

this is never so transparent as in *Cyanea arctica*. The flowing curtains are the darkest part of the whole animal. In *Cyanea versicolor* the whole disk is of a bluish milky white, with a purplish tint spread over the chymiferous cavity. The genital pouches are rose color, the flowing curtains light brown, and the tentacles pink. There are, also, some differences in the proportions of the parts: the flowing curtains are by far the largest in *Cyanea arctica*, and the tentacles most numerous, and the marginal indentations less deep. In *Cyanea fulva* the lobes of the margin are more rounded, and also deeper, and in *Cyanea versicolor* rather truncate. There is, however, a great difference in the aspect of the margin, according to its state of contraction. When fully expanded, the ocular lobes are slightly prominent, and the tentacular lobes very broad; in a state of contraction, however, the tentacular lobes are so folded in, that the ocular lobes become most prominent, and the whole outline of the disk has somewhat the form of an octagonal bastion, the prominent angles of which are formed by the ocular lobes. Another difference occurs in the extent of the concentric and radiating folds; the areas of the concentric folds are comparatively broadest, and the radiating folds shortest, in *C. fulva*; the radiating folds are largest and narrowest, and the concentric folds narrowest, in *Cyanea versicolor*; and in *Cyanea arctica* they occupy an intermediate position. The flowing curtains are not only widest in *Cyanea arctica*, but they lose almost entirely the appearance of arms; while in *Cyanea versicolor* they are smallest, comparatively, and retain, in a measure, the character of four wide, pendant arms. In *Cyanea fulva* they are remarkably thin and deciduous. Similar differences seem to distinguish the species noticed by other writers. *Cyanea Postelsii*, which has been considered, by Dr. Gould, as identical with our *Cyanea arctica*, differs, however, from it by the deeper indentations of the margin of the disk, and by its color, which seems uniformly bright cinnamon, the tentacles only being paler, and the margin of the disk light blue. Of the two European species, the *Cyanea capillata*, which is also the more northern, resembles more nearly our *C. arctica*, while the *C. Lamarkii* comes nearer to our *C. versicolor*, at least in the hue of its disk; but its tentacles, its actinostome, and the genital pouches seem to share the color of the umbrella, judging from the figures of Dalyell, while in our species they are widely different. The figures published by Gaede of the true *Cyanea capillata* give it a more brownish color than that of our *Cyanea arctica*; but it will require more accurate figures and descriptions of these animals than have been published thus far, before their specific characters can be distinctly brought out. I am unable to ascertain whether *Cyanea Postelsii* of Brandt truly differs from *Cyanea ferruginea* of Eschscholtz.