hydrothecæ and non-differentiated hydrotheca-cavity. To this I have assigned the name of *Halisiphonia*. A remarkable example of it is contained in the collection of the Challenger.

The collection contains two species of the genus Lafoëa as limited by the diagnosis here given. Notwithstanding some differences of habit, I cannot find grounds for separating them from the Lafoëa dumosa and Lafoëa fruticosa of the European seas.

Lafoëa dumosa, Fleming, sp. (Pl. XV. figs. 1, 1a).

Sertularia dumosa, Fleming, Edin. Phil. Journ., vol. ii. p. 83. Lafoëa dumosa, Hincks, Brit. Hydroid Zooph., p. 200, pl. xli. fig. 1.

Trophosome.—Hydrocaulus free, slender, irregularly branched, main stem and principal branches becoming monosiphonic distally. Hydrothecæ springing from all sides of the stem and branches, tubular, with the axis curved away from the stem, gradually narrowed towards the base into a short ill-defined peduncle of attachment.

Gonosome not known.

Locality.—Station 23, off Sombrero Island, West Indies; depth, 450 fathoms.

This is a very slender form, of delicate habit, and quite destitute of the vigorous growth by which some of the other species of Lafoëa are characterised. The specimen has a height of about two inches. The hydrothecæ are deep and rather wide, but towards the base become gradually narrowed into a short peduncle, which is so imperfectly defined that the hydrothecæ may almost be regarded as sessile. The branches in their monosiphonic portion present here and there a shallow, scarcely recognisable, constriction, but there are no true joints dividing them into internodes.

Apart from its more slender form and delicate habit, the present Hydroid possesses no character which would afford grounds for its separation from Lafoëa dumosa; and as these differences seem to lie within the limits of variation of a species, I believe we must regard it as specifically identical with the European form.

Lafoëa fruticosa, Sars (Pl. XVI. figs. 2, 2a).

Lafoëa fruticosa, Sars, Bemærk. over fire norske Hydroider, Vidensk. Forhandl., 1862. Lafoëa fruticosa, Hincks, Brit. Hydroid Zooph., p. 202, pl. xli. fig. 2.

Trophosome.—Stem free, attaining a height of upwards of three inches, profusely branched, branches mostly in one and the same plane, primary branches irregular, closely set with pinnately disposed alternate ramuli, which are themselves for the most part set with secondary pinnæ. Hydrothecæ springing irregularly from all sides of the hydrocaulus, deep and narrow, with the axis gently curved away from the supporting stem, gradually narrowing into a loosely twisted peduncle.