

14. Male and female individuals are distinguishable even in the young state (*Trichina spiralis*).

15. The immigration of the brood of *Trichina* in large quantities causes very serious symptoms: namely, peritonitis, in consequence of the penetration of the wall of the intestine by the embryos; and lameness, in consequence of the destruction of the infected muscular fasciculi.

16. Feeding upon flesh containing *Trichinæ* is also followed by more or less dangerous symptoms, according to the quantity of the imported parasites; namely, an enteritis, often causing death, accompanied by bloody (*crupöser*) exudations, which are sometimes thrown down in ragged clots and evacuated (rabbit), and sometimes converted into psorospermia (dog), or pus-corpuscles (cat, mouse).—*Göttinger Nachrichten*, April 30, 1860, p. 135.

SERTULARIA TRICUSPIDATA.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank Prof. Greene for pointing out the pre-occupation of the specific name of the above species by Mr. Alder, which had escaped my notice.

With his permission, I shall alter the name to *Greenei*, in honour of one of such high promise in our favourite science.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW MURRAY.

On the Strobilation of the Scyphistomata.

By P. J. VAN BENEDEN.

Professor Van Beneden has long held, in common with Desor, and in opposition to Sars, that the Medusæ are produced from *Scyphistoma* by the formation of a series of buds in the vicinity of the mouth of the latter; whilst Sars maintained that the Strobile was produced by a transverse segmentation of the body of the *Scyphistoma*. The latter has been the view most generally received amongst naturalists, and Professor Van Beneden now gives in his adherence to it in consequence of some recent observations which he has had the opportunity of making.

The development of *Cyanæa* takes place, according to him, in the following manner:—The *Scyphistoma* produces no buds; but a part of its own substance becomes converted into Medusæ. The terminal segment, bearing the arms, does not detach itself in the form of a *Scyphistoma*, to go and live elsewhere, but it becomes a Medusa like the others, and the arms are absorbed in proportion as the Medusal form makes its appearance. The peduncle of the Strobile exhibits a *fresh* crown of tentacles before the first Medusæ are detached. The terminal Medusa, bearing the tentacles which are absorbed, and retaining the mouth of the *Scyphistoma*, consequently does not pass through the same phænomena of evolution as the other Medusæ.—*Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg.* 2me sér. tome vii.



1860. "Sertularia Tricuspidata." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 5, 504–504.

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