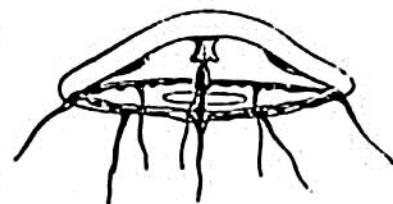


there is a hollow, globular, ocular vesicle (Pl. XXVII. Figs. 8 and 9, *f*), which stands out from the disk, and is attached by one side. Each of these eight vesicles contains a single, highly refractive, spherical body. Across the lower side of the disk there is a septum or veil, which has an opening (*a*) in its centre equal to about one half the breadth of the whole. The four rudimentary tentacles, which are at first mere swellings, soon become conical, their tip lengthening more and more, till we have four short tentacles, similar in all other respects to the first four tentacles seen at the base of the chymiferous tubes when the Medusa escapes from the calyces. Soon after the rudiments of eight additional tentacles (wood-cut 41) appear, which, as the Medusæ grow older, are probably further developed. The ovaries increase slightly in size, hanging like pouches from the chymiferous tubes. The chymiferous cavity shortens as the lobes of the actinostome are more deeply cleft. The opening of the veil grows larger and larger, and the spherosome more depressed, with increasing size.

Fig. 41.



Free medusa of *CLYTIA CYLINDRICA* with eight eyes and eight tentacles, and as many more rudimentary ones.

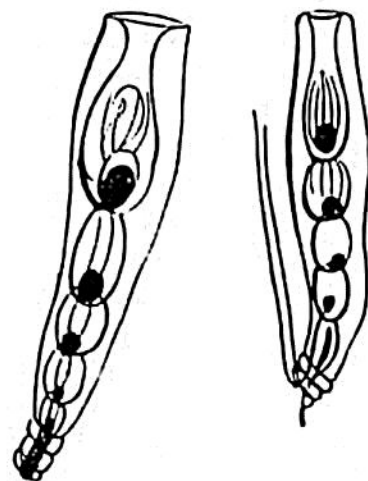
*Proles hydroidea*.—The sterile hydræ have sixteen tentacles; the stems of the single individuals are either connected by a creeping base, or ramify two or three

Fig. 42.



times. The bell is deep, and has ten teeth along its edge; it equals in length half the length of the stem (wood-cut 42), which is straight, rather stout, with three or four rings near its base, and two at the base of the bell. In the only specimen in which reproductive calyces were found, they were placed at the base of a branch; they are smooth, increasing in breadth (wood-cut 43) from the base, with a slight constriction near the extremity; when seen edgewise (wood-cut 44), they are very much flattened, and uniform in breadth. There are three

Figs. 43 and 44.



Reproductive calyx of *CLYTIA CYLINDRICA*, seen, Fig. 43, from the flattened, and Fig. 44 from the narrow side.

Sterile hydræ of *CLYTIA CYLINDRICA*.

of rings at the point of attachment of the fertile calyx, the flat side of which is turned towards the main stem. The calyces contained only five medusæ-buds.

*Conclusions*.—The Campanularians, thus far described, have all been referred to the genus *Clytia* Lamx., in order to remind the reader of their systematic position, according to the present state of our knowledge of the Hydroids. A comparison of the preceding descriptions cannot fail, however, to show that we have here three different generic types, two of which produce medusæ differing as widely in their