.**CORYNE MIRABILIS, Ag.*

Hydra with a Medusa bud. The buds when freed become Sarsia. See fig. 21.

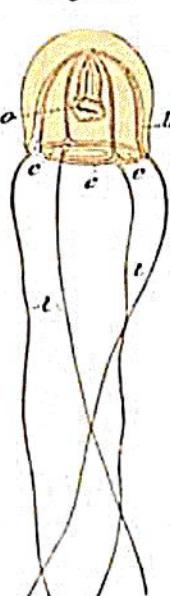
*a* Stem of the Hydra.—*v* Its club-shaped body.—*o* Its mouth.—*tt* Tentacles scattered over the body.—*d* Medusa bud.

*Fig. 20.*

Medusa bud of  
*CORYNE MIRABILIS, Ag.*

The bud represented here separately, with its base of attachment *a* cut through, is younger than that represented in its natural connection in *fig. 10 d*. The free Medusa is represented *Fig. 21*, and described as *Sarsia mirabilis* in the Contributions to the Nat. Hist. of the Acalephs.

*a* Base of attachment to the Hydra stock.—*o* Proboscis.—*b* Radiating chymiferous tubes.—*t* Tentacles.

*Fig. 21.*

The free Medusa, *SARSIA, of CORYNE MIRABILIS, Ag.*

*a* Proboscis.—*b* Vertical chymiferous tube.—*c* Circular tube.—*ee* Diaphragm.—*tt* Tentacles.

of greater expansion and contraction. There is in that respect no greater difference between Campanularia and Tubularia as Hydroids, than between Sarsia (*Figs. 19 d, 20, and 21*) or Hybocodon (*Figs. 12, 13, and 14*) as naked-eyed Medusæ and