

name of *Aurelia flavidula*, given by Péron and LeSueur to the *Medusa aurita* of Fabricius, knowing that our species extends at least as far north as Labrador, and it is not likely that that sea-coast will prove the limit of another *Acalephian* fauna, when it is known that other marine animals, having a similar range as our *Aurelia*, occur also on the coast of Greenland. The differences between the figures of the *Aurelia aurita*, published by Ehrenberg, which I would consider as specific, consist in the less numerous anastomoses between its radiating tubes, which are so frequent in our species as to form a net-work of meshes near the margin. The space occupied by the sexual pouches in *Aurelia aurita* is, also, much less than in *Aurelia flavidula*. In our species, the diameter of the area occupied by these organs is fully one third of the total diameter of the disk; in no one of the figures of Ehrenberg does it amount to that, and in most of them it is much less. The crescent-shaped sexual organs themselves appear also further apart in the European than in the American species. The sexual organs are everywhere represented as rose-colored or purple in the European, while in our species they are so only in the males, and have, in the females, a rather yellowish tint, varying to yellowish brown. I have already alluded to the difference in the form of the fringes along the rim of the mouth and the margin of the oral appendages. All these differences belong to the category which I have found to indicate specific differences, whenever I have had the materials to make satisfactory comparisons. I think, therefore, that it may safely be admitted that the *Aurelia flavidula* is the North American Atlantic representative of the *Aurelia aurita* of the northern shores of Europe.

Since *Aureliæ* have been found in every part of the globe, I may be permitted here to make some further remarks upon the species described by different authors, and referred to this genus. The first question which I would submit to zoölogists is the following. Is there but one species of *Aurelia* upon the European coasts, or are there more than one? All modern authors, Ehrenberg, Milne-Edwards, Sars, Lovén, Gegenbaur, who have described the common *Medusa* of the European shores, call it *Aurelia aurita*, while older writers, and among them those who have contributed most to give a scientific character to the study of *Acalephs*, Péron and LeSueur and Eschscholtz, mention several species as found upon the coasts of Europe. Eschscholtz enumerates *Medusa aurita*, *surireca*, *campanula*, *granulata*, *radiolata*, *tyrrhena*, *globularis*, and *crucigera*; while Péron and LeSueur enumerate *Aurelia suriray*, *campanula*, *rosea*, *melanospila*, *lineolata*, *phosphorica*, *amaranthea*, *purpurea*, and *rufescens*, to which Lesson adds *Aurelia Reynaudii* (*Biblis Reynaudii Lesson*). Now it is evident to me, that the different stages of growth of our species, and the different states of preservation in which specimens are frequently found at sea, or stranded on the shore, might furnish the means of distinguish-