consists of a spongy mass of very large cells, whose interstices are permeated, in every direction, by prolongations from the peripheric longitudinal tubules. The universal permeation of these irregular interstitial chymiferous lacunæ, among the enormous cells of the core, at once explains the great distensibility and contractility of the stem.

The medusoid.—The medusæ-buds of this Hydroid do not become free individuals, but, remaining attached, develop their generative material, and then wither and die. The form of the bunches of medusæ, and their manner of attachment to the base of the proboscis of the hydroid, is the same as in Tubularia (Pl. XXIV.); and the mode of development of the walls of the disk and proboscis, and of the radiating and circular tubes, is also the same as in that genus. The figures of the early stages of the medusoid of Tubularia, on Pl. XXIV., can hardly be distinguished, either in form or color, from those of our Corymorpha, and if we were to elongate one of the four corners of Pl. XXIV. *Fig.* 13, which represents the male medusa of our Tubularia, into a thick tentacle, about half as long as the disk, and place, on the outer surface of the bell, over each radiating tube, a narrow longitudinal band of enormously developed cells, we should have a medusa of Corymorpha pendula. The proboscis, in our specimens, which are males, is capped by an enormous, dusky yellow, spermatic mass, which completely fills the disk, and at times projects through the aperture to a considerable extent. When fully ripe, the spermatic mass has a dead white color, and the medusa is only a little more pointed than that of Tubularia, as represented in Pl. XXIV. *Fig.* 5.

SECTION VII.

THE PENNARIDÆ.

PENNARIA GIBBOSA *Ag.*—Though generally referred to the family of Tubularidæ, the genus Pennaria constitutes a distinct family,[1] to which a few other recently

[1] References to the Pennaridæ.

Pennaria, Goldfuss, 1820, Handbuch der Zoologie, p. 89. (Pennaria, Oken, 1815.=Amathia, Lamx., 1812.=Serialaria, Lamk., 1816, a Bryozoön.)

" Milne-Edwards, in Lamk. An. Sans Vert., 2d ed., 1836, Vol. II. p. 161, note.

Pennaria, Kölliker, Zeitschrift fur Naturwissenschaft, 1853, Vol. IV. p. 303.

" McCrady, Proc. Elliot Soc., Charleston, S. C., 1858, p. 50.

" Sars, Nyt. Mag., 1856, p. 156.

" Ehrenberg, Corall. Königl. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1834.