

Regarding the phylogenetic origin of *Porpema*, we may simply assume that it has been derived from the ancestral genus *Porpalia*, by multiplication and equalisation of the submarginal tentacles, which form circular girdles, without octoradial arrangement.

*Porpema medusa*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII.).

*Habitat*.—South Atlantic, Station 327; March 4, 1876; lat. 36° 48' S., long. 42° 45' W. Surface.

*Umbrella* (fig. 1, from above; figs. 2 and 3, in profile, fig. 2 with tentacles, fig. 3 after removal of them; fig. 4, meridional section).—The umbrella is nearly spherical, and has a diameter of 4 to 6 mm. (without the tentacles and the siphon). In some specimens the vertical main axis is somewhat shorter than the equatorial diameter, in other specimens a little longer.

*Exumbrella* (figs. 1, 2, 3, *ue*).—The superior or apical face is slightly convex, cap-shaped, with a flat annular furrow which separates the central disc from the elevated margin, like a flat hat with a recurved brim. The central disc exhibits a dark pigment-star with sixteen broad rays, and a greater number of finer rays between the dark prominent main rays. A great number of stigmata is arranged in radial rows.

*Limbus Umbrellæ* (figs. 1-4, *uu*).—The free prominent border or margin of the umbrella is nearly horizontally expanded, and slightly reflected upwards, like the broad brim of a flat hat; it is concave above, convex below. The breadth of the margin equals the diameter of the exumbrellar central disc, and half the equatorial diameter of the subglobular umbrella. The thickened edge of the margin is beset with a series of the usual muciparous glands (compare above).

*Subumbrella* (figs. 1-4, *w*).—The inferior or basal face of the umbrella exhibits beyond the deep submarginal ring-furrow a narrow, smooth zone, which is radially striped; these stripes are the radial canals ascending from the corona of tentacles to the margin of the umbrella. The broad tentacular zone of the subumbrella (fig. 3) is a circular girdle, which embraces the equatorial zone of the whole umbrella; its vertical height equals the radius of the latter. After removal of the tentacles it appears elegantly panelled (fig. 3, *tu*).

*Pneumatocyst* (fig. 7, from above; fig. 8, from below; fig. 4, *p*, in vertical section).—The float, filled with air, is campanulate or nearly spherical, with a central opening at the basal pole of its vertical main axis. The diameter of this inferior opening measures 1 mm., and is about one-third as great as that of the float (3 mm.). The spherical outer surface of the pneumatocyst is in close contact above with the exumbrella, beyond the equator with the tentacular zone of the subumbrella. The inner cavity of the