

alcoholic preparations brought home from Key West, in Florida, where our species is common upon the pillars of the wharves, in the harbor of that place.

The main stem, which is of a very dark brownish-purple color, rises to a height of at least four inches, and at its base is as thick as a common-sized pin. The root-like stolon is a little thinner than the main stem, and is perfectly smooth, but more or less contorted. The base of the stem is endowed with eight, ten, or twelve narrow rings, closely set together, without any intervals; and the two or three succeeding intervals, just above the origin of the branches, are ringed by several constrictions, but above these each interval has generally only three rings (*Fig. 2, A<sup>1</sup>*). The branches (*Figs. 1, c, and 2*), which are about half as thick as the main stem, have from three (*Fig. 2, a*) to ten or twelve closely set rings at the base (just beyond the origin of each peduncle they have only three ( $a^1$ )), and finally terminate in a peduncle-like expansion ( $a^2$ ), which is made up of from four or five to nine rings. The peduncles ( $a^1$ ) of the hydræ are closely ringed from base to tip; each successive ring being larger than the preceding, and numbering in all from fourteen to twenty. The base of the peduncles is about one fifth as thick as the branches from which they arise, and the tip of the same has twice this diameter.

The hydræ, which terminate the ringed peduncles, the branches, and the main stem, are Tubularioid in character, but remind one of Coryne. Imagine the head of a Coryne, with its globe-tipped tentacles, contracted upon itself (*Pl. XVII. Fig. 6*), with a collar of a dozen tapering tentacles, strung around the base in a single row, and we have the hydra of Pennaria. The crown of tentacles, numbering twelve in all, arises from the tip of the peduncle, without any intervening disk, and spreads its tapering members (*Fig. 2, t*) equally, all around the base of the head. These tentacles do not come to a point like those of Clava and Hydractinia, but round off, very much in the same way as in Tubularia and other closely allied genera, with an obliquely rounded, slightly globular tip. The head ( $p p^1$ ), which rises from the circle of tentacles, has a remarkable, elongate-ovate shape, bulging to such an extent, on the side ( $p^1$ ) facing toward the main stem, as to render it strongly gibbous (*B D E F G*); a feature hitherto unnoticed among Hydro-medusæ. The oral end ( $m$ ) tapers, very much after the fashion of a champagne bottle, and is covered by numerous short, globe-tipped tentacles, varying in number, according to the age of the individual, from three or four to thirty-two (*D E F G B*), and arranged in a spiral combination, similar to what we have described in Coryne. At the base of the gibbous head, and just within the collar of slender tentacles ( $t$ ), the medusæ ( $d-d^1$ ) bud forth, each one rising directly from the parent, on a short stem ( $b$ ). We have not seen more than three or four of these, at one time, on any individual head.