

tion here adopted, we may safely regard the Kerguelen Hydroid as specifically identical with the European.

*Eudendrium rameum* is eminently dendritic in its habit, and the tree-like disposition of its zooids, in an assemblage which so forcibly recalls the physiognomy of some of the most characteristic forms of the vegetable kingdom, may well justify the appellation of "zoophyte" by which the Hydroida have been designated in the writings not only of the earlier observers but in those of many zoologists of our own day.

The Kerguelen specimen has a height of between 5 and 6 inches, and the fascicled stem has a diameter of nearly a quarter of an inch at its base.

### Family MONOCAULIDÆ.

*Character of the Family. Trophosome.*—Tentacles filiform, in two sets, a proximal and a distal. Hydrocaulus solitary, naked.

*Gonosome.*—Gonophores hedrioblastic.

#### *Monocaulus*, Allman.

*Monocaulus*, Allman, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., May 1864.

*Generic Character. Trophosome.*—Hydrocaulus solitary, naked. Hydranths abruptly distinct from the hydrocaulus, with a proximal and a distal set of filiform tentacles; proximal set longer than the distal, and disposed in a single verticil near the base of the hydranth, the distal set scattered over a zone close to the summit of the hydranth.

*Gonosome.*—Gonophores in the form of simple sacs borne upon peduncles which spring from the body of the hydranth between the proximal and distal sets of tentacles.

The genus *Monocaulus* was constituted for the *Corymorpha glacialis* of Sars, a form which, though its trophosome is that of a *Corymorpha*, is distinguished from that genus by the condition of its gonophores, which are adelocodonic, or in the form of simple closed sacs, instead of being as in every true *Corymorpha* phanerocodonic or medusiform.

#### *Monocaulus imperator*, Allman (Pl. III. figs. 1-7).

*Monocaulus imperator*, Allman, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 753, fig. 265, 1885.

*Trophosome.*—Hydranth about an inch and a half in height, separated by a deep constriction from the hydrocaulus; proximal tentacles about 4 inches in length, scarcely retractile, pendulous, about one hundred in number; distal tentacles about half an inch in length, contractile, forming a dense fringe round the mouth, forty-eight or fifty in number. Hydrocaulus about half an inch in diameter, very extensile, and when fully extended many feet in height, marked by undulating longitudinal striæ, nearly