

ively, two bunches in the intervals between two eyes. The genital pouches are so large that they conceal nearly the whole actinostome, with the exception of its central peduncle, which projects like a siphon, at the extremity of which are a number of slender tentacles.

*Pelagia* proper has no other affinity with *Cyanea*, except the pouch-like arrangement of the radial prolongations of the chymiferous system; but among the species thus far referred to *Chrysaora* there are those, the actinostome of which is so largely developed, that it bears a close resemblance to the flowing curtains of the genus *Cyanea*. The tentacles, also, are sometimes so numerous and so long, that they assume the appearance of those of certain *Cyaneidæ*, but their mode of insertion is always different. In all the members of the family of the *Pelagidæ*, whether true *Pelagia* or *Chrysaora*, or the different genera which it is necessary to distinguish from *Chrysaora*, they invariably arise from the indentations separating the lobes of the margin of the disk, and not from the lower surface of the lower floor, as in the *Cyaneidæ*.

## SECTION VIII.

### THE SPECIES OF CYANEA COMPARED WITH ONE ANOTHER.

Though I have had opportunities of examining three species of the genus *Cyanea* alive, in their natural element, and of studying them carefully, I have never had an opportunity of comparing them, side by side, with one another, as the period of their appearance along our coast occurs in different seasons of the year. *Cyanea arctica* begins to show itself in numbers towards the end of the summer, *Cyanea fulva* in midsummer, and *Cyanea versicolor* in the spring. Moreover, *Cyanea arctica* is common north of Cape Cod, and eastward along the coast of Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and further northwards; while *Cyanea fulva* extends south of Cape Cod, and is most common in Long Island Sound, and *Cyanea versicolor* on the coast of South Carolina. These species are readily distinguished from one another by their color. The disk of *C. arctica* is of a bright purplish red, deeper over the space occupied by the central cavity and along the margin of the wide tentacular pouches, while the margin is of a whitish color, with a light tinge of grayish blue. The genital pouches are yellowish, especially bright along the edges of their folds. The tentacles vary in color, from yellow orange to reddish brown and deep purple. The flowing curtains are of a chocolate-brown color. *Cyanea fulva* has a general tinge of cinnamon color, darker about the centre of the main cavity, and much lighter along the margin of the disk, though