

ambulacralibus, his numero duabus supra scutum tertium, quartum, aliquando quintum, unica supra cætera, et supra quimque marginem pori ambulacralis primi (infrabrachialis) papillis 4-5. Color albidus.

Disci diam. 9 millim.

*Hab.* Swain's Bay.

The spines on the rays are very small, and similar to those described by Ljungman as existing in *O. Lymani*, which cannot be confounded with the present species, as it differs in size, length of the arms, form and size of the radial shields, &c.

XII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Hydroïda from Kerguelen's Island.* By Professor ALLMAN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., P.L.S.

SEVEN species of *Hydroïda* were collected recently in Kerguelen's Island while the English Transit Expedition was there. They comprise one representative of the *Gymnoblastic* and six of the *Calyptoblastic* hydroïds. None of them has been previously described; and one is the type of a new genus.

I reserve figures and full particulars respecting them for my formal report upon the collection, giving merely short descriptions of them here.

HYDROÏDA CALYPTOBLASTEÆ.

Genus SERTULARELLA, Gray.

*Sertularella kerguelenensis*, n. sp.

*Trophosome.* Hydrocaulus about an inch in height, much and irregularly branched, monosiphonic; internodes with shallow annulations at their proximal ends. Hydrothecæ springing each from an internode close to its distal end, somewhat tumid below, tapering towards the summit, which is slightly incurved towards the stem; orifice with four distinct teeth.

*Gonosome.* Gonangia springing each from a point just below a hydrotheca, subsessile, ovoid, with a short tubular 4-toothed summit, annulated, the annulations becoming obsolete towards the base.

*Hab.* Swain's Bay (*Eaton*).

Nearly allied to *S. polyzonias*.

*Sertularella unilateralis*, n. sp.

*Trophosome.* Hydrocaulus about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in height, alternately pinnate, monosiphonic. Hydrothecæ deep, divergent, and somewhat tumid below, slightly curving towards the stem above, strongly 4-toothed, all deflected towards one side of the stem and branches.

*Gonosome.* Gonangia arising just below the base of a hydrotheca, ovoid, with a 4-toothed terminal orifice; distal portion with wide annulations, which become obsolete towards the proximal end.

*Hab.* Swain's Bay (*Eaton*).

*Sertularella lagena*, n. sp.

*Trophosome.* Hydrocaulus springing from a creeping stolon, about 1 inch high, slightly branched; internodes much attenuated towards their proximal ends, where they are also marked with two or three oblique well-defined annulations. Hydrothecæ rather distant, borne by the internode close to its distal end, tumid below, becoming narrow towards the distinctly 4-toothed orifice.

*Gonosome* not known.

*Hab.* Observatory Bay, Royal Sound (*Eaton*).

Genus *HALECIUM*, Oken.*Halecium mutilum*, n. sp.

*Trophosome.* Hydrocaulus about 1 inch in height, irregularly branched, the branches with two or three oblique annulations at their origin; internodes short, each carrying close to its distal end, for the support of the hydranth, a bracket-shaped process which is not produced into a tube (in this respect it resembles *H. macrocephalus*, Allman, and *H. sessilis*, Norman, which are also without the usual tubular prolongation), and is surrounded by a narrow, slightly everted punctate margin.

*Gonosome* not known.

*Hab.* Observatory Bay (*Eaton*).

? Genus *CAMPANULARIA*, Lam. (restrict.).*Campanularia cylindrica*, n. sp.

*Trophosome.* Hydroid about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high; peduncles springing from a creeping filiform stolon, each with several annulations at its proximal end, followed by a slightly corrugated space, which is succeeded by a single globular annulation bearing the hydrotheca. Hydrothecæ deep, cylindrical, with the margin deeply and strongly 12-toothed.

*Gonosome.* Gonangia cylindrical above, with a flat summit, tapering below towards the very short peduncle, which springs from the creeping stolon.

*Hab.* Swain's Bay (*Eaton*); also Baffin's Bay.

In the absence of any fuller knowledge of its gonosome, this species (which is undistinguishable from a species obtained last autumn in Baffin's Bay by H.M.S. 'Valorous') is only provisionally referred to the genus *Campanularia*.

#### Genus HYPANTHEA, n. g.

*Trophosome.* Hydrothecæ pedunculate, inoperculate, with the walls enormously thickened, and so encroaching upon the cavity as to prevent the complete retraction of the hydranth.

*Gonosome.* Gonangia enclosing fixed sporosacs.

Type *H. repens*, n. sp.

#### *Hypanthea repens*, n. sp.

*Trophosome.* Peduncles about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high, springing at intervals from a creeping stolon, with a globular annulus just below the hydrotheca, but otherwise smooth. Hydrothecæ obconical with very oblique margin, their cavity forming distally a shallow cup, which is prolonged as a narrow cylindrical tube backwards through the axis of the hydrotheca.

*Gonosome.* Gonangia elongated, narrow, passing gradually into a short peduncle which springs from the creeping stolon; colonies monœcious, the male gonangia surpassing in height the hydrothecal peduncles, fusiform, opening on the summit by a narrow circular orifice; the female shorter than the male, scarcely narrowing towards the distal extremity, where is a wide orifice.

*Hab.* Swain's Bay (*Eaton*).

### HYDROIDA GYMNOBLASTEÆ.

#### ? Genus CORYNE, Ehrenb.

#### *Coryne conferta*, n. sp.

*Trophosome.* Hydrocaulus about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high, much and irregularly branched, forming dense tufts; stems and branches distinctly and regularly annulated. Hydranth with about twenty tentacles.

*Gonosome* not known.

*Hab.* Observatory Bay (*Eaton*).

In the absence of the gonosome, it is impossible to ascertain whether this is a *Coryne* or a *Syncoryne*.

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