

slightly swollen, and carrying the hydrotheca through the medium of a small globular segment. Hydrothecæ hemispherical with oblique margin.

Gonosome.—Gonangia elongate ovate, with slightly expanded and truncated summit, smooth, supported on very short but definite peduncles which spring from the creeping stolon in the intervals of the hydrothecal peduncles never clustered.

Locality.—Station 315, Port William, Falkland Islands; lat. 51° 40' S., long. 57° 50' W.; depth, 5 to 12 fathoms.

The present species is very distinct from both *Hypanthea repens* and *Hypanthea aggregata*. It is a much smaller form than either of these, while the hydrothecæ are much shorter and relatively wider than those of either of the Kerguelen species. The gonangia, moreover, instead of being fusiform as in these, widen at the summit, and instead of forming dense groups as in *Hypanthea aggregata*, are distributed along with the hydrothecæ singly over the length of the stolon. Where the gonangia are present there is usually one between every two hydrothecæ.

Hypanthea hemispherica, like the other two described species, spreads over the fronds of a Laminaria-like seaweed. While both the former are inhabitants of the seas off Kerguelen Island, the present species was dredged off the Falkland Islands. Though the two localities agree pretty closely in latitude they differ widely in longitude, and the fact of so remarkable a genus being represented—though by different species—in both, points to an interesting parallelism between the faunæ of the two regions. A still further feature of parallelism is seen in the occurrence of *Obelia geniculata* both in the region of Kerguelen and in that of the Falkland Islands.

Calamphora, n. gen.

Name from *καλὸς*, beautiful, and *ἀμφορεύς*, a pitcher, in allusion to the form of the hydrothecæ.

Generic Character. *Trophosome*.—Hydrocaulus a creeping stolon. Hydrothecæ lageniform, inoperculate, almost sessile on the stolon.

Gonosome.—Gonangia oviform, subsessile on the stolon.

The genus *Calamphora* differs from all the other Campanularians in the form of its hydrothecæ, which are neither campanulate as in *Campanularia* and its more immediate allies, nor tubiform as in *Callicella*, *Lafœa*, &c. They are on the contrary wide and ventricose towards the middle and contracted at both distal and proximal ends.

The hydrotheca is provided at its proximal end with a diaphragm or floor perforated for the transmission of the cœnosarc which is to become developed into a hydranth in the cavity of the hydrotheca. In this respect the present genus agrees with *Campanularia* but differs from most of the species in which the hydrotheca departs from the campanulate type of form, for in these the cavity of the hydrotheca is directly continuous with that of the peduncle or with that of the common stem.