

apart, in comparison to their size, than the adults, and the cilia themselves much longer, and fewer in number, so that the motions of the young are much more energetic, and quicker, than those of the adults. This will appear very natural, when it is considered that the smaller individuals have the longer oars to move with, and the older and bulkier individuals the shorter locomotive apparatus, according to their size.

But though there are true Beroids in which the locomotive flappers are ever enlarging with age in the direction of the mouth, there are others which, even in their adult condition, have their rows of locomotive flappers limited to as short a range as the young of the former, and, on account of some other peculiarities, may be considered as a distinct genus. I shall take an opportunity hereafter to describe the species of this type which I have observed. The genus *Pandora* *Esch.* has such limited rows of locomotive flappers; but it differs further in having the abactinal part of the spherosome broader and more rounded, the vertical axis shorter than any of the other true Beroids, and the interambulacra so much developed, as, in their contraction, to overlap the locomotive flappers. As for the genus described by Lesson under the name of *Cydalisia*, I agree with Gegenbaur that it is founded upon characters which have no generic value, and yet I am not inclined to go as far as he does, in uniting all true Beroids in one single genus; for on comparing the descriptions and figures published by Milne-Edwards of *Beroe* *Forskåli*, I find that the species of our coast never assumes that sugar-loaf form which Milne-Edwards represents, but exhibits always rounded outlines on its abactinal side. There must, therefore, be some marked structural difference in the abactinal area of our species and that of the Mediterranean. Accordingly, instead of uniting into one genus all the Beroids which in their adult state have rows of locomotive flappers extending to near the margin of the mouth, I would retain the distinction hitherto made between *Beroe* proper and *Idyia*, and refer to the genus *Beroe* those species which resemble the *Beroe* *Forskåli*, and to the genus *Idyia* those which resemble the *Beroe* *Cucumis* of Sars and the species of our coast.

Thus circumscribed, the genus *Idyia* may be characterized by the inequality of its anterior and posterior spheromeres, compared to the lateral ones; and though this inequality is but slight, it is no doubt sufficient to prevent the abactinal side of the body from being raised into a projecting conc. The structure is this. On their abactinal side the lateral spheromeres are bulging while they converge towards the central eye-speck, whereas the anterior and the posterior spheromeres curve evenly towards the same point. The consequence of this inequality is, that, however much the centre itself may be projected, the anterior and the posterior spheromeres act as bridles upon the lateral ones to prevent the centre from rising into the shape of a cone; while in a state of comparative rest, the abactinal area