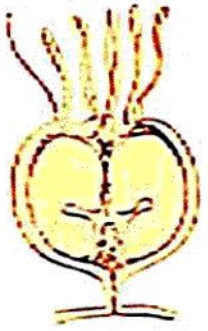
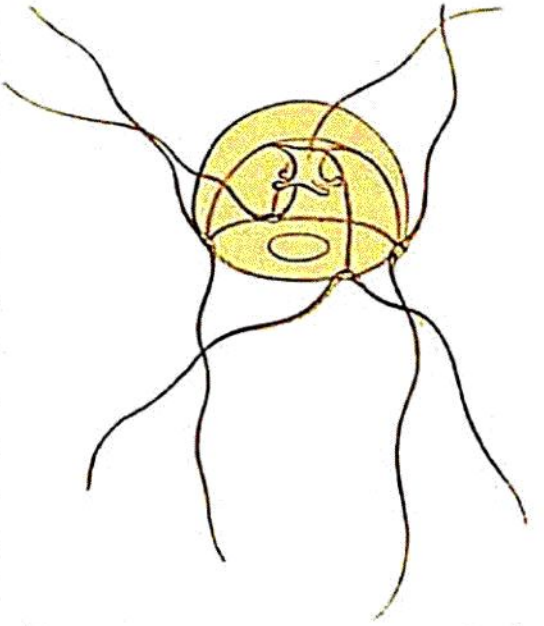
Pl. XXVII. consists in showing the slight difference in their form. My son, however, has traced its further growth to its final development, and there is no doubt left now, that the Hydroid described above is the parent stock of the free medusa, described under the name of Hippocrene superciliaris[1] in my Contributions to the Natural History of the Acalephs of North America. The young medusa, when about to separate from the hydroid (wood-cut 37), is almost globular; it has a short digestive cavity, terminating in four slight knobs, in the prolongation of the lines of the chymiferous tubes, four pairs of tentacles, equalling in length the diameter of the bell, with a well-marked eye-speck at the base of each. The bulb at the base of the tentacles is not yet well separated from the circular tube. But, as the tentacles lengthen, which takes place very rapidly, as soon as the medusæ have become detached, the swelling of the tentacles appears more distinctly. The knobs at the four corners of the digestive cavity assume more the shape of a short branch. The general outline is more hemispherical. The opening of the veil increases, and the young medusa is a Bougainvillia superciliaris, with but two tentacles, and the oral bunches slightly developed (wood-cut 38), agreeing, in this respect, entirely with the mode of growth of the young of Margelis,[2] in which the oral bunches are still very little ramified, even when there are as many as six tentacles at the base of each chymiferous tube. The tentacles at the apex of the sensitive bulb are first developed, smaller tentacles being added, simultaneously, on each side of the original pair. The adjoining wood-cut, *Fig.* 39, of an adult specimen, shows to what extent the process goes on. For further details upon the full-grown medusa, I refer to my former paper.

Fig. 37.



Bud of BOUGAINVILLIA SUPERCILIARIS, still connected with its Hydroid.

Fig. 38.



Young BOUGAINVILLIA SUPERCILIARIS, shortly freed from its Hydroid.

Fig. 39.

Adult BOUGAINVILLIA.

[1] The name Hippocrene is now changed to Bougainvillia, for the obvious reason that Montfort's genus Hippocrene, among the Gasteropods, cannot be discarded, as it has been by most Conchologists of the present day.

[2] Margelis is the name proposed by Steenstrup for the European species of Bougainvillia, which, as McCrady has first pointed out, are generically distinct from the American species, and the latter agrees with the Pacific type.