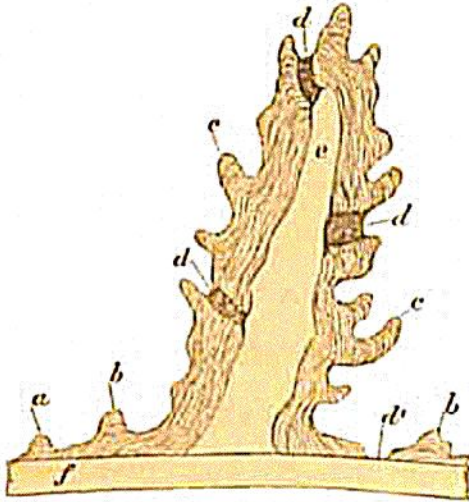


beyond these the thread gradually tapers into a long, slender, naked filament (*c*) which is ten or twelve times as long as the cell itself.

The smaller lasso-cells (*Fig. 10, a, b*) are excessively minute, and appear like mere threads (*a*) when observed by the side of the other kind (*Fig. 11*) under the same magnifying power; they are too small, in fact, to be delineated except

Fig. 85.



Longitudinal section of a horn-like spine of the stolonial basis of *Hydraetia polyclina*; to show the concentric layers, the apertures (*d d'*), and the interior cavity (*c*). Magnified 200 diameters. Drawn from nature, by H. J. Clark.

a b processes from the horizontal layer. — *c* spines. — *d* apertures leading to the central cavity (*c*). — *d'* hole through the horizontal layer. — *f* the shell to which the hydrarium is attached.

by a line;—but as the eye can detect the form which is too minute to be drawn in its natural size, an exaggerated drawing (*Fig. 10, b*) must be used for illustration. When the lasso is out, the cell is pear-shaped, and to its narrower end an excessively long, naked thread (*b*) is attached. When the cell is closed, it appears as a mere oblong speck. These lasso-cells are most frequently seen upon the medusoids.

The Horny Basis.—We have already shown that this layer is a foot secretion, but have not described the manner in which it increases, and from being a simple, slightly uneven layer, becomes a very bristling coat of spines and anastomosing ridges. This horny substance is so transparent, that there is not the least difficulty in detecting its most intimate structure, without the necessity of making sections.

At the thinnest portions of the layer (*wood-cut 35, a*) only one, two, or three layers may be seen, but as the projections grow higher, the layers become more numerous (*b*); in the large spines (*c*) they are most numerous. We hardly need say that these facts clearly point to a successive deposit of layers, by which the thickness of the horny mass is increased. When seen superficially, the layers show no trace of structure, nothing like fibres, but appear to be perfectly homogeneous.

The Egg.—The yolk, from the earliest period, has a transparent, grayish aspect, which becomes granulated, and, in consequence of this, denser and darker. (See *Fig. 3^a, y*.) The oldest eggs we have seen have a rather coarsely granulated yolk (*Figs. 3^a, y*), a large, clear, homogeneous, Purkinjean vesicle (*p*), a single, but less transparent, Wagnerian vesicle (*w*), occupying more than one third of the diameter of the Purkinjean vesicle, which is nearly filled by a very transparent, homogeneous, Valentinian vesicle (*vl*). In all essential characters, the mode of development of the egg and the phases through which it passes are the same as in *Coryne mirabilis*. See p. 210 and Pl. 18, *Fig. 20* to 24.

The Spermatic Particles.—The male medusoids (Pl. 16, *Fig. 2, A, B, C, c, Fig. 4^a, a-i, Fig. 4^b, Fig. 9*) may be always recognized by their homogeneous contents,