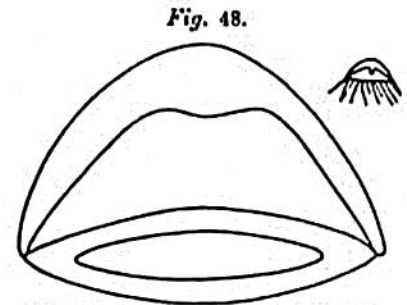


eter of the whole bell; but it thins out toward the actinal end (*c*), where it terminates in a rather blunt edge; and the aperture (*a*) of the veil occupies a little more than one half the whole lateral extent of the actinal end of the disk. The oldest medusa, still in the progress of growth, which we have studied, was one

Fig. 49.

Adult TIAROPSIS  
DIADEMATA.

fifth of an inch across the actinal margin (wood-cut 48), and bore eighty variously-developed tentacles, of which four were primary, and nineteen secondary, in every quarter segment of the disk. The shape of the disk



TIAROPSIS with eighty tentacles.

had approached near to that of the adult (wood-cut 49), which is a deep saucer form, and the veil was reduced to about the same proportions as in the adult, being one eighth the breadth of the actinal end of the disk.

## SECTION V.

## LAOMEDEA AMPHORA AG.

*Proles hydroidea.* *Adult.*—This hydromedusarium (Pl. XXX. *Figs.* 1, 2, and 3) may be found in any of the rocky tide-pools along our coast, attached either to sea-weeds or to the shells of stationary mollusca. It is one of the most hardy of the Campanularians, but we cannot say that we have ever seen it left out of the water entirely, and only covered, like *Dynamena*, with dripping *Fucus* pendent from the sides of rocks and boulders. It usually grows to a length of three or four inches, but occasionally may be found five or six inches long. The orientation of the branches is the same as in *Obelia commissuralis*, excepting that the branches do not diverge nearly at a right angle, as in that species, but at about thirty-five or forty degrees. The rings at the base of the branches are often more numerous than in the above-mentioned species, but the most marked difference is in the middle of each internode (*Fig.* 11, *c*<sup>3</sup>), where it bulges laterally, and directly in a line with the point of insertion of the branch or pedicel below it. The pedicels are ringed throughout, and the older ones (*Fig.* 14, *c*<sup>2</sup>) are very deeply constricted. The calycle of the hydra is campanulate, and from one third to two fifths deeper than broad, and the edge is slightly polyhedral, usually twelve-sided (*Fig.* 6<sup>a</sup>). The wall is very thin; at the base it has the same thickness as that of the pedicel, but thins out to a mere film at the edge. The partition