

- the horny sheath; a^1 the expansion of the sheath at the base of the head; d^1 the medusa; t^1 t^2 the inner and outer rows of proboscidal tentacles.
- Fig. 4. A young medusa-bud, just rising from the disk of the hydra. a outer, and b inner wall; d chymiferous cavity.
- Fig. 5. A medusa-bud from the hydra disk. a outer, and b inner wall; c c^1 radiating tubes; d digestive cavity.
- Fig. 6. A medusa-bud from the hydra disk, already one-sided. a b c c^1 d as in fig. 5; c^2 the incipient tentacle.
- Fig. 7. A little older than fig. 6, but from the base of the tentacle of figs. 14 and 14^a. a b c c^1 c^2 as in fig. 6; b^1 inner wall of c^2 .
- Fig. 8. A little older than fig. 7. From the hydra. The letters the same; b^2 an incipient primary medusa.
- Fig. 9. Considerably older than fig. 8. From the hydra. a b b^1 c c^1 c^2 d as before; a^1 horny sheath; b^1 a secondary medusa-bud; d^1 chymiferous cavity.
- Fig. 10. A medusa with four medusa-buds, a^1 b b^1 b^2 . c the tentacle. From the hydra.
- Fig. 11. A medusa in which the circular tube (b^2) is already developed. From the hydra. a outer, and b inner wall; b^1 the radiating tubes; b^2 circular tube; c the incipient bud of a secondary medusa; c^1 the tentacle of c ; d outer, and d^1 inner wall of the proboscis; d^2 digestive cavity; e disk cavity; f f^1 secondary medusa; g tentacle of the primary medusa.
- Fig. 12. A medusa nearly ready to break loose from the hydra. a outer, and b inner wall; b junction of radiating (b^1 b^2 b^3) and circular (b^2) canals; b^1 hollow base of the tentacle (g^1); c a primary medusa; c^1 a secondary, and c^2 a tertiary medusa; d digestive cavity; d^1 proboscis; e disk cavity; f an incipient group of medusae; g g^1 tentacle of c ; g^2 tentacle of the parent medusa.
- Fig. 13. A medusa a little older than fig. 12: looking toward the inner face of the tentacle. The letters as in the last; also f^1 f^2 h the same as f in fig. 12; i a primary medusa, a little younger than c ; i^1 i^2 secondary and tertiary medusae of i ; g^3 tentacle of i .
- Fig. 14. A medusa just set free, seen with the tentacle in profile. b the radiating canal; b^2 circular canal; b^1 the hollow base of g ; b^3 the canal opposite the tentacle (g); d^1 the proboscis; d^2 the remains of the pedicellar attachment; f^2 medusa-buds; g the tentacle; l aperture of the veil (P); n the prolonged edge of the disk.
- Fig. 14^a. View of fig. 14, from the side opposite to the tentacle, and obliquely from below. Letters as in fig. 14; also d , the digestive cavity.
- Fig. 15. A medusa, drawn about twenty-four hours after it dropped from the hydra: the tentacle next the observer. The letters as in figs. 14 and 14^a; also g^1 the solid part of the tentacle; k the pair of pigment bands on each side of the odd radiating canal; k^1 base of k ; k^2 base of the other bands (k^3).
- Fig. 15^a. View from above of fig. 15, with the same letters. Also k^4 , the ends of the pair of pigment-bands.
- Fig. 15^b. The proboscis of fig. 15, elongated. a outer, and b inner wall; c mouth; d the base.

PLATE XXVI.

Figs. 1-6, *TUBULARIA COUTHOUYI* Ag.; Figs. 7-17, *CORYMORPHA PESCOLO* Ag.; Fig. 18, *HYDRACTINIA POLYCLISA* Ag.

[Figs. 1-5 and 18, drawn by H. J. Clark; fig. 6 by J. H. Richard; figs. 7-17 by Wm. Tappan.]

Fig. 1. A hydra just escaped from the parent. a the stem; b the coronal tentacles; c the buccal tentacles; d the base of b . 100 diameters.

Fig. 2. The same as fig. 1, in an expanded state, with the same letters.

Fig. 3. The medusa with the hydra of fig. 1, before it escaped. a outer, and b inner wall of the pedicel; c point of junction of the circular and radiating (c^1) tubes; d the proboscis of the medusa, seen through the hydra (f^1); e^2 base of c and c^1 ; f^2 tentacles of f . 100 diameters.

Fig. 4. A branch of withering medusae. a the branch; b c d e the medusae in various stages of decadence. 100 diameters.

Fig. 5. A part of a medusiferous branch, to show the relations of its walls to those of the medusa. a the outer, and b the inner wall of the branch; a^1 the outer, and b^1 the inner wall of the branchlet; c c^1 the chymiferous cavity; d the radiating tubes of the medusa; e the proboscis. 60 diameters.

Fig. 6. The hydra a short time after birth, attached to the stem of the parent (T). p the proboscis; s the stem; s^1 the base of s ; t coronal tentacles. 40 diameters.

Figs. 7 and 9-17. Hydromedusarium of *Corymorpha*, in various attitudes. a the proboscis; d the medusa. Natural size.

Fig. 8. A hydra, with the upper third of the stem very much extended, and pendulous. a the proboscis; b^1 the base of the head; b^2 the stem; b^3 the horn-like