

is contrary to all my observations. The medusoids actually produce a number of hydroids which become attached, but they themselves soon afterwards die.

## SECTION VI.

### CORYMORPHA PENDULA AG.

*The hydroid.*—This Hydroid is not found along our shores, as are the other Tubularians, but may be obtained by dredging in deeper water, on a sandy or muddy bottom. In some localities it is quite plentiful. It has been collected in three different places, all within Massachusetts Bay; namely, at Beverly, in September, 1847; off Nahant, by Mr. Wm. Stimpson, who says that it is very plenty about three quarters of a mile, due east, from East Point; and, within a few days, we have received two living males from Cape Cod. From these last, we have drawn all the details of structure mentioned in this section; those observed in 1847 having died while they were drawing.

The natural position of this Hydroid is an upright one, with its branching base buried in the sand. The prevalent color is a clear, bright pink. Like the European *Corymorpha*, our species always appears in single individuals, and never branches. It grows to a height of at least four inches, and the stem has a diameter of one quarter of an inch at the thickest part, and gradually tapers, both upwards and downwards. At the base it tapers to a point, but above it diminishes to about one half its greatest diameter, and then expands into the cup-shaped base of the head. The head, which is more or less pendulous, consists of a cupuliform base (Pl. XXVI. Figs. 8 and 8<sup>a</sup>, *b*<sup>1</sup>), from the edge of which arises a single row of uniformly tapering tentacles (*t*), above which projects a broad proboscidal organ (*a*), the terminal third of which is closely set with moderately long, tapering, indiscriminately arranged tentacles (*t*<sup>1</sup> *t*<sup>2</sup>). At the base of the proboscis, there are groups of medusæ (*d*), arranged on branches, in the same manner as in *Tubularia* proper, and bearing a strong resemblance to those of the latter genus; in fact, with a low magnifying power the male medusæ of *Corymorpha* could hardly be distinguished from those of *Tubularia* (Pl. XXIV. Fig. 5, *d*), but when we study the details of their organism the resemblance ceases. In the younger stages of growth (Pl. XXVI. Figs. 7, 8, and 8<sup>a</sup>), the coronal tentacles (Fig. 8<sup>a</sup>, *t* *t*<sup>3</sup> *t*<sup>4</sup> *t*<sup>5</sup>) are quite unequal in size; nor does this inequality cease altogether in the full-grown hydroid, but it does not prevail to so great an extent as in the earlier period of development of these organs. The horny sheath is quite conspicuous from