

Syncoryna Ehr. (restricted).¹—*Cordylomorpha Allm.*

S. parasitica Ehrenb.—*Mediterranean* (Cavolini).

S. lacustris Ag.—*Cordylomorpha lacustris Allm.*, Phil. Trans. R. S., 1853, Pl. 25, fig. 1.—*Dublin, Ireland* (Allman).—Professor Leidy has discovered another species in *Newport Harbor, R. I.*

2nd Family. HYDRACTINIDÆ *Ag.*²

Hydractinia VanBened. See p. 227.

H. echinata Johnst.—*Hydr. rosea* and *H. lactea VanBen.*—*Scotland* (Fleming); *British Coast* (Johnston); *German Ocean* (VanBen.).

H. polyclina Ag.—*North America, Atlantic coast* (Agassiz).

3d Family. SARSIADÆ *Forbes* (restricted).³ See pp. 184 and 217.

Coryne Gärtl.—*Hydra*: *Coryne Gärtl.*, *Syncoryne Ehr.*, *Stipula Sars*, *Hermia Johnst.*—*Medusa*: *Sarsia Less.*, *Sthenyo Dujar.*⁴

but in the former the tentacles are simple, and only sessile medusæ-buds are produced, while the latter produce free medusæ, and have knobbed tentacles. In Cladonemidæ the clavate tentacles are arranged in whorls and cross-wise. In Hydractinidæ there are two kinds of Hydra, each kind with different tentacles. In Bougainvillidæ and Eudendroidæ the tentacles encircle a well-defined crown, and the apex of the Hydra assumes, in the latter, the form of a distinct proboscis. In Tubularidæ proper the proboscis has tentacles also, but of the same kind as the crown, while in Pennaridæ the coronal tentacles are simple, and those of the proboscis clavate. In Nemopsidæ the Hydroid community is free and locomotive, and in Nucleiferæ the medusæ-buds arise from a creeping stolon, and not from the pedicel, nor from the head of the Hydra, as in the other families.

¹ *Syncoryna*, *Ehrenberg*, Corallenthiere, Vert. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1834, p. 70. "Huc *Sertulariam parasiticam* Cavolini referrem: *Syncoryna parasitica*." The three other species belong to the genus *Coryne Gärtl.*

Cordylophora, Allman, Proc. Brit. Assoc., 1843.

" Allman, Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1844, XIII., p. 328.

" Allman, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc., 1853, p. 367.

Corydentrium, VanBeneden, Bullet. Acad. Roy., Bruxelles, p. 313, Nov. 1844.

" Dana, Zoöphytes, 1846.

" Dana, Synopsis Zoöph., 1850, p. 148.

Sertularia (parasitica), Cavolini Mem. Polypi Marini, 1785, Pl. VI. Figs. 8-13, and Sprengel's transl., 1813, p. 83.

² This family is very peculiar and distinct from all other Tubularians. The communities consist of two kinds of Hydra, equally developed, the ones sterile with simple tentacles, the others fertile with knobbed tentacles. Medusæ sessile, the males and the females budding from different colonies. McCrady is mistaken in stating that the medusæ-bearing Hydra are not tentaculated.

³ Forbes refers, also, the genera Bougainvillia, Lizzia, Modeeria, Euphysa, and Steenstrupia, to this type: but they belong to different families. As here restricted, the Sarsiadæ embrace only those Aculephs the hydrae of which are Coryne-like, and the medusæ deep bell-shaped, with four long tentacles in the prolongation of the four chymiferous tubes, and a long simple proboscis, upon which the eggs are developed.

⁴ It is to be hoped that henceforth zoölogists will refrain from giving names to Hydroids, the development of which they have not traced, since this genus shows to what complication of the nomenclature the prevalent practice has led. A true