

which belongs to the Campanularians, is numbered among the Charybdeidæ proper, and many most heterogeneous genera are associated with the Marsupialidæ.

The species added to this genus by later observers do not belong to the same genus, and not even to the same family. They are Thalassanthæ and Brandtidæ. *Charybdea bitentaculata* Q. and G., is a Campanella; *Ch. bicolor* Q. and G., constitutes a distinct genus, *Quoya* Ag.; *Ch. campanella* Less., may also constitute a distinct genus.

4th Family. MARSUPIALIDÆ Less., Prodr., 1837. — Charybdeidæ Gegenb., Zeit. f. wiss. Zool., 1856, VIII. p. 214.

*Marsupialis* Less. — *Charybdea*, Pér. and LeS., Milne-Edw., and Gegenb.

*M. Planci* Less. — *Charybdea marsupialis* Pér. and LeS.; Milne-Edwards, Ann. Sc. Nat., Vol. XXVIII. p. 248, Pls. 11 and 12. — *Medusa marsupialis* Linn. — *Oceania marsupialis* Esch. — *Mediterranean* (Plancus, Milne-Edwards, Gegenbaur).

*Tamoya* Fr. Müll., Abhandl. Naturf. Halle, 1859. I have restricted the genus *Tamoya* Müll. to the species with simple tentacular lobes, and referred the other to *Chiropsalmus*.

*T. haplonema* F. Müll., Abhandl. Naturf. Halle, 1859, Pl. 1. — *Brazil: St. Catherine Island* (Fritz Müller).

*T. alata* Ag. — *Carybdea alata* Reyn. in Less., Cent. Zool., Pl. 33, fig. 1. — *Atlantic Ocean* (Reynaud). — It remains doubtful to what genus Lesson's *Marsupialis flagellata*, from *New Guinea*, ought to be referred. It constitutes, probably, a distinct genus, on account of its tentacles.

*Bursarius* Less., 1836. Closely allied to *Tamoya*, as restricted above; but differs by the marginal folds of the disk.

*B. Cythereæ* Less., Zool. Coq., Pl. 15, fig. 1. — *Beroë Gargantua* Less., Zool. Coq., Pl. 15, fig. 1, seems to be only a large, decayed specimen of the same species. — *New Guinea* (Lesson).

*Chiropsalmus* Ag. This genus differs from *Tamoya* by the palmate form of the lobes from which hang the tentacles. This structure is very similar to that of *Lucernaria*, and were the tentacles club-shaped, as in the latter genus, instead of being long and slender, the resemblance would be striking.

*Ch. quadrumanus* Ag. — *Tamoya quadrumana* F. Müll., Abhandl. Naturf. Halle, 1859, Pl. 2. — *Brazil: St. Catherine Island* (Fritz Müller).