

*Sertularia* Lin.<sup>1</sup> (restricted).

*S. cupressina* Lin., Lmk., Johnst., VanBen. — *Europe* (Ellis).<sup>2</sup>

*S. argentea* Ellis and Sol., belongs also to this genus, and, probably, also *S. abietina* Lin., *S. filicula* Ellis and Sol., and *Plumularia falcata* Lmk.

*Amphitrocha* Ag. — *Sertularia* Lmk. (p. p.).

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

*A. picta* Ag. — *Sertularia picta* Meyen. — *Terra del Fuego* (Meyen).

*A. cineta* Ag. — *Massachusetts Bay* (Agassiz).

*Cotulina* Ag.<sup>3</sup> — *Sertularia* Lin. (p. p.).

*C. polyzonias* Ag. — *Sertularia polyzonias* Lin. — *Europe* (Ellis). — Also *S. Ellisii* Milne-Edw.

*Lineolaria* Hincks.<sup>4</sup>

*L. spinulosa* Hincks, An. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1861, Vol. VII. Pl. 13. — *Australia* (Hincks).

<sup>1</sup> SERTULARIA Lin., Lamr.

- Sertularia*, Linné, Systema Nature, 1767, p. 1306.  
 " Linné, Fauna Suecica, 1761, p. 540.  
 " Fabricius, Fauna Greenland., 1780, p. 442.  
 " Ellis and Solander, Zoöph., 1786, p. 32.  
 " Gmelin, Linn. Systema Nat., 1788, p. 3844.  
 " Turton, British Fauna, 1807, p. 212.  
 " Lamouroux, Bull. Soc. Phil., Paris, 1812, p. 184.  
 " Lamouroux, Hist. Polyp. Flex., 1816, p. 182.  
 " Lamouroux, Expos. Méthodique, 1821, p. 12.  
 " Schweigger, Handbuch der Naturg., 1820, p. 426.  
 " Goldfuss, Handbuch der Zool., 1820, p. 88.  
 " Fleming, Brit. Animals, 1828, p. 542.  
 " Blainville, Dict. Sc. Nat., 1830, LX. p. 444.  
 " Blainville, Manuel d'Actinologie, 1834-1836, p. 480.  
 " Bose, Hist. des Vers., 1830, p. 94.

*Sertularia*, Johnston, Brit. Zoöph., 1838, p. 121.

" Johnston, Brit. Zoöph., 1847, 2d ed., p. 61.

" Alder, Catal. Zoöph., Northumb., &c., 1857, p. 21.

" Hincks, An. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1861, VIII. p. 252.

<sup>2</sup> As here limited, the genus *Sertularia* embraces those species the sterile hydræ of which alternate on opposite sides of the stem, with a tendency to a combination in pairs; fertile hydræ two-horned. This peculiarity has an important morphological meaning, and seems to indicate that the calyx consists of two connate hydræ, homologous to an undeveloped pair of hydræ, as observed in *Dynamena*. In *Amphitrocha* the sterile hydræ are more loosely scattered on opposite sides, and the fertile hydræ flask-shaped, the calyces of both being ringed.

<sup>3</sup> This genus differs from the other *Sertulariæ* in having the alternate calyces of the sterile hydræ dentate; the fertile ones are ventricose and slightly ringed, with contracted aperture.

<sup>4</sup> The sessile hydræ show this genus to belong to the *Sertulariæ*, and not to the *Campulariæ*, to which Hincks refers it.