

*Leptobrachia* Br., Bull. Ac. Sc. Pet., 1838.

*L. leptopus* Br. — *Rhizostoma leptopus* Cham. and Eysenh., Act. Nov. Ac. Leop., Vol. X. Pl. 27, fig. 1. — *Rhiz. leptocephalus*, DeBlaine. (misspelled for *leptopus*). — *Pacific Ocean: Radack Islands* (Chamisso and Eysenhardt).

*L. lorifera* Ag. — *Rhizostoma loriferum* Hemp. and Ehr., Akal. des roth. Meeres. — *Red Sea* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg).

3d Family. CASSIOPEIDÆ Til. Representatives of two very distinct families have thus far been associated under the generic name of *Cassiopea*. It becomes, therefore, a question which of these should retain the name applied by Péron and LeSueur to both of them. As Tilesius, in his elaborate monograph of the *Cassiopeæ*, Act. Nov. Nat. Cur., Vol. XV., considers *Cassiopea Andromeda* (*Medusa Andromeda Forsk.*) as the type of the genus, and Brandt calls the other type *Polyclonia*, it seems proper to follow their lead, even though the oldest species known is a *Polyclonia*, as this species was also included in the genus *Cassiopea* by Péron and LeSueur. The family of *Cassiopeidæ* differs from all the other *Discophoræ* by the presence of eight genital pouches, alternating with eight arms which form a shield in the centre of the actinostome. The genera differ chiefly in the structure of the arms and the manner in which they are united in the centre of the lower floor. In *Cassiopea* the arms form a single, eight-rayed rosette, and have numerous lateral dendritic ramifications; each genital pouch has two lateral pouches, corresponding to the tentacular pouches of *Cyanea*, though there are no marginal tentacles in this genus. In *Crossostoma* the arms form also a simple rosette, and are branching in the same way, but each arm has a separate tuft of fringes at its base, upon the rosette, and the genital pouches have no lateral or tentacular pouches. In *Stomaster* the central rosette is double, in consequence of the special combination of the separate tufts of the basal branches of the arms, but the genital pouches do not divide near the margin of the disk, as in *Crossostoma*. In *Hologeladodes* the arms are simple, and only crenate along the margin, but they have each a double crescent of dendritic ramifications at the base, and unite in the centre to form a double cross.