

branches. It is *polysiphonic* or fasciated, when it is composed of several mutually adherent tubes; *monosiphonic* when consisting of a single tube. In some species the cavity of its perisarc is constricted at intervals by annular ridges or imperfect septa—*intracauline ridges*.

HYDROCLADIA.—The hydrotheca-bearing ramuli—almost always the ultimate ramuli—of the hydrocaulus in the Plumularidæ.

RACHIS.—That portion of the hydrocladium which supports the hydrothecæ. That portion of the phylactocarp which supports the costæ or their equivalents.

INTERNODE.—The part of the hydrocaulus which intervenes between any two consecutive joints.

CÆNOSARC.—The common organised fleshy portion of the hydrophyton; the living bond by which the zooids are organically united to one another.

NEMATOPHORES.—Peculiar bodies developed in certain genera from definite points of the hydrosoma, and consisting of a chitinous receptacle with protoplasmic contents, in which thread-cells are usually immersed. They are eminently characteristic of the Plumularidæ.

GONOPHORE.—The ultimate generative zooid which gives origin directly to the generative elements—ova or spermatozoa.

GONANGIUM.—An external chitinous receptacle within which in the calyptoblastic genera the gonophores are developed.

BLASTOSTYLE.—An extension of the cœnosarc through the axis of the gonangium in the form of a fleshy column from whose sides the gonophores are developed as buds.

ACROCYST.—An external sac which in certain hydroids is formed on the summit of the gonangium, where it constitutes a receptacle into which the ova are discharged in order to pass within it through some of the earlier stages of their development.

PHYLACTOCARP.—A part of the gonosome specially modified for the protection of the gonangia in certain genera (phylactocarpal) of the Plumularidæ.

CORBULA.—A form of phylactocarp constituting a basket-shaped receptacle which encloses groups of gonangia in certain phylactocarpal Plumularidæ.

COSTÆ.—Rib-like appendages which form part of the protective arrangement in certain phylactocarps.

GYMNOBLASTIC.—The condition of a hydroid when no external receptacle (hydrotheca or gonangium) invests either nutritive or generative buds.

CALYPTOBLASTIC.—The condition of a hydroid when an external protective receptacle (hydrotheca or gonangium) invests either the nutritive or generative buds.