

Campanularia chelonix, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 2, 2a).

Trophosome.—Hydrocaulus minute; main stems springing at short intervals from a creeping stolon, and sending off from opposite sides alternate, rather distant ramuli, some of which send off secondary ramuli; ramuli distinctly and regularly annulated either in their entire length or at their proximal and distal ends; main stem similarly annulated just above the origin of every ramulus. Hydrothecæ terminating the ramuli obconical, with even margin.

Gonosome not present.

Locality.—Found attached to the back of a Turtle, locality not recorded.

This very minute, delicate, and graceful little species attains a height of about two-tenths of an inch, and is rendered remarkable by the deep, regular, and elegant annulation which occurs in its perfectly transparent chitinous perisarc at definite parts of the stem and ramuli. This annulation sometimes extends from the hydrotheca along the whole length of the supporting ramulus, while sometimes it occurs only at the distal and proximal ends of the ramuli, leaving a space free from annulation towards the middle. The main stem presents a group of similar annulations just above the points from which the ramuli are emitted. Many of the hydranths were well preserved in the specimen.

Obelia, Péron and Lesueur.

Obelia, Péron and Lesueur (the planoblast only), Char. gen. et sp. de Méduses, Ann. du Museum, t. xiv. p. 355, 1809.

Generic Character. *Trophosome*.—Hydrocaulus simple or branched, fascicled or monosiphonic. Hydrothecæ campanuliform, destitute of operculum, pedunculate, with the cavity distinctly differentiated from that of the peduncle.

Gonosome.—Gonophores medusiform vesiculate planoblasts with shallow umbrella, four radial canals on which the gonads are developed, short manubrium with four-lobed mouth, numerous rather rigid marginal tentacles whose roots are plunged into the substance of the umbrella, otocysts carried each close to the base of a tentacle, velum rudimental.

The most important diagnostic characters of *Obelia* are found in its gonosome. The trophosome agrees in its essential features with that of other Campanularian Hydroids,—whether their gonophores be planoblasts or hedrioblasts—but the planoblasts of *Obelia* present characters so well marked as to render it impossible to confound these with the planoblasts of any other genus.

Among these characters must be specially noted the shallow, almost discoid umbrella, the rudimental velum, the prolongation of the basal portion of the rather rigid marginal