

Sertularia articulata, n. sp. (Pl. XXIX. figs. 3, 3a).

Trophosome.—Hydrocaulus irregularly branched, slender, divided into equal internodes by strongly marked transverse joints, every internode carrying a hydrotheca close to its distal end. Hydrothecæ alternate, adnate to the internodes for somewhat more than half their height, the free portion diverging at a high angle and very slightly tapering towards the orifice, which at its apocauline margin has a deep sinus bounded by two strong lateral cusps.

Gonosome not present.

Locality.—Station 149D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island; depth, 28 to 60 fathoms.

The most striking character in this delicate species is found in the depth and distinctness of the joints, a peculiarity which gives to the hydrocaulus a decidedly articulated appearance, the distal end of each internode being slightly wider than the proximal end of the internode which rests upon it. The specimen contained in the collection is a mere fragment, destitute not only of gonosome but of hydrorhizal extremity.

In some respects the present species approaches *Sertularia johnstoni*, Gray. From this, however, which is a New Zealand species, it differs in the form of its hydrothecæ, which in *Sertularia johnstoni* are slightly tumid below, as well as in their position, which in *Sertularia johnstoni* is near the middle of the internode instead of being as in the present species close to the distal end.¹ The jointing of the hydrocaulus, though very distinct in *Sertularia johnstoni*, does not in that species present the well-defined character which we meet with here as the result of the difference of diameter in the extremities of the two internodes where they unite to form the joint.

Sertularia operculata, Linnæus (Pl. XXX. figs. 1, 1a).

Sertularia operculata, Linn., Syst. Nat. (Gmel.), p. 3844.

” ” Lamk., Anim. sans Vert. (ed. 2), t. ii. p. 144.

” ” Hincks, Brit. Hydroid Zooph., p. 263, pl. liv.

Trophosome.—Hydrocaulus monosiphonic, slender, profusely branched, ramification dichotomous or subdichotomous. Hydrothecæ exactly opposite, adnate to the hydrocaulus by somewhat more than half their height, gently curving outwards, opening by a very oblique orifice which occupies the greater part of the epicauline side of the free portion of the hydrotheca, apocauline side of orifice with a deep sinus, each of whose sides is produced into a strong, sharp tooth.

Gonosome.—Gonangia elongate, oviform, tapering below to a short and narrow

¹ Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xii. p. 261.