and while, at an earlier period, there are only eight of them corresponding to the ocular lobes, there are sixteen in the next stage, the new set alternating with the ocular lobes and corresponding to the tentacular pouches, which, even in Aurelia, appear for a time like flat pouches (Pls. XI. Fig. 20, and XI. Fig. 4), and not like chymiferous tubes. In Fig. 12, Pl. XII., the tentacular pouches (a) are just beginning to project between the basal part of the ocular pouches, but there is not yet any trace of tentacles. The mouth has become a quadrangular aperture (Fig. 12, c), projecting somewhat like a quadrangular funnel (Figs. 13 and 14), in which the angles of the mouth project but slightly, and do not yet show the slightest sign of their later elongation into four slender pendant arms. In this condition, the mouth of Pelagia corresponds to that of Aurelia as shown in Pl. The development of the genital organs seems to be more XI. Figs. 18 and 28. tardy in Pelagia than in Aurelia, for our most advanced ephyra of Pelagia (Pl. XII. Fig. 12) shows no signs of them. The eyes present a conical tube, with a round faceted termination.

The condition of the young Pelagia here described resembles so closely the structure of the small Medusæ from the Mediterranean, described under the name of Octogonia by J. Müller, and under that of Nausithoë by Külliker and Gegenbaur, that I have hardly any doubt that these Medusæ are only undeveloped specimens of the Pelagia noctiluca of the Mediterranean, in that state of growth which would naturally follow immediately the one represented in my Fig. 12, Pl. XII. in which the tentacles and genital organs would begin to make their appearance. It is true, Gegenbaur states that with these Nausithoë he found also the young of Pelagia, but he may have considered as Pelagiæ those only which already showed the character of that genus, and referred their earlier condition to the genus Nausithoë. At all events, if they differ, it is much to be regretted that he has not pointed out the difference between the two, and has allowed an opportunity to escape of establishing, beyond the possibility of a question, the generic difference between the young of Nausithoë and Pelagia.