

porting internode, two small nematophores of the ordinary Eleutheroplean type are developed.

The close proximity of the mesial nematophore to the base of the hydrotheca, as seen in the present species, is also a very unusual feature in the Eleutheroplea.

Kirchenpauer¹ describes and figures a Plumularian brought by von Martens from the Philippine Islands. He refers it to the *Plumularia effusa* of Busk, a species obtained in Torres Strait during the exploratory voyage of the "Rattlesnake."² In the form of the hydrothecæ, and of their supporting pinnae, and in the form and arrangement of the nematophores, the species figured by Kirchenpauer agrees closely with that here described. No notice, however, is taken of the series of spine-bearing internodes in which the branches of *Acanthella* terminate. Specimens of the present species from the collection of the Challenger have been examined by Mr. Busk, and referred by him to the *Plumularia effusa* of the voyage of the "Rattlesnake," and an opportunity he has given me of comparing the Challenger Hydroid with authentic specimens of his *Plumularia effusa*, has convinced me of the justice of this identification.

Acanthella effusa was dredged off Cape York, Torres Strait, and also from reefs off Zamboanga, at a depth of 10 fathoms.

Schizotricha, nov. gen.

Name from $\sigma\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$, to divide, and $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, a hair, in allusion to the bifurcation of the hydrocladia.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Trophosome*.—Hydrocladia pinnately disposed, once, twice, or oftener bifurcating.

Gonosome—Gonangia springing from the hydrocladia.

The genus *Schizotricha* is essentially characterised by the bifurcation of its hydrotheca-bearing ramuli. The collection contains two species, in one of which the ramuli bifurcate only once, while in the other, three, four, or probably a greater number of bifurcations are present.

Schizotricha unifurcata, n. sp. (Pl. VII. figs. 1-3).

Trophosome.—Colony attaining a height of about five inches; stem irregularly branched, fascicled, rooted by a dense mass of entangled filaments; hydrocladia alternate, about seven-tenths of an inch in length, dividing each into two similar branches at a short distance from its origin. Hydrothecæ with even margin, rather deep, adnate to the supporting internode by their entire height; besides the pair of lateral nematophores, there is a single mesial nematophore carried by the internode near its proximal end; a hydrotheca without nematophores carried in the angle of the bifurcation.

¹ Kirchenpauer, *loc. cit.*, Band vi.

² Voyage of "Rattlesnake," vol. i. p. 400.