

Aglaophenia, however, being the longest-established and the largest of the Statoplean genera, may, in the absence of any strong reason to the contrary, be made to receive it until the discovery of the gonosome shall decide its true generic allocation.

The specimen is fragmentary, the hydrorhizal extremity being absent.

Dredged off Zamboanga, Philippines, January 30, 1875, from a depth of 10 fathoms.

Lytocarpus, Kirchenpauer.

Aglaophenia (section *Lytocarpia*), Kirchenpauer, Abhandl. aus dem Gebiete der Naturwiss. von dem naturwiss. Verein in Hamburg, Band v. 1872.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Trophosome*.—Stem doubly or singly pinnate. Hydrothecæ with serrated or undulated margin, and with the mesial nematophore opening externally by one or two orifices.

Gonosome.—Phylactocarps always open, consisting of modified hydrocladia which never form corbulæ.

Kirchenpauer has given the name of *Lytocarpia* to a group of phylactocarpal Plumularidæ, which he regards as a subordinate section or sub-genus of *Aglaophenia*, while he takes as a type of the section the *Aglaophenia myriophyllum*, Linn.¹ The forms thus separated possess very definite characters, and I believe it will be better to regard them as constituting a true genus of equal value with *Aglaophenia*. As such I have here united a number of Challenger species, which I believe may be properly associated with those brought together by Kirchenpauer in his section *Lytocarpia*. I have found it, however, necessary to modify, to a certain extent, Kirchenpauer's definition, and have changed the termination of the name so as to bring it more into accordance with the usual form of generic designations.

The *Plumularidæ* belonging to the genus *Lytocarpus*, while their trophosomes rarely differ from those of the *Aglaopheniæ*, have very differently formed gonosomes. In both *Aglaophenia* and *Lytocarpus* the phylactocarp is a modified hydrocladium. In *Aglaophenia* the modification results in the formation of two series of flat leaflets, which almost always become intimately united by their edges, so as to form a closed corbula in which the gonangia are included, or, if not actually united, still lie so close to one another that the corbula thus produced forms a sort of cage in which the gonangia are contained exactly as in the closed form. In *Lytocarpus*, on the other hand, true corbulæ do not occur, and the leaflets of the latter are replaced by more or less cylindrical or sabre-shaped or spine-like appendages, which are never united to one another so as to form a closed chamber.

¹ Kirchenpauer, *loc. cit.*, p. 20.