

of *Pyrulum*, and for the young free Medusæ of the Campanularians that of *Tintinnabulum*, all proposed by Dalyell; for the young of the Discophoræ we may choose between the name of *Hydra*, also proposed by Dalyell, and that of *Scyphistoma*,¹ used by Sars; and for the next stage of their development we have the name of *Strobila*, introduced by Sars and generally adopted. The young free Medusa may best be called *Ephyra*, as that name was first applied to it when it was considered as a distinct genus. If we retain the name *Hydra* for the sterile animals of the Hydroid type, and that of *Scyphostoma* for the young Medusa, the name of *Medusa* would be most appropriate for all the adult Medusoids. Our terminology would then be fixed in the following manner: *Planula* would designate the embryonic state of the young Acaleph just hatched from the egg, and moving about by the aid of vibratile cilia; such planulæ are born not only from the eggs of Hydroids, but also from those of Discophoræ, and the young Polyps exhibit the same appearance. The name *Scyphostoma* would apply to the young, from the time it is attached and the tentacles begin to make their appearance. In the Hydroids and Polyps this condition becomes permanent, as the worm-like state of the larvæ of the higher Articulatæ becomes permanent in the Worms; it is therefore appropriate to retain the name *Hydra* to designate the adult *Scyphostoma*, which undergoes no further development, and that same name may equally well be used to designate the single individuals in a Hydroid community, as we apply the name *Polyps* to designate either single Polyps, or single individuals in a Polyp community. The name *Strobila* is so generally used to designate the stage of *Scyphostoma* in which the vertical axis becomes divided by transverse constrictions, and that of *Ephyra* has so long been applied to the young Medusæ freed from this axis before they assume their final form, that no further argument is needed to sanction their further use. Let it only be remembered, that, as there are Insects with imperfect metamorphosis in which no pupa state is observed, so are there Acalephs in which the larva, overleaping the *Strobila* segmentation, passes directly from the *Scyphostoma* to the *Ephyra* state. This is the case in *Pelagia* (Pl. XII. Figs. 4-11). For the adult Acalephs there can be no more appropriate name than that of *Medusæ*, under which they have always been known. The name of *Pyrulum* for the Medusæ buds of the Hydroids, and that of *Tintinnabulum* for their free Medusæ, are entirely superfluous.

Were all Acalephs simple animals, this nomenclature would be quite sufficient to describe them accurately. But in this class, as among Polyps, there are a great many species in which the individuals combine to form more or less extensive communities; and the Acalephs present this additional peculiarity, that the indi-

¹ This name should be written *Scyphostoma*, in accordance with its etymology.