

of the cells to which they are attached. These cilia are quite conspicuous, and, in fact, may be seen through the walls of the stem, under favorable circumstances. The horny sheath (*Fig. 10, a*) has the same finely laminated structure as that of *Tubularia*.

### SECTION III.

#### PARYPHA CROCEA AG.

*Proles hydroidea. Adull.*—*Parypha crocea* grows in great luxuriance, attached to floating timbers in Boston Harbor. Here, when the tide is low, the water is very brackish, owing to the outflow of Charles River, and even when the tide is highest, it is far from being pure sea-water. On this account, it may be said to be an inhabitant of brackish water, especially as this Hydroid has never been found on the open coast where there is pure sea-water. It seems to prefer only partial sunshine, inasmuch as it is found most frequently, and in greatest luxuriance, on the under side of the logs to which it is attached. It grows in bunches (*Pl. 23, Fig. 1*), each bunch being the multiplied offspring, by budding, of a single hydroid, and forming either a male or female colony. The stems are very much contorted, irregularly branched, and densely intertwined at the base. From this entangled mass the stem of each hydroid rises singly, to the height of from two and a half to three and a half inches (*Fig. 1<sup>a</sup>*), and is terminated by a broad and deep saucer-shaped head (*d*), which is surrounded by a coronet of slender, uniserial tentacles, and has a long proboscis. The whole length of the stems is enclosed in a horny sheath, which is wavy (*Fig. 1<sup>a</sup>, a*) or slightly nodose or faintly ringed (*b, c*) at irregular distances; but this cannot be readily perceived except with a slightly magnifying power.

The head of the hydroid is attached by the base of the saucer-shaped part (*Fig. 1<sup>a</sup>, d*) to a more or less globular expansion of the end of the stem (*Fig. 1<sup>b</sup>, d<sup>1</sup>*). From the edge of the saucer-shaped disk, or stomach, numerous slender and gradually tapering tentacles (*t*) stand out in a single row, like fringes, with their bases decurrent, on the under side of the head (*Fig. 1<sup>a</sup>, d*), almost to its base. At its bottom, the proboscis (*p*) is as broad as the disk, arising at the upper side of the base of the tentacles, in the form of a convex cover to the saucer-shaped stomach. From the centre of the latter a cylindrical, columnar portion (*p*), about as thick as the stem, projects. This is, perhaps, more properly, to be called the proboscis, inasmuch as it is very flexible and bears an active part, with the tentacles (*t*) at its end, in catching the prey. It is strongly ribbed, by the decurrent