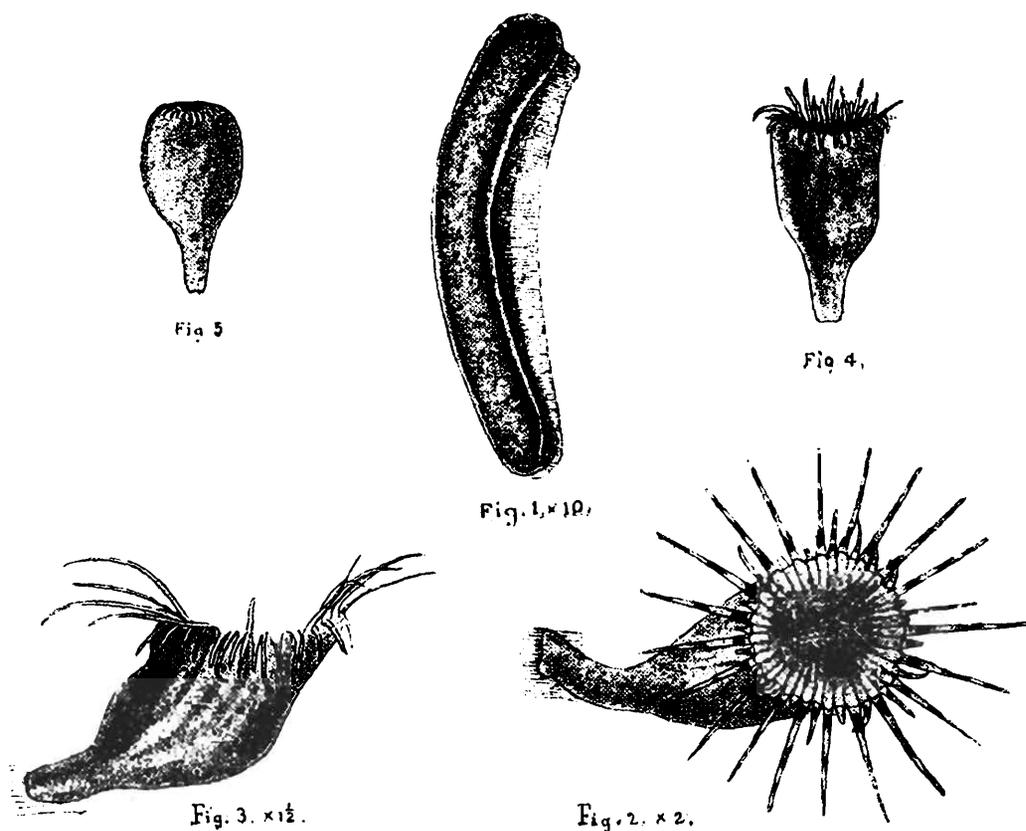


identity of the animal and to publish a further note along with figures.

K. RAMUNNI MENON.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE METAMORPHOSIS OF *Zoanthella*.
—Two species of larvae of *Zoanthella* and one of *Zoanthina* occur at Madras. During February-April of last year, I obtained several specimens of one of the *Zoanthellas* and kept them in sea-water. They fixed themselves to the bottoms of glass vessels and sprouted tentacles and it has been possible to rear them successfully. I have nine of last year's lot living at present, and some of them at the time of writing are more than thirteen months old. The largest specimen measures, when moderately extended, one inch



in length and about half an inch across the peristome from edge to edge. It has now fifty tentacles. The same specimen had thirty tentacles at the end of July, 1913. The tentacles are in two cycles of alternately long and short and in the extended condition are held alternately raised and depressed. In the larger of the remaining specimens, the numbers of tentacles are 42, 44, 46, and 48. The accompanying figures show the animal in various changes of form. The animal is attached by a short peduncle the area of attachment at the end of which is very small; some of the specimens which have accidentally become detached do not fix themselves again. The column is opaque white with a tinge of yellowish brown, the peristome is clearer and translucent with light brown radiating lines and the tentacles are grey to light

brown with white tips and have distinct transverse zones of dark brown near the base and a little below the tip and sometimes a similar but fainter and less defined zone in the middle.

The specimens of the other species of *Zoanthella* and of the species of *Zoanthina*, of which I obtained a fair number last February, have also gone through their metamorphosis and have become fixed and sprouted tentacles.

As the preparation of my paper on these larvae and their adults will, I fear, take some time, it was thought desirable to publish this very brief preliminary note at once. Quite recently, I came across a reference to the rearing of *Zoanthella* by Cary in 1911. Till then I was not aware that anybody else had attempted the rearing of these larvae. As far as I am able to gather from Cary's Report, however, (vide *Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book*, No. 10) no stage with tentacles was obtained by him.

Fig. 1 represents the *Zoanthella* larva which metamorphosed last year. Fig. 2 shows a tentacled stage with 42 tentacles as seen from the oral side, fully expanded. Fig. 3 represents another specimen fairly expanded, seen from the side. Fig. 4 shows another specimen just opening out. Fig. 5 shows the same specimen with the tentacles retracted and the peristome closed.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, K. RAMUNNI MENON.
April, 1914.

ECHINODERMA.

CHANGE OF NAME IN AN INDIAN GENUS OF ECHINOIDEA.— [The following is a translation of a note that appeared in the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* XLIV, No. 4, p. 191 (April, 1914)].

In a memoir which has just appeared (*Echinoderma of the Indian Museum*, part viii, Echinoidea [I], Calcutta, March, 1914) I have given the name *Eurypneustes* to a new genus of Spatangidae. This name, having already been applied to a fossil form, cannot be maintained: I propose to give the name *Elipneustes* to the new genus.

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Professor in the University of Lyons.

CRUSTACEA.

NOTES ON SOME AMPHIPODS COLLECTED ON THE PAMIRS AT AN ALTITUDE OF 15,600 FEET.—In February of the present year, I received from the Indian Museum a tube of Amphipoda for identification, bearing the following label:—

“ Reg. No. $\frac{5693}{103}$. From stagnant pool on summit of Killik Pass between Northern Hunza Range and the Tagh-