

sacs and another, of a similar length, between them and the ocular lobes, and one short tentacle between the two small lobes of each sac, so that each tentacular pouch sustains five tentacles, three of which are long and two short. The margin of the disk is, therefore, divided into forty-eight lobes, sixteen of which are ocular lobes and thirty-two tentacular lobes, two and two of which are separated by a short tentacle, while there is one large tentacle between the two pairs and another outside of each pair, so that the total number of tentacles, large and small, is forty. As in *Placois*, the central cavity is very wide, and the radiating pouches comparatively short. The disk is flatter than that of *Pelagia* proper. The type of this genus is *Chrysaora lactea* *Esch.* (*Acalephs*, Pl. VII. *Fig.* 3), to which must be added the *Pelagia quinquecirra* *Des.*

*POLYBOSTRYCHA* *Brandl.* The general aspect of *Chrysaora helvola* *Br.*, which I consider as the type of this genus, is so similar to that of the genus *Chrysaora* proper, that it may well be questioned whether they do not belong to one and the same natural group. In both there are eight tentacular pouches, terminating in two marginal sacs, and forming two distinct marginal lobes, separated by a deep indentation in which there is an eye; and eight tentacular pouches with two distinct lobes, between which and on the sides of which hang the three tentacles characteristic of the tentacular pouches of *Chrysaora*. However, a closer comparison at once shows differences which are unquestionably structural differences, and therefore indicate different genera. In the first place, instead of being similar to one another, there is a marked difference in the outline of the ocular and tentacular pouches. The ocular pouches are widest midway, and narrowest towards the central cavity, and again narrower near the margin; while the tentacular pouches are widest near the margin, and branch off into four sacs, the middle ones forming the tentacular lobes, between which projects one tentacle, while the other two tentacles start from the lateral sacs near the ocular lobes. See the figure of *Mertens'*, in the paper quoted above, Pl. XV. *Fig.* 4. To this genus *Brandt* also refers the *Chrysaora melanaster*, represented in the same paper, Pls. XVI. and XVII.; this species shows, however, another combination of characters which I consider as generic, and for it I propose the following name:

*MELANASTER* *Aly.* Ocular pouches terminating in two distinct sacs, forming broad, distinct lobes, separated by deep-rounded indentations; tentacular pouches terminating also in two distinct sacs, forming broad, distinct lobes, between and on the sides of which there are three tentacles, as in *Chrysaora* and *Polybostrycha*. But here the tentacular and ocular pouches are similar in structure, as in *Chrysaora*, and not alternately broader, near the margin and near the main cavity, as in *Polybostrycha*; they differ, however, from *Chrysaora* in the great development of these marginal lobes, and in the presence of an auxiliary small lobe between the