6th Family. EUDENDROIDÆ *Ag.* See p. 282. No free Medusæ.

Eudendrium *Ehrenb.*—Calamella *Oken.*—Thoa *Lamx.*

E. ramosum *Ehrenb.*—Tubularia ramea *Dalyell*, Pl. 6.—*Northern Europe* (Linnæus).

E. dispar *Ag.*—Thoa dispar *Ag.*, Vol. 4, Pl. 27, figs. 10–26.—*Massachusetts Bay* (Agassiz).

7th Family. TUBULARIDÆ *Johnst.* (restricted).[1]

Tubularia *Linn.* (restricted).

T. indivisa *Linn.*, *Dalyell*, Pls. 1–4; *Johnst.*, Zoöph., Pl. 3, fig. 1. See p. 241.—*Northern Europe* (Linnæus).

T. Couthouyi *Ag.*, p. 266, Pl. 24.—*Massachusetts Bay* (Agassiz).

Thamnocnidia *Ag.*

T. coronata *Ag.* See p. 242.—Tubularia coronata *Abild.*—*Northern Europe* (Abildgaard and VanBeneden).

T. calamaris *Ag.* See p. 242.—Tubularia calamaris *VanBen.*—Tubularia gracilis *Johnst.*—*German Ocean* (VanBeneden).

T. spectabilis *Ag.*, p. 271, Pl. 22, figs. 1–20.—*Boston Bay, Nahant* (Agassiz).

T. tenella *Ag.*, p. 275, Pl. 22, figs. 21–30.—*Nahant* (Agassiz).

Parypha *Ag.*—Pyxidium *Leuck.*?

P. cristata *Ag.*—Tubularia cristata *McCr.*—*Charleston* (McCrady).

P. crocea *Ag.*, p. 249, Pl. 23.—*Boston Bay* (Agassiz).

Pyxidium truncatum *Leuck.*, Arch. Nat., 1856, Pl. 2, fig. 7.—*Nice* (Leuckart).[2]

Ectopleura *Ag.*[3]

E. Dumortieri *Ag.* See p. 242.—Tubularia Dumortieri *VanBen.*—*German Ocean* (VanBeneden).

[1] As here limited, the Tubularidæ embrace only those Hydroids the head of which has a wreath of simple coronal tentacles, and a proboscis with simple tentacles around the mouth; producing either sessile or free medusæ, more or less one-sided, budding from the floor between the coronal tentacles and the proboscis.

[2] Kölliker has described a Tubularia which belongs to the genus Parypha (see p. 242), and may be the parent of Leuckart's Pyxidium. The eminent anatomist uses expressions in this description, which require our special attention. What he calls sexual organs are unquestionably medusæ-buds, and the hollow cone of these organs is the proboscis of the medusa. The parts of these so-called sexual capsules are, in fact, homologous to the parts of the free medusæ, in all their details; and this shows them to be distinct individuals, for an organ homologous to a whole animal, in all its parts, would be a singular anomaly.

[3] Ectopleura *Ag.* In this genus are included those species formerly referred to Sarsia, having a short digestive trunk, not provided with movable lips; and in which the pigment cells of the sen-