

cavity so reduced by the great thickness of its chitinous walls as to be incapable of receiving the hydranth in retraction.

*Gonosome*.—Gonophores in the form of simple sporosacs developed within chitinous gonangia, which spring, aggregated or scattered, from the creeping stolon.

The genus *Hypanthea* was founded for a Calyptoblastic Hydroid brought home from Kerguelen Island by the section of the Transit of Venus Expedition whose observations were carried on in that island.

The species obtained by the Transit Expedition is distinct from that dredged by the Challenger off the same island, and differs still more widely from another species of the same genus obtained by the Challenger off the Falkland Islands.

The genus is very remarkable, the place of the hydrothecæ being taken by bodies which differ from proper hydrothecæ in having the cavity so reduced by the great thickness of the chitinous walls, that they may be said to support rather than contain the hydranths, which are thus nearly as much unprotected as the hydranths in *Halecium*, where the hydrothecæ remain in a condition quite rudimental.

*Hypanthea aggregata*, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 1, 1α).

*Trophosome*.—Hyrocaulus a creeping and reticulated stolon, from which are emitted scattered simple peduncles; peduncles about a quarter of an inch in height, cylindrical, smooth, with a swollen summit which, through the intervention of a single globular segment, supports the hydrotheca. Hydrothecæ obconical, compressed, with oblique entire margin.

*Gonosome*.—Gonangia (female) springing like the peduncles of the hydrothecæ from the creeping stolon, densely crowded, fusiform, each tapering below to its point of attachment without forming a definite peduncle, and terminating distally in a laterally compressed orifice.

*Locality*.—Kerguelen Island; depth, 20 to 26 fathoms.

The present species differs from *Hypanthea repens* of the Transit of Venus Expedition in its densely aggregated instead of scattered gonangia. These form in *Hypanthea aggregata* a densely crowded mass, and the hydrostyles, instead of arising in the intervals of the gonangia, spring separately from the stolon. The gonangia in the Challenger specimen are exclusively such as contain female sporosacs, thus again differing from those of *Hypanthea repens*, in which it would appear that the colony may be monœcious, male and female gonangia being there associated on the same stolon.

The cavity of the hydrotheca is represented by a comparatively shallow saucer-like depression, prolonged by a narrow canal which extends downwards nearly in the axis of