

the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I have not seen it for many years, and a drawing which I have preserved, does not correspond exactly with any described species known to me, but it closely resembles *T. Dumortierii* of Van Beneden. (See Fig. 6.)

The species both of *Eudendrium* and *Tubularia*, give birth in summer to beautiful medusiform individuals, or free polyparies, that swim on the surface of the water like little translucent balls or cups of jelly, and in turn give birth to the germs of fixed generations like their parents.

Family *Campanulariadae*.

1. *Laomedea (Campanularia) dichotoma*.—The genera *Campanularia* and *Laomedea*, which perhaps should not be separated, have slender ringed branches supporting conical or bell-shaped cells, in which are beautiful tassel-like polyps. This species occurs in Miss Carey's collection from Metis, and I have also specimens from Nova Scotia, one of which is represented in the living state in Fig. 6.

2. *L. gelatinosa*.—In Miss Carey's collection from Metis. It is noted by Stimpson as found at Grand Manan.

3. *L. geniculata*, or a similar species is very common on seaweeds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

These creatures also produce medusiform progeny in immense abundance in the summer months, and it is partially through these means that they appear in countless multitudes on the leaves of marine plants, the bottoms of boats, and similar situations, in which they are developed as if by magic.

Family *Sertulariadae*.

1. *Sertularia argentea*.—The genus *Sertularia* includes species that have two rows of cells placed like teeth or triangular projections on the opposite sides of the stalk. The polypary is horny, usually brownish and plant-like in appearance. *S. argentea*, known to British collectors as the "Squirrel's-tail coralline," is one of the most beautiful species, and was found in Gaspé Bay attached to shells of *Pecten Magellanicus*, and itself loaded with quantities of smaller Zoophytes, which somewhat mar its beauty though they add to its interest. This species is common to both sides of the Atlantic. Stimpson found it at Grand Manan.

2. *S. pumila*.—"Sea-oak coralline" is a small species which