

That author observed only a single nectocalyx, and supposed that it might be a young and imperfect *Diphyes*. But I find the same form in different bottles from the Challenger, taken in the Pacific, and also in the collection of Captain Rabbe. One nectophore only (the first, or proximal) is always present, whilst there is no trace of a second or distal nectophore. I am therefore convinced that this form is a true Monophyid, not a Diphyid, and this the more as the peculiar character of this group is yet more distinct in another Indian species, *Cymbonectes huxleyi*; I observed this species, described in the following pages, during my stay in Ceylon. A third species, *Cymbonectes cymba*, inhabits the Atlantic Ocean, and will be described afterwards.

*Cymbonectes* has no complete hydroecium, but an open infundibular groove on the ventral side of its nectosac; it agrees in this respect with the genus *Monophyes* (*sensu stricto*, compare p. 128), but it differs from this in the pyramidal form of its angular nectophore.

Whilst in Belligemma I succeeded in observing the development of the fertilized egg of *Cymbonectes huxleyi*; it is very similar to that of *Galeolaria aurantiaca*, described by Metschnikoff (84, Taf. vi., vii.). The four most important stages of it are figured in Pl. XXVII. figs. 9–12.

*Cymbonectes huxleyi*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1–12).

*Habitat*.—Indian Ocean; Belligemma, Ceylon, December 1881 (Haeckel).

*Nectophore* (fig. 1, lateral view from the right side; fig. 2, dorsal view; fig. 3, ventral view; fig. 4, transverse section through the middle part).—The single nectocalyx is helmet-shaped or slenderly campanulate, 6 to 7 mm. long, 2 to 3 mm. broad; it is somewhat broader in the upper than in the lower half. The exumbrella has five prominent, elegantly denticulate edges which unite above in the pointed apex, and end below in the median crests of five triangular teeth surrounding the basal mouth.

The five edges of the nectophore are arranged as in *Diphyes*, one odd running along the dorsal median line (near the nectosac), two lateral corresponding to the two lateral canals of the latter, and two ventral forming the edges of the hydroecial canal. From the base of these latter arise in the lower half of the nectophore two broad triangular wings, the larger left of which overlaps the other and thus incompletely closes the hydroecial groove (fig. 4); the free edges of these wings are strongly dentate (fig. 3). The bases of the wings are continued above the basal ostium of the nectophore, and here form on its ventral side two broad ovate basal lobes with elegantly denticulate edges. These lobes support the siphosome proceeding from the basal mouth of the hydroecial canal.

*Nectosac* (fig. 2, *w*).—The subumbrellar cavity is ovate, twice as long as broad, and