

Hydrothecæ are also borne by the stem, but these are smaller than the hydrothecæ of the pinnæ, and those of each pair are separated from one another by a much wider interval than in the pinnæ.

The gonangia (fig. 1*b*) have the form of certain antique jars. They are perfectly symmetrical, and the circle of compressed spines with which they are ornamented round the base of the neck gives further force to this comparison and adds much to the attractiveness and singularity of their form. They occur in a closely set row along the front of each pinna, and by the quaintness of their shape and the regularity of their arrangement they recall the rows of jars which may be still occasionally seen in old continental towns on the shelves of apothecaries' shops. The name which I have assigned to the species has been suggested by this comparison.

Thuiaria cupressina, Linnæus, sp. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 1, 1*a*, 1*b*, 1*c*).

Sertularia cupressina, Linn., Syst. Nat. (Gmel.), p. 3847.

„ „ Lamk., Anim. sans Vert., ed. 2, vol. ii. p. 144.

„ „ Hincks, Brit. Hydroid Zooph., p. 270, pl. lvii.

Trophosome.—Main stem unbranched, monosiphonic, jointed at uncertain intervals, set with alternate, dichotomously divided pinnæ, which are provided with well-marked joints, one of which always occurs just below every bifurcation, and another just above it on one of its two branches, while others occur at distant intervals on the branches. Hydrothecæ subalternate, deep, conical, adnate to the hydrocaulus for about half their height, then divergent from the axis, and terminating in a narrow, two-lipped orifice.

Gonosome.—Gonangia springing each from a point just below the base of a hydrotheca, obconical, terminating distally in a short, conical process, which carries the even, circular orifice, and is flanked by two short spines.¹

Locality.—Station 48, off Halifax, Nova Scotia; lat. 43° 4' N., long. 64° 5' W.; depth, 51 fathoms; bottom, rock.

Though the Hydroid here described differs in some minor points from the forms occurring on the European coasts, I have no hesitation in referring it to the "Sea-Cypress" of Ellis, the *Sertularia cupressina* of Linnæus and of subsequent authors, a species common on many parts of the British coast.

I have already insisted on the necessity of removing this species, as well as the nearly allied *Sertularia argentea* of authors, from *Sertularia*, and allocating them to *Thuiaria*, with which in all the essential points of this genus they entirely agree.

Thuiaria cupressina is an interesting and beautiful species. The specimen in the

¹ No gonosome was present in the specimen. The description is from the condition of this part in European examples.