

main stem (Pl. XXIX. *Fig.* 10, *g*), the pedicel (*Fig.* 11,  $c^2$ ) of the hydra, and the diaphragm (*c*) of the calycle, are identical with the same parts in *C. poterium* (Pl. XXVIII. *Fig.* 3,  $c$   $c^2$   $c^3$   $c^4$ ); but the contour of the calycle (Pl. XXIX. *Fig.* 11,  $c^3$ ), the thickness of its wall, and its border ( $c^6$ ), with from twelve to fourteen teeth, agree with *C. bicophora*. On the whole, this species is a little smaller than the two others, the characteristics of which it combines. It is about as frequent as *C. bicophora*, but is likely to be overlooked, on account of its strong resemblance to the latter.

### SECTION III.

#### CLYTIA (PLATYPYXIS) CYLINDRICA.

*Proles medusoidea*.—The newly-born medusa (Pl. XXVII. *Figs.* 8 and 9) of this hydra has the form of a hollow sphere, from which a segment, equal to one third of its diameter, has been sliced off. From the centre of the bell hangs a simple tubuliform proboscis (*d*), and from the base of this, four slender, radiating, equidistant, chymiferous tubes (*c*) descend along the inner face of the dome to its edge, where they join a circular tube (*b*) which is continuous throughout the circumference of the disk. The four canals have a uniform breadth from apex to base, and the circular tube has a similar uniformity, but is a little broader. About half way between the apex and base of each radiating canal, there projects from the face of the dome a slight, oblong swelling ( $c'$ ), which is about twice as long as, and a little broader than, the diameter of the tube. These swellings represent the incipient, reproductive organs. From each of the four points of junction of the radiating and circular canals, hangs a single tentacle (*e*), which has a triangular hollow base ( $c^2$ ), narrowing rapidly into a cylindrical, solid, slender organ of prehension. As these organs are habitually coiled up spirally, it is not easy to determine their length accurately, but they seem to be capable of extending several times the length of the bell. Midway between every two tentacles, the edge of the disk bears a slight granulated swelling ( $c^1$ ), which is open interiorly and in direct communication with the circular canal (*b*), precisely in the same way as do the incipient tentacles of *Tiaropsis* (Pl. XXXI. *Fig.* 10), and on this account we infer that it is a similar organ; in fact, from what we have observed in regard to the eyes, we have every reason to believe that this medusa is closely allied to *Tiaropsis*. Just below and within the edge of the disk, and half way between every tentacle and the next tentacle-bud, on each side