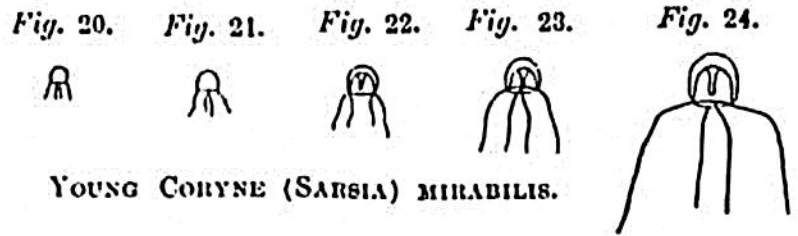


about one eighth of an inch in diameter (wood-cuts 20, 21, and 22); after this they died, owing, no doubt, to their excessive tenderness, and the difficulty of keeping the water sufficiently aerated. However, this did not preclude the possibility of examining them in all stages of growth, from the youngest to the full-grown condition, inasmuch as the water of Boston Harbor was filled with the same medusæ, of all ages. By comparing specimens found in the open ocean, with those of the same size, just born in confinement,¹ it was impossible to see any difference, and so it was with those collected at the same time, and placed by the side of the largest which were reared. These facts being established to a certainty, no one could fail to see that the series of specimens, of five different sizes, from one sixteenth to one fifth of an inch in diameter (wood-cuts 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24), all collected on the same day, belonged to one and the same species of Medusa, in various stages of growth. These comparisons were made in two different years; March 26, 1855, and March 29, 1858. Nearly a month after the first-mentioned date, on the 21st of April, specimens, some about two thirds of the size of full-grown ones, were obtained (wood-cut 28, p. 211), measuring one third of an inch in diameter, and by



YOUNG CORYNE (SARSIA) MIRABILIS.

¹ Wood-cuts 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 represent a series of young medusæ of *Coryne mirabilis*, drawn from nature by H. J. Clark. The specimen represented by wood-cut 20 was seen to drop from the parent stem; that of wood-cut 21 was found in Boston Harbor, and was as large as that of wood-cut 20 when three days old; that of wood-cut 22 was found with that of wood-cut 21, and was as large as that of wood-cut 20 when six days old; those of wood-cuts 23 and 24 were also found with the preceding, but their precise age could not be ascertained. In order to facilitate the comparisons between our *Sarsia* and the European species, during their development, I submit here references to the different descriptions thus far published of the young *Sarsia* of Europe, with the dates of the observations.

Coryne ramosa, Gosse, Devon. Coast, p. 190. Simple sac (Medusa), with eggs, July, 1852.

Coryne gravata, Wright, Edinb. New Phil. Jour., 1858, Vol. VII. Aborting Medusa attached, with spermatozoa. Spring.

Coryne glandulosa, Wright, Ed. Ph. Jour., July, 1857. Simple sac, with eggs.

Coryne (*Synecoryna*) *ramosa*, Lovèn, Wieg. Arch., 1837. Aborting medusa with eggs. June.

Coryne (*Synecoryna*) *Sarsii*, Lovèn, Wieg. Arch., 1837. Nearly perfect medusa (aborting), June. Compare Pl. XVII. Figs. 14, 15, and 16.

Coryne (*Synecoryna*) *Sarsii*, Sars, Faun. Litt., Pl. I., 1846. Perfect and free medusa. May and June, 1838.

Coryne (*Synecoryna*) *decipiens*, Dujardin, An. Sc. Nat., 1845, IV. Perfect free medusa, *Sthenyo* (*Sarsia*). December, 1842.

Coryne (*Synecoryna*) *pusilla*, VanBeneden, Acad. Brux., 1843. Simple sac, with four-armed hydroids! Summer,? 1843.

Coryne (*Stipula*) *ramosa*, Sars, Bidrag, 1829, and Isis, 1833, Tab. X. Fig. 1. Simple sac with eggs.? July.

Desor's paper, Ann. Sc. Nat., 1849, Vol. XII., represents the American *Coryne mirabilis*.