

Incompletely as these facts represent the history of the growth of our *Cyanea*, they are already important in a systematic point of view, for they show how cautious naturalists should be in characterizing genera and species by the number and form of the appendages of the lower floor. On examining the many illustrations of similar animals, which have thus far been published, I find that Brandt, in describing the species observed by Mertens, of which he has given an account in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg*, for the year 1838, characterizes as a distinct genus, under the name of *Cyaneopsis*, a small Medusa of this family, which I believe to be only the young of the species represented in the same work, under the name of *Cyanea Postelsii*. Mertens himself had considered it as a variety of that species. The close resemblance of this Medusa with specimens of *Cyanea versicolor* of about the same age, observed in Charleston, leaves no doubt in my mind that the genus *Cyaneopsis* is only founded upon the peculiarities exhibited by young specimens of *Cyanea*.

Though unable, upon a renewed examination of my notes, to verify the fact, I would, nevertheless, call attention to the circumstance, that in the drawings of the youngest *Cyanea versicolor* which I possess, the tentacles are represented as three in number in each lobe, the middle one being by far the largest; and so it is also in the *Cyaneopsis Behringiana* of Brandt, while in the youngest *Cyanea arctica*, observed by my son, there are two large tentacles to four small ones, in each bunch. In the youngest *Cyanea fulva* there are also three tentacles to each bunch, while in somewhat older ones, there are three in some bunches and four in some others. This seems to indicate an inequality in the mode of development; but whether it is individual or specific, I am unable to say.

We have already mentioned that the young *Cyanea arctica* resembles the adult in its coloration. The same is also the case with the Charleston species; its brilliant pink or rose-colored tentacles give it an appearance very different from that of the young of the other species, in which the tentacles are of the same tint as the disk. The rosy color of *Cyanea versicolor* is, however, limited to the lining of the cavity of the tentacles, the walls themselves being perfectly white and transparent. The upper surface of the disk is covered with hollow papillæ, of which those in the centre of the disk are the largest; near the margin they are more numerous and very minute, and seem most crowded in the direction of the radiating pouches.

The youngest specimen of *Cyanea versicolor* seen by me was found swimming near shore, in the channel along Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor, and was kept for some time in confinement. It often suspended itself, by the folds of the actinostome, to the sides of the glass vessel in which it was kept, and I am led to infer, from this circumstance, that this is a natural habit of the young *Cyaneæ*,