

2d Family. *STHENONIDÆ* Agass. See p. 115 for the characters of this family.

Sthenonia Esch., 1829.

S. albida Esch., Acal., Pl. 4.—*Coast of Kamtschatka: Awatscha Bay* (Eschscholtz).

Heccædeomma Br., 1838.

H. ambiguum Br., Ausführl. Beschr., &c., in *Mém. Acad. St. Petersburg*, 1838, Pls. 27 and 28.—*Origin undetermined*. From drawings left by Mertens. My son has observed a species of this genus at *Port Townsend, Straits of Fuca*, so closely allied to the *H. ambiguum*, that I am unable to distinguish it. I suppose, therefore, that Mertens may have seen the species he figured at Sitka, or off that coast.

Phacellophora Br., Prodr., 1835.

P. camtschatica Br., Ausführl. Beschr., &c., in *Mém. Acad. St. Petersburg*, 1838, Pl. 8.—*Harbor of Petropaulowsk, Kamtschatka* (Mertens). The species mentioned by Huxley as *Phacellophora*, in *Philos. Trans.*, 1849, Pl. 33, fig. 18, is a genuine *Cyanea*.

3d Family. *CYANEIDÆ* Agass.—*Cyaneæ* Til. See p. 114.

Cyanea Pér. and LeS., 1809.—*Cyanea Cur.*, Règne An., 1818.

C. capillata Esch.—*Medusa capillata* Lin.—*Cyanea baltica* Pér. and LeS.—*Cyanea borealis* Pér. and LeS.—*Gæde* has published a good anatomical description of this species: *Beiträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Medusen*, Berlin, 1816, 8°¹—*In the German Ocean and the Baltic* (Linnaeus, Gæde); *about Kentshire* (Chamisso and Eysenhardt).

C. Lamarckii Pér. and LeS., Esch.—*Cyanea britannica* Pér. and LeS.—*Cyanea capillata* *Dalyell*, *Rare Anim.*, Vol. II. Pl. 51, figs. 5 and 6.—*British Channel: Havre* (Péron and LeSueur); *Scotland* (Dalyell).

The more northern *Cyanea capillata* differs from the *C. Lamarckii* in the same manner as our *C. versicolor* and *C. arctica* differ from one another. *C. lusitanica* Pér. and LeS. may be a third European species.

¹ It would seem that Ehrenberg never read Gæde's accurate description of *Aurelia* and *Cyanea*, for he makes him represent the ovaries as a liver (Ehrenberg, p. 18), while Gæde distinctly states,

p. 23, "Dass nun der vorher beschriebene Faltenkranz Genitalien und die auf demselben befindlichen Körner Eier sind, davon hat mich folgende Beobachtung überzeugt, &c."