

parietal fold; intrathecal ridge obsolete; mesial nematophore adnate to the hydrothecal walls for the entire height of the walls, and then projected as a strong curved spine for about the same height; lateral nematophores wide, conical.

Gonosome not known.

Halicornaria plumosa is a singularly beautiful species. Though it is highly probable that I have correctly referred it to the genus *Halicornaria*, this determination cannot, in the absence of the gonosome, be regarded as otherwise than provisional.

One of its most striking features is seen in the very long mesial nematophore, which is adnate to the anterior wall of the hydrotheca for its entire height, and is then continued as a long, curved, horn-like spine for nearly the same distance. The margin of the hydrotheca, instead of presenting the serrated condition usual in the Statoplean Plumularidæ, is seen, when viewed in profile, to have a deep obliquely-directed notch on each side, but is otherwise destitute of serration. The deep fold in the anterior walls of the hydrotheca, though occurring in other species, is also characteristic.

In its long mesial nematophore it presents a character in which it would agree with Kirchenpauer's *Macrorhynchia* section or sub-genus of *Aglaophenia*. For reasons, however, already mentioned,¹ the *Macrorhynchia* of Kirchenpauer can scarcely be accepted as a definite group.

The present species appears to come near to the *Halicornaria speciosa* of the Gulf Stream exploration.² In general habit there is a close agreement between the two, while in both the wide hydrotheca has an anterior parietal fold, and its margin—though in the Gulf Stream species this does not present the deep lateral notch of *Halicornaria plumosa*—is in both destitute of true serration, being in *Halicornaria speciosa* merely crenate. The mesial nematophore, however, in *Halicornaria speciosa* is not continued beyond the margin of the hydrotheca in the form of the long, curved, beak-like process seen in *Halicornaria plumosa*.

That the Gulf Stream species is a true *Halicornaria* there is no doubt, for the gonosome was present in the specimens examined; and removed all difficulty as to generic identification.

Dredged at Station 122, September 10, 1873, off Barra Grande, Brazil, from a depth of 32 fathoms.

Azygoplou, nov. gen.

Name from ἀζῦγος, unpaired, and ὄπλον, a weapon, in allusion to the absence of the lateral nematophores.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Trophosome*.—Hydrocladia pinnately disposed. Mesial nematophore adnate to the walls of the hydrotheca; no lateral nematophores.

¹ See above, p. 47.