

TWO HYDROMEDUSOID RECORDS FOR TASMANIA.

By

PROFESSOR T. THOMSON FLYNN.

(Communicated by L. Rodway.)

(Read 11th October, 1926.)

Some plankton originally obtained from D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania (October, 1921), has been subjected recently to examination, one of the results being the discovery of two species of the Genus *Eutima* (*Leptomedusæ*, *Eucopidæ*) which can now be recorded for Tasmania.

One of these proves to be *Eutima pretiosa*, Hæckel, described in the *System der Medusen* in 1879. I have not seen the original description, but a summary of the specific characters is given by Mayer in *The Medusæ of the World*, Vol. II.

The locality given by Hæckel is "off the coast of "Australia." Apparently it has not been recorded since 1879.

The second specimen is even more interesting in that it appears to be specifically identical with *Eutima elephas*, Hæckel, found originally at Heligoland in 1854 (*System der Medusen*, 1879).

Mayer says that an apparently identical medusa appears each year at Tortugas, Florida, in July.

Our Tasmanian species appears to agree in every structural feature with the species described by Mayer.

While it may be questioned whether it is possible for one species to have such an extensive geographical range, the apparent identity of structural features compels the inclusion of this Tasmanian form in the species *elephas*.

In neither case was the colour of the medusa recorded. Mayer states that the hydroid stage of these medusæ is *Campanopsis*. Mr. E. A. Briggs, of the University of Sydney, a well-known authority on the Australian Hydrozoa, informs me (*in litt.*) that this latter genus has not been recorded from Australia.