

the same side appear in profile near the anterior and posterior margin, encircling in parallel curves the lateral ambulaera, but extending and gradually tapering all the way down to the margin of the lobes.

Our *Bolina* progresses rather slowly, its movements being tremulous, like dancing in slow steps through the water, and now and then revolving upon itself. It never performs those quick, darting motions which characterize *Pleurobrachia*, nor does it exhibit any thing like the graceful curves of the tentacles following like a comet's tail in the wake of *Pleurobrachia*; for in *Bolina* the tentacles do not extend beyond the margin of the lobes. And the lobes themselves, though the principal organs of locomotion, are an impediment to quick and graceful movements, the anterior and posterior ones being disproportionate in comparison to the size of the body. There is, however, one attitude in which the movements of this animal are exceedingly graceful: it is when the lateral lobes are fully expanded, and even recurved forward and backward, and so elongated as to appear like the petals of a flower spreading in opposite directions and curving outward. In this development the animal generally reverses its position, the mouth being turned upward, and the lateral lobes, also curved outward, present their vibrating fringes in the utmost degree of activity,—the whole animal resembling an open white flower, with two large and four small petals, revolving slowly upon its peduncle, or changing its place in various directions.

The ambulaera are so closely connected with the general appearance and the movements of our *Bolina*, that it is appropriate to consider them in this relation first. As in all *Ctenophoræ*, they consist of vertical rows of locomotive flappers, in every respect identical in their structure with those of *Pleurobrachia*, the difference consisting mainly in their extent. The pairs which run along the anterior and the posterior sides of the body and extend upon the two large lobes, are by far the longest, and also somewhat wider, their flapping combs tapering gradually toward the abactinal area, so that the ambulaeral rows terminate in points at some distance from the central black speck. This is equally the case with the two lateral pairs of locomotive flappers, which, however, extend somewhat farther towards the centre of the abactinal area. The tips of these eight rows of flappers encircle the circumscribed area, which, however, extends far beyond, forward and backward, between the rows of combs of the anterior and posterior pairs of ambulaera. Another distinctive peculiarity of *Bolina* consists in the form of this side of the body, which is not uniformly rounded, as in *Pleurobrachia*, but somewhat depressed along the longitudinal axis; so much so that the two sides bulge sensibly above the level of the central speck, while the anterior and posterior spheromeres are on a level with it. The consequence of this prominence of the sides is that the abactinal extremities of the anterior and posterior rows of locomotive flappers run