

*R. capensis* Less. — *Cephea capensis* Q. and G. Zool. Uran.; Céphée Guérin, Pl. 84, fig. 9. — *Cephea capensis* Esch. — *Cape of Good Hope* (Quoy and Gaimard). As in the figure of Quoy and Gaimard, the umbrella is too much closed to allow the base of the arms to be seen, I am doubtful whether this is a genuine *Rhizostoma*.

A renewed study of these species, based, as far as possible, upon direct comparisons, is necessary to make it certain that they are truly distinct; though their geographical distribution renders it already probable. A comparison of the handsome figures published by Milne-Edwards and Gosse, of the *Rhizostomeæ* of the Mediterranean and of the British Channel, shows differences which, if not specific, have not yet been noticed as belonging to the cycle of development of one and the same species. Whether the two species described from the Red Sea differ one from the other, I am unable to say; nor is the assertion of Ehrenberg, that one of them is identical with *Rhizostoma Cuvieri*, to be considered as settling its affinity, as he himself states he never saw well preserved specimens.

*Claustra Mertensii* Less. — *Cyanea*? Brandt, Pl. 31, — is unquestionably a genuine *Rhizostoma*; but we have no information upon its origin and its specific characters.

*Stomolophus* Agass. See p. 138. Differs chiefly from *Rhizostoma* by the great length of the upper bunches of the marginal lobes of the arms, and the peculiar form of the lower ones.

*St. Meleagris* Ag. — *Atlantic Ocean, coast of Georgia* (L. Agassiz).

*Stylonectes* Ag. — *Orythia* Q. and G. (p. p.). — *Rhizostoma* Esch. (p. p.).

The fate of the genus *Ephyra* admonishes one to be extremely cautious in distinguishing genera among *Acalephs*, and I would, therefore, suggest that the *Orythia lutea* Q. and G. may be a young *Rhizostoma Pulmo*, respecting the embryology of which nothing, whatever, is known at present. But if it is an adult *Medusa*, then its peculiar actinostome, with eight connate arms, each ending in a long tricuspidate stylet, and the small bunch of marginal fringes at their base, show it to constitute a distinct genus.

*St. luteus* Ag. — *Orythia lutea* Q. and G., Ann. Sc. Nat. 1827, vol. X. Pl. 4, B, fig. 1. — *Rhizostoma lutea* Esch. — *Rhizostoma lutea* Less. — *Mediterranean: Straits of Gibraltar* (Quoy and Gaimard).