

3d Family. ABYLIDÆ *Ag.*—Diphyidæ *Auct.*

Abyla *Q.* and *G.*, *Esch.* (p. p.).—*Amphirhoa* *LeS.*—*Cymba* *Q.* and *G.*—*Enneagonum* *Q.* and *G.*—*Microdiphyes* *Less.* (p. p.).—*Heterodiphyes* *Less.* (p. p.).

A. trigona *Q.* and *G.*, *Ann. Sc. Nat.*, Vol. X. Pl. 2, B; *Vogt.* Pl. 20, figs. 4–7; *Gegenb.*, *Neue Beitr.*, Pls. 27 and 28, figs. 9–12.—*Diphyes* *Abyla* *Q.* and *G.*, *Zool. Astr.*, Pl. 4, figs. 12–17.—*Salpa polymorpha* *Q.* and *G.*, *Zool. Uran.*, Pl. 73, figs. 4 and 5.—*Mediterranean* (*Quoy* and *Gaimard*).

Calpe *Q.* and *G.*—*Abyla* *Esch.* (p. p.).—*Eudoxia* *Esch.* (p. p.).—*Cuboides* *Q.* and *G.*—*Aglaisma* *Esch.*—*Aglaismoïdes* *Hurl.*—*Tetragonum* *Q.* and *G.*—*Pyramis* *Olto.*

C. pentagona *Q.* and *G.*—*Abyla pentagona* *Esch.*; *Leuck.*, *Zool. Unters.*, Pl. 3, figs. 1–10. *Arch. Nat.*, 1854, Pl. 11, 1–10; *Köll.*, Pl. 10; *Gegenb.*, *Neue Beitr.*, Pl. 29, figs. 17 and 18; *Hurl.*, Pl. 2, fig. 2.—*Mediterranean* (*Quoy* and *Gaimard*).

Bassia *Q.* and *G.*—*Calpe* *Less.* (p. p.).—*Sphenia* *Hurl.*—*Sphenoides* *Hurl.*

B. quadrilatera *Q.* and *G.*, in *DeBl.* *Actin.*—*Diphyes bassensis* *Q.* and *G.*, *Zool. Astr.*, Pl. 4, figs. 18–20; *Hurl.*, Pl. 2, fig. 1.—*Bass Straits* (*Quoy* and *Gaimard*.)

B. perforata *Ag.*—*Abyla perforata* *Gegenb.*, *Neue Beitr.*, Pl. 31, figs. 20 and 21—*Coast of Guinea* (*Gegenbaur*).

SECTION II.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE HYDROIDÆ.

Our knowledge of these *Acalephs* is limited to those of so small areas of the surface of our globe, that it is impossible to characterize the faunæ into which they may be divided; nevertheless, from the fragmentary information on hand, it already appears that these *Hydroids* are localized within narrow boundaries, with as much precision as the higher orders of the class. The *Diphyidæ* alone seem to make an exception; but I suspect that in this family, closely allied representative species have been mistaken as identical. There are in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, a great many undescribed *Hydroids* from various parts of the world, which, when published, may lead to some general results respecting the mode of association of these animals with the higher *Acalephs*, and the representatives of other classes in their respective zoölogical provinces.