

*Tiaropsis Agass.*

*T. diademata* Ag. See p. 308. — *Nahant, Massachusetts Bay* (Agassiz).

*T. multicirrhata* Ag. — *Thaunantias multicirrhata* Sars, Beskr., Pl. 5, fig. 12. — *Norway* (Sars).

*Orthopyxis Ag.* — *Clytia Lamx.*, see p. 297. — *Silicularia Meyen?*

*O. poterium* Ag., Pl. 28. — *Massachusetts Bay* (Agassiz).

*Campanularia volubiliformis*, Sars; *Gegenb.*, Generat., Pl. 1, fig. 8, and *Laomedea integra* Johnst., Pl. 28, fig. 2, belong also to this genus.

*Hineksia Ag.*<sup>1</sup> — *Campanularia Hincks.*

*H. tineta* Ag. — *Campanularia tineta* Hincks, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1861, Vol. VII. Pl. 12. — *Australia* (Hincks).

8th Family. SERTULARIÆ<sup>2</sup> Johnst.*Dynamena Lamx.*<sup>3</sup> (restricted). — *Sertularia Lin., Lmk.*

*D. pumila* Lamx. See p. 326. — *On the European and American shores of the Atlantic* (Ellis, Agassiz).

*Diphasia Ag.*<sup>4</sup> — *Dynamena Lamx.* (p. p.). — *Sertularia Lmk.* (p. p.).

*D. rosacea* Ag. — *Sertularia rosacea* Lin., Johnst. — *Europe* (Ellis).

*Sertularia fallax* Johnst.; *S. tamarisca* Lin.; *S. pinaster* Ellis and Sol.; *S. margareta* Hass.; *S. pinnata* Pall.; *S. nigra* Pall.; *S. fusca* Johnst.; belong also to this genus.

*Amphisbetia Ag.* — *Dynamena Lamx.* (p. p.). — *Sertularia Lmk.* (p. p.).

*A. operculata* Ag. — *Sertularia operculata* Lin. — *Europe* (Ellis).

<sup>1</sup> The genus *Hineksia* is characterized by its one-sided, ringled, fertile hydra. *Bimeria vestita* Wright = *Maicella fusca* Albu., seems to belong to this family; while *Reticularia immersa* Thomps. (*Campanularia serpens* Hassall = *Thalia pratensis* Albu.), and *Coppinia arcta* Hassall, appear more closely related to *Trichydra*, p. 351, and through this to *Lafea*. *Campanularia fruticosa* is unquestionably closely allied to *Lafea*. Thus all the known types of *Campanularians* are now referred to known types of *Medusæ*; they prove to belong to three different families of *Medusæ*, and they represent three different types of *Hydroids*. See p. 307.

<sup>2</sup> Hydræ in two rows, on opposite sides of the main stem and branches; calyces always sessile, more or less flask-shaped or tubular, with a ten-

dency to a bilabiated aperture. It is superfluous to fill the references to the works of Ellis and Johnston, which must be in everybody's hands who would study this family.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 326. As here limited, the genus *Dynamena* embraces those species the sterile hydra of which are opposite one another, in successive pairs, with distinctly bilabiate calyces, and the fertile hydra fusiform, with simple aperture. In the genus *Diphasia* the fertile hydra are deeply dentated; in *Amphisbetia* the sterile hydra are slender, the outer edge extending to a prominent point, and the fertile hydra fusiform, with simple aperture.

<sup>4</sup> The American representatives of this and the following genera, which are about as numerous as the European ones, will be described on another occasion.