

parts, or from the abortion of some of them. Ehrenberg has so fully represented these variations, in the *Aurelia aurita* of Europe, and they are so similar with those observed in our species, that I need only allude to the fact, that besides the normal form, I have observed on our coast specimens with three, five, six, and seven crescent-shaped bodies, and a number of indentations along the margin increased correspondingly. But these deviations from the normal number are rare with our species, and though Ehrenberg does not allude to their frequency in the European, I should infer that they are more frequent in *Aurelia aurita*, than in the *flavidula*, for the simple reason that malformations of the crescent-shaped bodies are rarely met with in our species.

Whenever these parts occur in their normal number, it is at once evident that the crescent-shaped bodies, which are the genital pouches, alternate with the appendages of the lower surface, which are the arm-like prolongations of the angles of the mouth. It thus appears that the four corners of the mouth (Pl. XI^b. *Fig.* 17, and Pl. XI^c. *Fig.* 5) alternate with the genital pouches, though in very old specimens (Pl. VI. and VII.) the oral appendages exhibit a tendency towards an approximation to one another, so that their extremity does not appear strictly in the prolongation of the intervals between the sexual pouches, though their base occupies exactly that position. Again, of the eight prominent indentations of the margin, four correspond to the centre of the sexual pouches, while four others, alternating with them, are situated in the radial prolongation of the angles of the mouth. This once ascertained, it is easy to appreciate the peculiar symmetry of the whole framework of this animal, and to perceive the remarkable difference which exists between the different systems of radiating tubes extending from the centre to the periphery. From each corner of the mouth, and between two adjoining genital pouches, arises one main radiating tube, extending straight to one of the marginal indentations, without lateral ramifications, except from near its base, on each side of which arises one branch which divides again and again, anastomosing among themselves. Of such systems there are, normally, only four.

The systems which correspond to the radial prolongations of the genital pouches are far more complicated: in the first place, the sexual pouch itself must be considered as a sack-like enlargement of this radiating system, and from the outer wall of this sack arise the peripheric radiating tubes belonging to it, three of which are simple, and extend directly to the margin without ramifications. The central one extends from the middle of each genital pouch to the corresponding marginal indentation; the outer ones, bordering each genital system, arise independently near the outer angles of the genital pouches, and between these three simple tubes, arise further, from the peripheric edge of the genital pouch, one or two branching radiating tubes, the branches of which anastomose with one another. There is less