

Out of the enormous number of aggregated *Salpæ* collected during the Challenger Expedition, none were adhering together when they reached my hands. In all cases the chains, being fully developed, had become broken up into their constituent *Salpæ*.

Each species of *Salpa* thus occurs in two very distinct forms (Fig. 9, A and B),—the solitary asexual (*proles solitaria*) and the aggregated sexual (*proles gregata*, or "chain"),—and the latter may either be found united together in a chain or singly (see fig. 9, B).

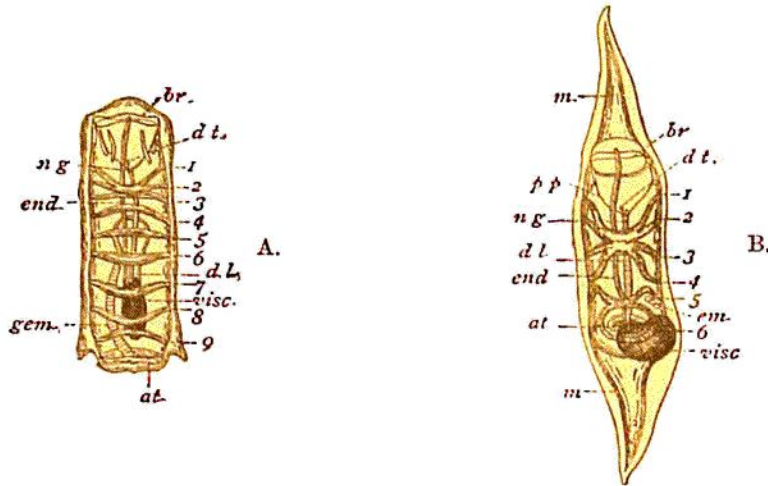


FIG. 9.—*Salpa runcinata-fusiformis*. A. Solitary form. B. Aggregated form.—(From the Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed.)

1-9. muscle bands; at. atrial aperture; br. branchial aperture; d.l. dorsal lamina; d.t. dorsal tubercle; em. embryo; end. endostyle; gem. gemmiparous stolon; m. mantle; n.g. nerve ganglion; pp. peripharyngeal band; visc. visceral mass (nucleus).

This circumstance, and the fact that both forms of most species had been found and described before their relationship to one another was discovered, has led to the application of two specific names to each species—not as synonyms, but the one applicable to the solitary form and the other to the aggregated. Thus in the case of the species represented in fig. 9, the solitary form is generally known as *Salpa runcinata*, Chamisso, and the aggregated form as *Salpa fusiformis*, Cuvier; and it has become customary when writing of the species as a whole to use both names and both authorities; thus—*Salpa runcinata-fusiformis*, Chamisso-Cuvier. This plan was first employed by Krohn in 1846;¹ it was adopted by Traustedt in his admirable revision of the species of *Salpa* published in 1885, and I have followed it here.

If, on the other hand, one of the names were to be chosen to indicate each species of *Salpa*, then two alternatives would be open: (1) To follow priority only, without reference to the sexual condition of the form first named; and (2) to choose in all cases the earliest name of the sexually mature or chain form of the species. This second course, which seems in some respects the preferable one, would result in a form being chosen to give its name to the species which is not larger, nor more highly organised, nor longer lived than the other form, but merely because it reproduces sexually. And,

¹ *Ann. d. Sci. Nat. (Zool.)*, sér. 3, tom. vi. p. 110.