loma, have been found. Among the low islands of the Pacific, Leptobrachia leptopus, Crossostoma frondosa, if identical with that of China, Diplopilus Couthouyi, Polyclonia Mertensii, a species of Aurelia, Pelagia panopyra, if identical with that of Australia, and P. Labiche, Cunina globosa, Eurybia exigua, Scyphis mucilaginosa, and Polyxenia flavibrachia. Between the Sunda Islands and New Guinea, Cassiopea Andromeda, if identical with that of the Red Sea, Hydroticus rufus, Mastigias papua, Thysanostoma Lessoni, Salamis toreumata, Homopneusis frondosus, Campanella capitulum, Æginа semirosea, Marsupialis flagellata, and Bursarius Cytherеæ. The prevalence of Rhizostomeæ, in this part of the ocean, to the complete exclusion of other large Discophoræ, is very striking. In the Indian Ocean, Catostylus Wilkesii, Toxoclytus Dubreuillii, and Stenoptycha caliparea. In the Red Sea, Rhizostoma corona and tetrastylum, Leptobrachia lorifera, Cassiopea Andromeda, Cephea octostyla, Polyrhiza Cephea and vesiculosa, and a species of Aurelia. Almost none but Rhizostomeæ; a striking contrast with the western coast of North and South America, where no Rhizostomeæ have yet been found.

Around Australia, to the north of it, Melita purpurea; to the west, Evagora capillata, Polyrhiza fusca, Polyclonia theophila, Favonia octonema, Aurelia lineolata, Pelagia panopyra, and Æginа cyanogramma and grisea; to the east, Catostylus mosaicus and Stenoptycha rosea; to the south, Limnorea triedra, Chrysaora pentastoma and hexastoma, Euryale antarctica, and Pegasia cylindrella. Off New Zealand, Aurelia clausa.

In the North Pacific, about the 36° of N. Lat., Pelagia flaveola, Æginа citrina and rosea, and Scyphis punctata have been found; in California, a species of Polybostrycha, and one of Melanaster; and in China, Hymantostoma Sueurii, Crossostoma frondosa, Phyllorrhiza chinensis, and Donacostoma Woodii.

It thus appears that nothing whatsoever is known of the Acalephs of Japan, and very little of those of the west coast of Africa, and South America, judging from the few species enumerated above. Those of the east coast of Africa, with the exception of the Red Sea, are also entirely unknown. It can hardly be doubted that the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the seas south of Tasmania and Terra del Fuego, will yet yield a richer harvest of Acalephs than has thus far been gathered there. From want of materials, the precise limits of the Acalephian Faunæ, alluded to above, cannot yet be determined. From the facts observed along the coasts of North America and of Europe, I have no doubt, however, that the principle of limitation of the Faunæ, which I have pointed out, in my third Report of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, will also be applicable to the Acalephs. Natural Faunæ, as far as I have been able to trace them, are defined by the geographical range of representative species living in adjoining regions. This principle has already been tested, for the Discophoræ, by the geographical