

or less extent to the body of the hydranth, and does not form as in a true hydrotheca a detached receptacle from the walls of which the hydranth is entirely free.

The gonophores are borne singly on rather long peduncles which spring from the sides of the branches, at variable distances below the hydranth. Though the opacity of the perisarc clothing of the gonophores rendered it impossible to determine the nature of their contents with sufficient certainty to remove all doubt as to their sex, we may safely assume that like similar bodies in other species of *Eudendrium* they enclose ova, the male gonophores in *Eudendrium*, so far as has been hitherto observed, differing from these in form and arrangement.

The perisarc, not only in the trophosome but in its extension over the gonophores, is of a dull brown colour, and is so opaque that a view of the included parts cannot be obtained through it. In these respects, as well as in the long-peduncled oviform gonophores distributed along the ultimate ramuli, *Eudendrium vestitum* forcibly recalls the general facies of *Bimeria vestita*; from which, however, it is separated by the form of its hypostome, which presents the condition of a distinctly differentiated trumpet-shaped appendage characteristic of *Eudendrium*, instead of being a simple fusiform extension of the hydranth as in the Bimeridæ.

Eudendrium rameum (Pallas) (Pl. II. figs. 1, 2).

Tubularia ramea, Pallas, Elenchus, p. 83.

Eudendrium rameum, Johnston, Brit. Zooph., p. 43, 1847.

Trophosome.—Hydrocaulus profusely and for the greater part of its extent very irregularly branched, main stem and principal branches strongly fascicled, but becoming monosiphonic distally where the irregular ramification gives place to an alternate disposition of the ramuli; monosiphonic ramuli with several distinct annulations at their origin, and often with one or more groups of annulations at variable distances along their length. Hydranths with about sixteen tentacles.

Gonosome not present.¹

Locality.—Station 149J, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island; depth, 105 fathoms.

I can find no character which would justify the separation of the Hydroid which has afforded the subject of the description here given from the *Tubularia ramea* of Pallas = *Eudendrium rameum* of Johnston, a species by no means rare on the British coast. It is true that no gonosome is present in the Kerguelen specimen, and the want of this essential part of the colony renders the identification of the species less certain than it would otherwise be. In the absence, however, of any character inconsistent with the determina-

¹ In the gonosome, as observed in British specimens, the male gonophores are two-chambered, borne on the body of the hydranth in a verticil immediately below the tentacles; the female are oviform, scattered on the hydrocaulus for some distance below the hydranth.