

( $n^7$ ) is dentate. The five teeth of the basal mouth are very unequal, two much larger than the three others. The two paired gonophores together form a double body of bilaterally symmetrical form. Sometimes they are of the same sex, at other times of different sexes.

Genus 15. *Sphenoides*,<sup>1</sup> Huxley, 1859.

*Sphenoides*, Huxley, Oceanic Hydrozoa, p. 61.

*Definition*.—Eudoxidæ with a bilateral prismatic or sphenoidal bract, bounded by eight faces, twelve edges, and twelve angles. Phyllocyst composed of a large apical sac and a slender odd dorsal canal descending from the base of the sac. (Eudoxiæ of the genus *Bassia*.)

The genus *Sphenoides* (Pl. XXXVIII.) comprises those monogastric Eudoxidæ which arise from the polygastric Diphyid genus *Bassia* (Genus 30, Pl. XXXVII.). Its bract has a very complicated sphenoidal form, and is distinguished by a large ovate sac of the phyllocyst in the apical half of the umbrella, whilst a long slender odd dorsal canal (similar to a basal spur) descends into the basal half. The original main axis of the umbrella is strongly curved, so that its ventral part is shortened and its dorsal part correspondingly expanded. The twelve edges of the wedge-shaped umbrella are produced into twelve three-sided pyramidal teeth, five of which belong to the ventral ( $u^1-u^5$ ), seven to the dorsal half ( $u^6-u^{12}$ ). The eight faces of the umbrella are four larger paired lateral (a superior pair quadrangular, an inferior pair hexagonal) and four smaller odd frontal faces, two superior triangular (one ventral and one dorsal) and two inferior (a triangular dorsal and a hexagonal basal). The comparison of the young bract (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 13) and the adult (fig. 14) exhibits the curious development of this cuneiform hydrophyllium.

The genus *Sphenoides* was founded by Huxley (*loc. cit.*) upon an Australian species, which he rightly suspected to be the Diphyozoid of *Abyla bassensis* (= *Bassia quadrilatera*). This species is rather different from the Atlantic species described in the following, the development of which from *Bassia* I observed in the Canary Islands; and from another species (*Sphenoides tetragona*) which I observed in the Indian Ocean. A fourth species may be the Eudoxia of the South Atlantic, *Bassia perforata* (10).

*Sphenoides obeliscus*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII.).

*Habitat*.—Northern Atlantic; Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Haeckel).

*Bract* (fig. 12, *u*, lateral view from the left side, with the included parts; figs. 13 and 14, lateral view from the right side; fig. 13, of a younger attached Eudoxia; fig. 14, of

<sup>1</sup> *Sphenoides* = Wedge-shaped, σφηνοειδής.