a vertically descending phyllocyst, and two lateral, horizontally diverging canals, arising from its apex (*Amphiroa*, Genus 14).

The genus *Abyla* was founded by Quoy and Gaimard (1827, **20**) for the Mediterranean *Abyla trigona*, observed by them in the Strait of Gibraltar. I retain this species as the characteristic type of the genus, *sensu strictiori*. The majority of later authors have united with this typical species the very different Diphyidæ which belong to the two following genera, *Bassia* and *Calpe*. But the characteristic form of the nectophores, as well as of the bracts, justifies the separation of these three genera of Abylidæ. The large distal or inferior nectophore is trigonal in *Abyla*, tetragonal in *Bassia*, and pentagonal in *Calpe*. The polyhedral form of the hydrophyllia or bracts, too, exhibits characteristic differences in the three genera, and their phyllocysts give off two horizontal lateral canals in *Abyla*, one odd descending canal in *Bassia*, and four canals (one ascending, one descending, and two lateral) in *Calpe*. The free Eudoxia of the first genus is *Amphiroa*, of the second *Sphenoides*, and of the third *Aglaisma*.

The new species of *Abyla*, here described as *Abyla carina*, differs as well from the well-known Mediterranean *Abyla trigona*, very accurately described by Gegenbaur (**10**, Taf. i., ii.), as from the species inhabiting the Tropical Pacific which Huxley has described under the same name (**9**, pl. iii., fig. 1); I call this latter *Abyla alata*. Different from these is *Abyla leuckarti* of Huxley (**9**, pl. iii fig. 2), inhabiting the Southern Pacific. I observed myself *Abyla carina* in 1867 in the Canary Island Lanzerote, and made there the drawings reproduced on Pls. XXXV. and XXXVI. from the living specimen. The same species occurred in a bottle in the Challenger collection, taken at Station 348.

Abyla carina, n. sp. (Pls. XXXV., XXXVI.).

Habitat.—Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic; Station 348; April 9, 1876.
Coast of Sierra Leone, lat. 3° 10′ N., long. 14° 51′ W. Surface.
Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Haeckel).

Nectophores.—The two nectocalyces united are 35 to 40 mm. long; they are very different in form and size. The distal or posterior nectophore is 25 to 30 mm. long and 12 to 14 mm. broad, about twice as large as the proximal or anterior, the length of which is 10 to 12 mm., the breadth 7 to 8 mm. The ground-form of the smaller is symmetrical, of the larger asymmetrical.

Apical Nectophore (fig. 3, apical view, from above; fig. 4, basal view, from below; fig. 1 and fig. 5, lateral view, from the left side; fig. 6, ventral view; fig. 7, dorsal view).—The first nectophore (the proximal, anterior, superior or apical nectocalyx) is a hexagonal prism of a completely symmetrical bilateral ground-form. When the axis of the nectosac stands vertically (as in figs. 5–7), then the six lateral faces of the prism