

nematophore of *Aglaophenia macgillivrayi*, though large, is very far from attaining the width of the hydrotheca to which it is attached, and does not, either in size or form, depart so much from the normal condition as to justify us in assuming it as the ground on which to base a distinct section of the phylactocarpal *Plumularidæ* (*Aglaophenia* of Kirchenpauer in its widest sense); and the remaining small number of species which Kirchenpauer places in his *Pachyrhynchia* do not seem to afford any stronger grounds than *Aglaophenia macgillivrayi* for the creation of a separate systematic group. In the long corbula, with its closely adnate costæ and parietal ridges, and in the even margin of the hydrotheca, more important differences may perhaps be recognised, but still nothing to demand a separation from the other members of the genus.

A closely allied if not identical form—the *Aglaophenia cypressina* of Lamouroux, has been identified by Kirchenpauer with a Plumularian brought by Semper from the Pelew Islands, where, according to Semper, it is known by a vernacular name suggested by its stinging properties. Another of the Challenger species (*Lytocarpus secundus*, see below, p. 42), likewise brought by Semper from the Pelew Islands, would seem, according to the report of it given by this zoologist to Kirchenpauer, to be also one of those Hydroids whose formidable stinging powers cause it to be dreaded by the natives.

*Aglaophenia macgillivrayi* attains a size greater than that of any other *Aglaophenia* with which I am acquainted. Though the specimen from which the drawing has been made had lost a portion of its proximal end, what remains of the colony measures in height fifteen inches.

Dredged at Zamboanga, Philippines, 30th January 1875, from a depth of 10 fathoms.

*Aglaophenia filicula*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 1–6).

*Trophosome*.—Colony attaining a height of about three inches; stem monosiphonic, simple, rooted by a creeping tubular fibre; hydrocladia about one-fourth of an inch in length, alternate. Hydrothecæ deep, thimble-shaped, margin serrated, with the median tooth slightly longer than the lateral teeth; intrathecal ridge near the base of the hydrotheca, extending obliquely forwards and upwards; mesial nematophore adnate to the walls of the hydrotheca for about three-fourths of their height, and then becoming free as a beak-like process which scarcely overtops the margin; lateral nematophores tubular, overtopping the margin of the hydrotheca.

*Gonosome*.—Corbulæ somewhat crescentic, with about seven pairs of costæ, which are adnate to one another by their edges, with a row of tubular denticles at the lines of junction, and with a spur-like denticle at the proximal end of each row; a single free costa with dentated edges at the proximal end of the corbula.

Other corbulæ having the costæ all free occur in the same colony.

The simple stems of *Aglaophenia filicula* spring from the creeping hydrorhiza, in