order of the Ctenophoræ Lobatæ, for a small family, of which the genus Calymma *Esch.* is the type. This family does not correspond to Lesson's tribe Calymmeæ, for under that head Lesson unites some Bolinidæ and some true Mnemiidæ with the genus Calymma. As limited here, the family of Calymmidæ represents a morphological step beyond the Mnemiidæ. We have seen that in the family of Bolinidæ the lobes formed by the actinal prolongation of the anterior and posterior spheromeres are not separated from the spherosome along the lateral spheromeres, but are simply an extension of the actinal portion of their respective spheromeres. In the Mnemiidæ, the separation of the lobes from the spherosome extends in the shape of a furrow along the lateral spheromeres, which the lobes overlap. In the Calymmidæ, judging from the figures of Mertens, the actinal region and the sides of the spherosome are rendered still more independent by the course of the lateral rows of locomotive flappers and the preponderance of the cœliac diameter. Contrary to the disposition of the Bolinidæ, the anterior and posterior rows of locomotive flappers are the shorter ones, and the lateral pairs, instead of trending in the direction of the actinal diameter, run forward and backward and form arches in an antitropic direction at the point where the auricles arise, thus leaving on each side a broad lateral area uncovered, the centre of which is occupied by the cœliac cavity. Besides Calymma, I think that Lesson's genus Bucephalon belongs to this family. Owing to the imperfect illustrations of the genus Axiotima, I am unable to decide whether it also belongs here or with the Bolinidæ.

The family of OCYROIDÆ, Lesson's tribe of Ocyroeæ, constitutes, morphologically considered, the counterpart of the Calymmidæ, as far as I can judge from Rang's illustrations. The actinal region of the spherosome seems entirely free from the anterior and posterior lobes, which, instead of arising from an actinal prolongation of their respective spheromeres, as in the Bolinidæ, are formed by an abactinal development of the anterior and of the posterior spheromeres. Moreover, each lobe is bilobed, indicating clearly that it is formed of two spheromeres, corresponding to the lateral spheromeres and their respective auricles. The lateral rows of locomotive flappers trend in the direction of the cœliac diameter, as in the Calymmidæ, but are very short, in conformity with the actinal projection of the central part of the spherosome, and give rise to auricles, the base of which is nearer the abactinal poles than in any other family. Owing to their bilobed form, the anterior and posterior lobes resemble strikingly the auricles. They are, in fact, the morphological equivalents of the auricles, only much larger, soldered together, and supporting long rows of locomotive flappers; while the auricles of the four lateral spheromeres are free and short. The view which Rang has published of Ocyroe maculata as seen from the abactinal pole is one of the most instructive illustrations extant for the study of the morphology of the Ctenophoræ.