

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES.

CLASS I. CRASPEDOTÆ, Gegenbaur, 1856.

CRYPTOCARPÆ, Eschscholz, 1829. GYMNOPHTHALMÆ, Forbes, 1848.

HYDROMEDUSÆ, Carus, 1863. APHACELLÆ, Hæckel, 1878.

Medusæ without gastral filaments or phacellæ; with ectodermal genitalia (or sexual products formed from the external germinal layer); with a true velum (always without a velarium); without true marginal lobes of the umbrella; with double centralised nerve-ring. Phylogenetic descent (probably universal) and ontogenetic descent (now established for the majority) derived from hydroid-polyps without gastral filaments or from hydrostomæ. Ontogenesis chiefly alternation of generations, often with metamorphosis. The sexual craspedote generation is formed by lateral gemmation from the asexual hydrostoma generation.

Order I. ANTHOMEDUSÆ, Hæckel, 1877.

Craspedotæ without marginal vesicles and otolites, with ocelli at the bases of the tentacles. Genitalia in the external or oral wall of the stomach. Number of the radial canals almost always four, very rarely six or eight. Ontogenesis chiefly alternation of generations, often with metamorphosis. The trophosome of the asexual generation is a hydroid-polyp of the order Tubulariæ.

Family, MARGELIDÆ, Hæckel, 1877.

MARGELIDÆ, Hæckel, System der Medusen, 1879, p. 68, taf. v., vi.

Anthomedusæ with four or more simple or branched oral styles, with four or eight separate genital sacs in the wall of the stomach, with four narrow simple radial canals, and with simple unbranched tentacles, which are sometimes distributed equally, sometimes grouped in four or eight bundles.

Sub-family, THAMNOSTOMIDÆ, Hæckel, 1867.

Margelidæ with branched or compound oral styles, and tentacles equally distributed, not grouped in bundles.

Thamnostylus,¹ Hæckel, 1879.

Margelidæ with branched or compound oral styles and only two opposite perradial tentacles.

¹ Θάμνος, bush; στύλος, style.