

not hydrocaulus. The entoderm of the cœnosarc, enclosed in the chitinous cylindrical tubes of the perisarc, is of the same dark colour as in *Stylactis*. A few gonangia were observed scattered between the hydrothecæ and arising immediately from the perisarc network (fig. 9, *h*). They had the same size and subovate form as those of *Halsiphonia megalotheca*, but they were not compressed or spathuliform, with a slit-shaped opening; their transverse section and the distal opening are circular (fig. 9, *g*).

The genera Stylactis and Stylactella.

The genus *Stylactis* was founded in 1864 by Allman, in his leading paper on construction and limitation of genera among the Hydroids.¹ It is the first genus of the family Podocorynidæ, and one of the most primitive among the Tubulariæ or Gymnoblasic Hydroids. Allman's definition of *Stylactis* is as follows:—"Trophosome: Cœnosarc mainly composed of a retiform hydrorhiza, which consists of anastomosing tubes invested by a periderm; hydrocaulus rudimental or absent. Polypites claviform, with a single verticil of filiform tentacles surrounding the base of a conical metastome. Gonosome: Gonophores adelocodonic, borne on the body of the polypite at the proximal side of the tentacles." Two species are mentioned, *Stylactis fucicola* (= *Podocoryne fucicola*, Sars) and *Stylactis sarsii*, Allman (= *Podocoryne carnea*, Sars).

Similar to this first definition of *Stylactis* by Allman is the one which he gave in 1871, in his excellent Monograph of the Gymnoblasic or Tubularian Hydroids,² where he describes a third species, *Stylactis inermis* (p. 306). But afterwards, in his Challenger Report,³ the definition of *Stylactis* was essentially altered, and given in the following words:—"Trophosome: Hydrocaulus rudimental, being reduced to short tubular processes, which spring at intervals from a creeping, stolon-like hydrorhiza and support the hydranths on their summit; hydrorhiza destitute of external cœnosarc investment. Hydranths clavate, with a single circlet of filiform tentacles, which surround the base of a conical hypostome. Gonosome: Gonophores adelocodonic, borne by the hydranth at the proximal side of the tentacles, or by the creeping stolon." The new deep-sea species, which Allman describes and figures, *Stylactis vermicola*,⁴ was found symbiotic on the back of an *Aphrodite*-like Annelid, *Lætmonice producta*, taken in the North Pacific at Station 244, depth 2900 fathoms.

This new deep-sea species, *Stylactis vermicola*, symbiotic with an Annelid, is of particular interest, since it occurs at the same Station (Station 244, depth 2900 fathoms) as our *Stylactis abyssicola*, symbiotic with different Keratosa (Spongelidæ and Stannomidæ). Considering the formation of the gonophores, which spring in this latter directly from the hydrorhiza, and not from the body of the hydranths, I find it

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 3, vol. xiii. p. 353.

² Allman, Monogr. of the Tubularian Hydroids, 1871, p. 302.

³ *Zool. Chall. Exp.*, pt. lxx. p. 1.

⁴ *Loc. cit.*, p. 2, pl. i. fig. 2.