

*Amphiroa carina*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI.).

*Habitat*.—Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic, Station 348 ; April 9, 1876 ; lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W. Surface.

Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Haeckel).

*Bract* (figs. 14, 19, and 21, ventral view ; fig. 15, dorsal view ; fig. 16, apical view ; figs. 17 and 20, basal view ; figs. 13 and 18, lateral view from the left side ; fig. 12, lateral view from the right side. Figs. 12 and 13 taken from immature Eudoxomes, sessile on the stem).—The bract or hydrophyllium has a diameter of 6 to 8 mm., and in general the form of a prompter's box ; it may be described as a bilateral polyhedron, which is composed of two four-sided prisms united perpendicularly ; the superior or horizontal prism includes the two diverging horizontal phyllocyst canals ; the posterior or vertical prism includes the large vertically depending phyllocyst. The obliquely bevelled ventral face of the bract (the inferior face of the first, and the anterior face of the second prism) is deeply excavated, and encloses the siphon and the gonophores.

The horizontal apical or superior face (fig. 16) is trapezoidal, the ventral edge three times as long as the parallel dorsal edge ; the two equal lateral edges are concave, as long as the former, and diverge ventrally.

The vertical dorsal or posterior face (fig. 15, *ud*), through which the phyllocyst (*bc*) shines, is also trapezoidal, the basal edge twice as long as the parallel apical edge and half as long as the two lateral edges, which are slightly concave, and diverge towards the base.

The two lateral faces of the bract (figs. 12, 18, between ventral and dorsal faces) are concave, irregularly pentagonal, nearly vertical, and divergent from the dorsal to the ventral side. The superior horizontal and the posterior vertical edge of the pentagon are the longest, of nearly equal size, and meet at right angles (in the apical corner of the dorsal face). The vertical anterior and the horizontal inferior edge are only half as long as the former. The ventral (or antero-basal) edge of the pentagon, between the anterior and inferior edges, is deeply emarginate and serrate.

The horizontal basal or inferior face of the bract (fig. 17, *ub*) is nearly square, and the smallest of all its six faces. Its ventral edge is bisected by the prominent median groove of the bract-cavity.

The ventral or anterior face of the bract (figs. 14, 21) has the most complicated form of all six faces, and is deeply excavated by the cavity which includes the siphon and the gonophores. The ventral opening of this cavity has again a trapezoidal outline ; its upper horizontal edge is three times as long as the parallel basal edge, and somewhat longer than the two dentate lateral edges which diverge upwards. The superior part of the ventral face, above the opening of the cavity, is formed by a broad frontal face through