

proximal internode of a hydrocladium, bifurcating three or four times, and carrying an ovate, nearly sessile gonangium at the angle of every bifurcation; branches of the phylactocarp set with two series of alternately disposed cup-shaped nematophores.

Cladocarpus formosus was also obtained during one of the expeditions of H.M.S. "Porcupine," and has been described in the Report on the Hydroids then collected.¹ The specimen in the Challenger collection is a very fine one, and with its long flexile pinnæ and its phylactocarps clustered in a continuous series along their bases, forms a striking and beautiful object.

The condition of the mesial nematophore of the hydrothecal internode is exceptional. This nematophore consists of two portions—a proximal or basal portion, which, like the mesial nematophore, as usually seen, is simply continuous with the internode, and a distal portion, which is separated from the proximal by a transverse joint.

No mesial nematophore is present on the internode which carries the phylactocarp. This springs from the internode somewhat out of the mesial line, and just below the hydrotheca. *Cladocarpus formosus* thus agrees with *Cladocarpus pectiniferus* in the evidence it affords as to the homological significance of the phylactocarp.

Dredged at Station 236, June 5, 1875; lat. 34° 58' N., long. 139° 30' E.; depth, 775-420 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2°·8 C.; bottom, mud.

Sub-family—STATOPLÆA.

Section—GYMNOCARPA.

Halicornaria, Busk, M.S. (in part).

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Trophosome*.—Hydrocladia pinnately disposed. Hydrothecæ with mesial and lateral nematophores.

Gonosome.—Gonangia destitute of special protective apparatus.

The genus *Halicornaria* was instituted by Busk, who included under it all the then known Plumularian forms whose gonangia were not protected by corbulæ. It is here used in a more restricted sense, and is confined to such Plumularidæ as have their trophosome constructed on the general plan of *Aglaophenia*, but whose gonosomes never develop any form of phylactocarpal apparatus.

Halicornaria plumosa, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII.).

Trophosome.—Colony attaining a height of six inches; stem simple, monosiphonic, springing at intervals from a creeping ramified fibre; hydrocladia about half an inch in length, alternate. Hydrothecæ wide, with a deep lateral notch and a strong anterior

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 478, pl. lxviii.