

Genus 25. *Lilyopsis*,<sup>1</sup> Chun, 1885.

*Lilyopsis*, Chun, Sitzungsber. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, Feb. 5, 1885, p. 18.

*Definition*.—Diphyidæ with two rounded, hemispherical or mitriform, edgeless nectophores, of similar form and subequal size, opposed to one another. A hydroœcial canal is formed by the opposite hemicylindrical ventral grooves of the two nectophores. Bracts hemispherical, mitriform, or reniform. Phyllocyst with (four) radial canals. Each cormidium with a sterile special nectophore.

The genus *Lilyopsis* was founded by Chun in 1885 (86) for those Diphyidæ, formerly described as *Prayæ*, which differ from the true *Prayæ* in two important points. The Eudoxiæ of *Praya* are composed of two persons, a sterile medusome (bract with siphon and tentacle), and a fertile gonophore. The Eudoxiæ of *Lilyopsis* possess, besides, a third medusome, a sterile special nectophore, and usually they have a cluster of gonophores instead of a single fertile medusoid. *Lilyopsis*, therefore, bears the same relation to *Praya* that *Diphyopsis* has to *Diphyes*. The special nectophore is in some species of this genus more medusiform than in any other Siphonanthæ. It possesses a circle of numerous rudimentary tentacles at the margin of the umbrella, and, besides, often a number of red pigment spots, which may be regarded as ocelli. *Lilyopsis* agrees in this respect with the nearly allied *Desmophyes* (Pl. XXX.).

It is probable that in some species of *Lilyopsis* the cormidia are detached from the stem, and represent a self-subsistent free-swimming form of *Lilæa* (Genus 17B).

The first described species of *Lilyopsis* (1853) is the Mediterranean *Praya diphyes* of Vogt (6, Tab. xvi., xvii.) and of Kölliker (4, Taf. ix.). Another Mediterranean species was figured in 1870 by Metschnikoff under the name *Praya medusa*, and described in the Russian language, therefore inaccessible. It is probably the same as that of which Fewkes published a figure in 1880 (42). A third species, also Mediterranean, was announced by Chun in 1885 under the name *Lilyopsis rosea*.<sup>2</sup> A fourth species, *Lilyopsis catena*, similar to the latter, was observed by me in 1866 in the Canary Island Lanzerote, but not sufficiently examined.

## Subfamily DIPHYOPSIDÆ.

Genus 26. *Galeolaria*,<sup>3</sup> Lesueur, 1807.

*Galeolaria*, Blainville, Manuel d'Actinologie, 1834, p. 139.

*Definition*.—Diphyidæ with two angular slenderly pyramidal nectophores of similar form and subequal size, one placed behind the other. First nectophore without hydroœcium. Cormidia without special nectophores. Bracts conical or spathiform, with a pointed apex. Phyllocyst small or rudimentary, without radial canals.

<sup>1</sup> *Lilyopsis* = Similar to a lily.

<sup>2</sup> 86, p. 18, Taf. ii. figs. 12, 13.

<sup>3</sup> *Galeolaria* = Provided with small helmets, *galeola*.