

which, a short time before the spermatic particles are fully developed, have a tawny yellow color. The spermatic particles (*Fig. 9^a*) are very active at the time of their exclusion, fairly leaping the whole length of the head and tail at one bound. The so-called head (*h*) is oblong, with slightly converging sides, and about twice as long as broad. From the broader end, a long, slender part (*l*), the so-called tail, arises and extends to the length of from eighteen to twenty times that of the head.

SECTION IV.

HALOCHARIS SPIRALIS AG.

Proles hydroidea.—A single group of Halocharis was discovered, attached to the tube of a *Serpula*, on the outer shore of Sullivan's Island, at the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. This locality is bounded by the open sea, and therefore untainted by the freshwater which flows into the harbor from the two rivers each side of the city. The group does not appear to be compound, but each stem or individual stands alone on a simple base. The usual form of the body is a slender cylinder (*Pl. 20, Fig. 10*), of equal calibre from top to base, and cannot be said to exhibit any such distinctions, as head and stem, as are seen in *Coryne* and *Clava*. It appears heavier at the top than below, because the tentacles are successively larger as we follow the stem upwards. The upper part sometimes becomes swollen to such an extent as to give the body a club-shaped outline (*Fig. 10^b*), and in this state it reminds one of *Coryne*. Having no horny sheath, it can contract, from top to bottom, so as to become a short, almost globular mass (*Fig. 10^a*), with several transverse folds overlying each other, and extending from the base at least half way up the stem. When the tentacles are contracted, also, the whole body resembles a warty excrescence. The color rests, as in many other Hydroids, in the yellowish-red, granular lining of the chymiferous cavity of the body. The tentacles (*Fig. 10, l*) have different proportions according to their position; at the top they are moderately slender, round, constricted slightly midway between base and tip, and terminated by a large globular mass of lasso-cells. From this point downwards, the tentacles gradually shorten, and thus are thicker in proportion to their length, till the lowest ones consist of nothing but a globular mass of lasso-cells. Their arrangement along the body is in a very marked spiral, belonging, apparently, to the category of \ddagger . They are capable of contracting into a very small mass, so as to be nearly globular (*Fig. 10^a*). The mouth (*Fig. 10^b, d¹*) is situated at the extreme upper end of the body, and is