

genuine Acalephs, and should be united, not only with the naked-eyed Medusæ, but also with the Siphonophoræ. There also I traced the special homologies of the Ctenophoræ and other Acalephs, and the general homologies of all Radiata, including the Echinoderms. There I advocated the compound character of the Siphonophoræ, and carried that view even further than it is carried by some naturalists, showing, what I believe to be true, that certain parts of their communities, which are still considered by some anatomists as organs, are in reality distinct individuals.

I do not make this somewhat extended reference to my "Lectures," in order to substantiate special claims of priority, but solely to prevent any imputation of having borrowed from others the views I have derived from my own investigations, and upon which I may have to dwell more fully in the course of this work. This appears to me the more necessary, since the reports of my lectures have had only a very limited circulation in Europe.

We are indebted to Lütken for valuable contributions to the natural history of the Acalephs of Greenland and Scandinavia, in connection with which he has published a new systematic arrangement of the naked-eyed Medusæ. As I know this paper only from the abstracts given by Leuckart in the *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* for 1854, 2d vol., p. 424, I abstain from further remarks about it.

LÜTKEN'S CLASSIFICATION OF THE NAKED-EYED MEDUSÆ, 1850.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|---|
| 1st Group. | 1st Family. | Æginæ: Carybdeæ, Eurybia, Cunina, Ægina, Æginopsis, Polyxenina. |
| 2d Group. | 1st Family. | Æquoreæ: Æquorea, Mesonema, Stomobrachium, Thaumantias. |
| | 2d Family. | Oceanidæ: Oceania, Saphenia, Turris, Modeeria. |
| | 3d Family. | Bougainvilleæ: Bougainvillea, Lizzia, Rathkia. |
| | 4th Family. | Geryonidæ: Geryonia, Tima, Geryonopsis, Diamma, Circe. |
| | 5th Family. | Sarsiadæ: Sarsia, Slabberia, Steenstruppia, Euphysa. |
| 3d Group. | 1st Family. | Willsiadæ: Willsia, Proboscidaetyla, Berenice. |

Milne-Edwards never attempted systematically to present his views of the affinities of the Acalephs in the form of a special classification, though we owe to him important contributions to the history of this class. Von Siebold, in his text-book of comparative anatomy, has adopted the classification of Eschscholtz, which, to this day, is followed by most naturalists.

Since, judging from my observations upon *Millepora*, a large number of Corals must be considered as belonging to the type of Hydroids, it is necessary to introduce here the classification of Corals by Milne-Edwards, in order more directly to show what changes are likely to be rendered necessary in the systematic arrangement of the Corals, in consequence of my discovery of the acalephian affinities of the genus *Millepora*.