

eight eyes and eight tentacles between them. The best figures representing these generic characters, may be found in Eschscholtz's *Acalephs*, Pl. VI. *Fig. 2, a*, in Milne-Edwards' (Cuvier's Animal Kingdom) *Zoophytes*, Pl. XLV., and in Brandt's description of the *Medusæ* observed by Mertens, Pl. XIV. A, *Fig. 5*. The figure in Wagner's *Icones* (Pl. XXXIII. *Fig. 5*), though correct, has the tentacles partly so turned out of their natural position that their symmetry is not very obvious.

*PLACOÏS Ag.* In this genus, the type of which is *Pelagia discoidea Esch.*, each marginal sac of the radiating pouches forms a small shallow lobe by itself, the sacs being only short lateral prolongations of the pouches themselves; and in consequence of this arrangement the eyes and tentacles are nearer the margin than in *Pelagia* proper. There are thus thirty-two small lobes, between two and two of which alternate eight eyes and eight tentacles. The radiating pouches are much shorter than in *Pelagia* proper, owing to the very extensive dimensions of the central cavity. The disk is flat and spreading, while in *Pelagia* proper it is hemispherical. See Eschscholtz's *Acalephs*, Pl. VII. *Fig. 1*.

*CHRYSAORA Pér. and LeS.* Type, *Medusa lysoscella Lin.* In this, as in the preceding genus, the alternating ocular and tentacular pouches form separate lobes, instead of being soldered two and two together, as in *Pelagia*, in consequence of which the margin has thirty-two indentations; but *Chrysaora* differs from *Pelagia* in this, that instead of a single tentacle in the middle, between the two lobes of the tentacular pouches, it has also one tentacle in the indentation which separates the tentacular and the ocular pouches; while in *Placoïs* there are none. The genus *Chrysaora* may, therefore, be characterized thus: ocular pouches bilobed, with an eye between the two lobes; tentacular pouches bilobed, with a tentacle between the two lobes and another on each side of them. The consequence of this arrangement is, that *Chrysaora* proper has twenty-four tentacles, arranged in groups of three, alternating with eight eyes. See Eschscholtz' *Acalephs*, Pl. VII. *Fig. 2*, and Milne-Edwards' Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, *Zoophytes*, Pl. XLVII. Though somewhat wider, the tentacular pouches have exactly the same structure as the ocular pouches. With reference to their homologies, the *Medusæ* of this genus consist of four ambulacral pouches with one eye between their two marginal lobes, and four interambulacra, consisting each of one genital pouch with an eye between its two marginal lobes and two tentacular pouches, with three tentacles in each, one between, and two on the sides of its marginal lobes.

*DACTYLOMETRA Ag.* In this genus, the tentacular pouches are not only much broader than the ocular pouches, but their marginal sacs present also a different combination. In the ocular pouches they end in two sacs forming two distinct lobes, between which are situated the eyes; but in the tentacular pouches each of the two sacs forms two lobes, and there is a longer tentacle between the two