

and described an Appendicularian under the name of *Oikopleura chamissonis*. Whether this species is the same one as that found by Chamisso it is impossible to determine; and as Mertens was undoubtedly the first to characterise a genus of the Appendiculariidae in a recognisable manner, I have no hesitation in following Fol¹ in considering Mertens to have the priority with his generic name, and in applying the name *Appendicularia* to another genus of the group defined much later by Fol in 1874. As for Chamisso's specific name *flagellum*, it must, I think, lapse altogether, as no one can say with certainty what his species was.

Quoy and Gaimard² in their description of the animals collected during the voyage of the "Astrolabe," under Dumont d'Urville, formed the genus *Fritillaria* for one of the Appendiculariidae; but this genus, like the *Appendicularia* of Chamisso, is so imperfectly characterised, that it is impossible to say exactly what form was meant, and therefore it seems best now to use the name, as proposed by Fol, for a well-defined modern genus of the family.

In 1846, J. Müller³ described, under the name of *Vexillaria flabellum*, some specimens of an Appendicularian found in the North Sea. They probably belong to the genus *Oikopleura*, but the species is not recognisable.

In 1851, W. Busch found at Gibraltar a species of *Fritillaria* which he described⁴ under the name of *Eurycercus pellucidus*. Fol considers this species the same as *Appendicularia furcata* of Vogt, and describes it under the name *Fritillaria furcata*; but if this synonymy be correct, the specific name *pellucidus* has the priority.

In the same year (1851) the first of Huxley's important anatomical papers⁵ on the Appendiculariidae was published. It dealt with the structure of a form found on the coast of New Guinea and in the Southern Pacific, which Huxley regarded as being the same as the subject of Chamisso's original description, and named *Appendicularia flagellum*. Leuckart,⁶ C. Vogt,⁷ and Gegenbaur,⁸ during the next few years, all contributed to our knowledge of the group, and described various new species.

Professor Allman⁹ in 1858 redescribed the "Haus" as observed by him in an Appendicularian obtained on the coast of Scotland. Many of the previous investigators of the group had not been fortunate enough to find this covering, and Allman's observation of it in April 1858 was the only record of its having been seen since Mertens

¹ Études sur les Appendiculaires du détroit de Messine, p. 16, 1872.

² Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Zool., tom. iv. p. 304, 1833.

³ Müller's Archiv f. Anat. u. Phys., Jahrg. 1846, p. 106.

⁴ Beobach. u. Anat., &c., Wirbellos. Thiere, p. 118.

⁵ Phil. Trans. 1851, part ii.; see also Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. iv., 1856.

⁶ Zoologische Untersuchungen, Heft ii. p. 77, 1854.

⁷ Mém. de l'Institut. Genev., tom. ii. p. 74, 1854.

⁸ Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. v. p. 344, 1854; and Bd. vi. p. 406, 1855.

⁹ Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. iv. p. 123; and also Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. vii. p. 86, 1859, where there is a figure given of the *Appendicularia* in the "Haus."