between which hang long tentacles. Judging from the figures of Mertens, which give the only available information respecting this type, the genital organs and the actinostome differ from all the other Discophoræ known at present, but recall somewhat those of the Lucernariadæ; while the marginal portion of the lower floor resembles Cyanea. In Quoyia the eyes have probably been overlooked, or mistaken for torn tentacles.

Dodecabostrycha *Br.*

D. dubia *Br.*, Acad. St. Petersb., 1838, Pls. 29 and 30. *Origin unknown.* From drawings by Mertens.

Quoyia *Agass.* The dark-colored pigment, lining the main cavity and its radiating pouches, renders the structure of this genus very conspicuous. The margin of the disk is deeply indentated, and between its lobes hang the tentacles.

Q. bicolor *Ag.* — Charybdea bicolor *Q.* and *G.*, Zool. Astr., Pl. 25. figs. 1–3. — *Cape de Verd Islands* (Quoy and Gaimard).

3d Family. CHARYBDEIDÆ *Less.*, Prodr., 1837 (not *Gegenb.*).

Charybdea *Pér.* and *LeS.*; spelled Carybdea by *Pér.* and *LeS.*

C. periphylla *Pér.* and *LeS.*, *DeBlainv.*, Act., Pl. 31, fig. 1; *Milne-Edw.*, in Cuvier's Règne An., Pl. 55, fig. 2, copied from LeSueur. — *Atlantic Ocean, under the Equator* (Péron and LeSueur).

The figure of this species, drawn by LeSueur, and published for the first time by De Blainville, represents, unquestionably, a mutilated animal; but, applying to its restoration the method so successfully employed in palæontology, it is evident that there are two kinds of marginal lobes, while in the Marsupialidæ there is but one kind. Four sets of these appendages are double, and between each pair there is a tentacle. In the four intervals between these double lobes, there are two simple lobes. The simple lobes are folded on both sides, the double ones, only on one side, the tentacle representing, as it were, the axis of the simple lobes, set free. Fundamental number of parts four, as in Marsupialidæ.

As established by Péron and LeSueur, this genus contains the types of two very distinct families, the Charybdeidæ and the Marsupialidæ, first pointed out by Lesson, who, however, associated with both of them several species which have not the remotest affinity with the type. So the genus Obelia,