

Sphæronectes *Huxl.*

Sph. Köllikeri *Huxl.*, p. 30, Pl. 3, fig. 4.—*Indian Ocean, East Coast of Australia and Torres Straits* (Huxley).

2d Family. *DIPHYIDÆ* *Esch.*¹ (restricted).

Diphyes *Cuv., Esch.*—*Eudoxia* *Esch.*—*Ersæa* *Esch.*—*Cucullus* *Q. and G.*
—*Eudoxoides* *Huxl.*

D. dispar *Cham. and Eysenh.; Huxl.*, Pl. 1, fig. 1.—*Pacific Ocean* (Chamisso and Eysenhardt).²

Muggiæa *Busch* (extended; see note 3, below).—*Ersæa* *Will.*³

M. pyramidalis *Busch*, *Beob.*, p. 48, Pl. 4, fig. 6.—*Diphyes Kochii* *Will.*, *Nor. Terg.*, Pl. 2, figs. 22 and 23.—*Adriatic: Trieste* (Will).

Huxleyia *Ag.*—*Diphyes Auct.* (See note 3, below.)

H. biloba *Ag.*—*Diphyes biloba* *Sars*, *Faun. litt. Norv.*, Pl. 7, figs. 16–21.—*Coast of Norway: Florøe Islands* (Sars).

Galeolaria *DeBl., LeS.*—*Sulculeolaria* *DeBl., LeS.*—*Physophora Delle-Ch.*—*Beroides* *Q. and G.*—*Epibulia Vogl.*—*Diphyes Gegenb.*

G. filiformis *Leuck.*, *Arch. Nat.*, 1854, Pl. 11, figs. 14–16.—*Physophora filiformis Delle-Ch.*—*Sulculeolaria quadrivalvis* *LeS.*—*Epibulia aurantiaca* *Vogl.*—*Galeolaria aurantiaca* *Vogl.*, Pls. 18 and 19.—*Diphyes quadrivalvis* *Gegenb.*, *Zeit. w. Zool.*, Pl. 16, figs. 8–11.—*Naples* (Delle-Chiaje); *Nice* (Vogt, Leuckart); *Messina* (Gegenbaur).

¹ For this type see the papers and works, quoted above, of Kölliker, Gegenbaur, Leuckart, and Huxley. For the embryology, especially the paper of Gegenbaur on *Diphyes turgida*, *Zeits. w. Zool.*, 1834, p. 332, and for the budding, the work of Huxley, especially Pl. 5. The *Calycephoridae* *Leuck.* do not constitute a natural division, since the communities of the *Hippopodidae* have not the same organic complication as the *Diphyidae*, while the *Prayidae* have. The *Abylidae* differ from the two latter families, by the great inequality, angular form, and position of the twin sterile *Medusa*.

² To this genus belong also *D. Boryi* *Q. and G.*—*D. campanulifera* *Esch.; Gegenb.*, *Neue Beitr.*, Pl. 30, figs. 23–26.—*D. angustata* *Esch., Ac.*, Pl. 12, fig. 6.—*D. regularis* *Meyen.*, and *D. Steenstrupii* *Gegenb.*, *Neue Beitr.*, Pl. 29, figs. 27–29.

³ It is my impression that *D. appendiculata*, *Esch., Ac.*, Pl. 12, fig. 8; *Huxl.*, Pl. 1, fig. 2.—*D. Sieboldii* *Köll.*, Pl. 11, figs. 1–8 (with which *D. gracilis* *Gegenb.*, *Zeit. w. Zool.*, Pl. 16, figs. 5–7, and *D. acuminata* *Leuck.*, *Zool. Unters.*, Pl. 3, figs. 11–19, are synonymous), and *D. Kochii* *Will.*, belong to another genus for which the name *Muggiæa* *Busch* may be retained. *D. biloba* *Sars*; *D. Sarsii* *Gegenb.*, *Neue Beitr.*, Pl. 30, figs. 30 and 31; *D. turgida* *Gegenb.*, *Zeitsch. w. Zool.*, 1854, Pl. 23, formerly *D. Sieboldii* *Gegenb.*, and *D. truncata* *Sars*, *Faun. litt. Norv.*, Pl. 7, figs. 1–15, form a third genus, for which I propose the name of *Huxleyia*. The generic relations of the many species of this family have not yet been sufficiently considered, nor is it easy, when the young and adult and the secondary buds differ so widely.