

- E. pulchella* Ag.—*Sarsia pulchella* Forbes, Nak. Med., Pl. 6, fig. 3.
—*British Seas* (Forbes).
- E. turricula* Ag.—*Sarsia turricula* McCr., Pl. 8, figs. 6–8.—*Charleston, South Carolina* (McCrady).
- E. nodosa* Ag.—*Sarsia nodosa* Busch., Pl. 2, fig. 6.—*Cornwall* (Busch).
- E. ochracea* A. Ag.—*Naushon, Buzzard's Bay* (A. Agassiz).¹
- Corymorpha* Sars.—*Ellisia* Forbes.
- C. nutans* Sars. See p. 242.—*German Ocean* (Sars); *British Seas, Orkney Islands* (Forbes).
- C. pendula* Ag., p. 276, Pl. 26, figs. 7–17.—*Bay of Massachusetts, Nahant* (Agassiz).
- Steenstrupia* Forbes. See p. 242.²
- S. fritillaria* Ag.—*Coryne fritillaria* Steenst., Generationsw., Tab. I.—*Iceland* (Steenstrup).
- S. rubra* Forbes, Nak. Med., Pl. 13, fig. 1.—*British Seas* (Forbes).—*S. flaveola* Forbes, Nak. Med., Pl. 13, fig. 2, is, perhaps, only another state of *S. rubra*.
- S. lineata* Leuck., Arch. Nat., 1856, Pl. 2, fig. 6.—*Nice* (Leuckart).
- Euphysa* Forbes.
- E. aurata* Forbes, Nak. Med., Pl. 13, fig. 3.—*British Seas* (Forbes).
- Hybocodon* Ag.
- H. prolifer* Ag., p. 243, Pl. 25.—*Massachusetts Bay* (Agassiz).
- Sarsia gemmifera* Forbes, Nak. Med., Pl. 7, fig. 2. and *Sarsia prolifer* Forbes, Nak. Med., Pl. 7, fig. 3, may also belong to this genus, or form another distinct group.

sitive bulb are not concentrated in one mass, but scattered through the whole swelling at the base of the tentacles. There are also two rows of lasso-cells on the surface of the spherosome, commencing at the base of the chymiferous tubes, and running, one each side of it, towards the abactinal pole.

¹ *Ectopleura ochracea* A. Ag. Spherosome of uniform thickness from the circular tube to the base of the digestive trunk. From this point the outline tapers very gradually towards the abactinal pole, giving a great thickness to this part of the spherosome. The tentacles are short, carried tightly curled, lasso-cells very numerous, and scattered irregularly over their surface. There is an accumulation of light-yellow pigment-cells near the base

of the digestive trunk, which is itself of a delicate pink color. The pigment-cells of the sensitive bulb are of a purplish-orange upon a yellow ground. Height one quarter of an inch.—*Naushon, Buzzard's Bay, September* (A. Agassiz).

² By misprint the genus *Steenstrupia* bears the authority of Sars, on p. 242, when it should be Forbes. I suspect a mistake on the part of Steenstrup in referring the free Medusa, represented in the "Generationswechsel," Pl. I. figs. 43, 44, and 45, to the Hydroid represented fig. 41. His free Medusa has the closest affinity with *Hybocodon prolifer*, which truly belongs to the Tubulariidae, while his Hydroid cannot be referred to this family, as it has no coronal tentacles.