

Calamphora parvula, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 3, 3a).

Trophosome.—Hydrocaulus a narrow, creeping, adherent tube, to which the hydrothecæ are attached at short intervals by very short, almost evanescent, peduncles. Hydrothecæ with very regular closely set annular ridges, and contracted distally into a short neck which terminates in a tetragonal orifice, and is directed towards one side so as to form an obtuse angle with the axis of the hydrotheca.

Gonosome.—Gonangia oviform, considerably larger than the hydrothecæ, regularly and distinctly annulated throughout, subsessile on the creeping tube from which each springs close to the origin of a hydrotheca, and opening on the summit by a circular four-toothed orifice.

Locality.—Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait; depth, 38 fathoms.

This beautiful little species, which scarcely attains a height of one-fortieth of an inch, occurred in abundance creeping over specimens of *Dictyocladium dichotomum*. The hydrothecæ are rendered bilateral by the direction of the neck towards one side, while the tetragonal orifice and regular annulation of their walls contribute still further to the singularity and elegance of their form. This distinct annulation of the walls of the hydrothecæ, as distinguished from mere striæ indicative of successive elongations in growth, is indeed a character in the highest degree exceptional among the Campanularians. An instance of it occurs in *Hebella striata*, one of the species dredged by the Challenger, and in *Lafoëa (Hebella) venusta*, a species obtained during the United States' exploration of the Gulf Stream. In *Hebella striata*, however, the annulation is very much more delicate than in *Calamphora parvula*. The gonangium in *Calamphora parvula* is also annulated in a manner quite similar to that of the hydrothecæ. The annulation of the gonangium, however, is of frequent occurrence among the Campanularian and Sertularian Hydroids.

Hebella, n. gen.

Name from Hebe, the cup-bearer of classical mythology.

Generic Character. *Trophosome*.—Hydrocaulus a creeping monosiphonic stolon. Hydrothecæ cylindrical, with entire margin, destitute of operculum, and with the cavity distinctly differentiated from that of the peduncle.

Gonosome not known.

The genus *Hebella* includes a number of minute Hydroids with cylindrical cup-shaped hydrothecæ. Most of these have been arranged by Hincks under the genus *Lafoëa*. From this genus, however, as here limited, they differ in their monosiphonic hydrocaulus, and in the distinct differentiation of the hydrothecal cavity from the cavity of the peduncle. From *Campanularia* and its immediate allies *Hebella* is distinguished by