

ing about as many species among our Aureliæ, as these authors have described from the coasts of Europe, did not a continued study of the changes they undergo, during the whole season of their occurrence in our bay, furnish satisfactory evidence that there exists but one species of Aurelia along the coast of the northern United States, which is also found along the coast of the British Provinces, beyond Newfoundland as far as Labrador, and, probably, also on the coast of Greenland. Under these circumstances, I cannot believe that the many species described by Péron and LeSueur, Eschscholtz and Lesson, are any thing more than the various stages of growth and different states of preservation of one, and perhaps two, species. I say perhaps two species, because on comparing the elegant figure of *Aurelia aurita*, published by Milne-Edwards in his "Voyage en Sicile," I perceive, between it and the figures published by Ehrenberg of the *Aurelia aurita* of the German Ocean, differences similar to those pointed out above, between our species and that of northern Europe. This inference is sustained by the circumstance that, as a fauna, the animals of the Mediterranean differ specifically from those of the Celtic zoölogical province. Upon this basis I consider *Aurelia suriray*, *campanula*, *rosea*, *menalospila*, and *lineolata* of Péron and LeSueur, and *Medusa cruciata* of Linnæus and Baster, as well as *Aurelia aurita* and *radiolata* of Lamarck, and *Medusa purpurata* of Modeer (*Medusa purpurea* of Pennant), as synonymous with the *Aurelia aurita* described by Ehrenberg; while *Medusa aurita* of Forskål, *Medusa crucigera* of Eschscholtz, *Aurelia crucigera* of Lamarck, *Aurelia rufescens* of Péron and LeSueur, *Medusa cacuminata* of Modeer, *Medusa stelligera* of Hemprich and Ehrenberg, *Ocyrœ perseæ* of de Blainville (*Medusa perseæ* of Forskål), *Evagora tetrachira* of Péron and LeSueur, *Orythia tetrachira* of Lamarck, are synonymous with the *Aurelia aurita* of the Mediterranean, described and figured by Milne-Edwards, as are also the *Aurelia purpurea* of Péron and LeSueur (*Medusa aurita* of Kalm), *Aurelia Reynaudii* of Brandt (*Biblis Reynaudii* of Lesson), and *Aurelia globularis* of Chamisso and Eysenhardt, if the Bay of Biscay and the Azores also belong to the Lusitanic acalephian fauna. I am the more inclined to believe that the southern European species of *Aurelia* differs from that of the coast of England and northern Europe, since I have observed along the southern coast of the United States an *Aurelia*, which appears to me to differ specifically from that found along the coast of the northern States.

The species of *Aurelia* described by travelling naturalists, which seem to differ from those observed along the coast of Europe and the Atlantic side of North America are: the *Aurelia labiata* of Chamisso and Eysenhardt (*Ocyrœ labiata de Bl.*), observed on the coast of California, of which *Aurelia limbata Br.* and *Aurelia hyalina Br.* may be the representatives on the coast of Kamtschatka and the Aleutian Islands; the *Aurelia clausa* of Lesson (*Claustra pissiniboque Less.*) from