is depressed in the direction of the circumscribed area, and the lateral spheromeres slightly project upon its sides. I infer that the possibility of protruding uniformly the abactinal end of the body, in Beroe Forskâli, may depend upon an even development of the eight spheromeres on their abactinal side. If this be so, the generic separation of these two animals and their allied species is fully justified. There is another peculiarity which coincides with this difference in form. In Idyia the circumscribed area is very much elongated, and its margin adorned with a row of fringes, diverging forward and backward, and rounded off at its anterior and posterior extremities; while in Beroe proper the fringes encircling the circumscribed area give it a lanceolate form. Had these characters been observed only in two species, they might be considered as specific differences; but all the conical Beroids thus far figured by Mertens and Lesson agree in every respect with that so beautifully illustrated by Milne-Edwards, as closely as those with the dome-shaped outline, figured by Péron, Chamisso, and Sars, resemble that which I have examined. And though the repetition of the same character in several species is not in itself a generic distinction, it is generally a good indication, that such species, having closer affinities, may also present true generic peculiarities not yet observed. As I never had an opportunity of examining a conical species of Beroid, it is impossible for me to give a more direct account of the generic differences of the members of this family. I will therefore only say in conclusion, that, taking Beroe Forskâli as the type of Beroe proper, I would refer to it also Beroe mitræformis of Lesson, the type of his genus Cydalisia, and Mertens's Beroe penicillata; and, taking the species of our coast as the type of the genus Idyia, I would refer to it the oldest species for which it was instituted, and Beroe cucumis of Sars, Beroe macrostomus of Péron, Beroe capensis of Chamisso, and a new species discovered by my son Alexander Agassiz in the Gulf of Georgia.

For our species I propose the name of IDYIA ROSEOLA. This is the species alluded to in my paper on Beroid Medusæ in the Memoirs of the American Academy, which, at the time of its publication, I knew too imperfectly to describe. In the year 1858 it appeared in such quantities upon our coast during the whole summer, that at times it would tinge with its delicate rosy hue extensive patches of the surface of the sea during the warmest hours of the day. It made its first appearance early in July, when all the specimens were of a small size, rarely exceeding an inch or an inch and a half. But it grew rapidly larger and larger, and towards the end of August most of them had reached the size of from three to four inches in vertical height, and about half that size in width, while many had twice these dimensions. At this period they were brightest and deepest in their coloration, the darker colored ovaries, and especially the deep pink colored spermaries, adding to the intensity of their hues. But as the spawning season advanced, and