

the Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic, and was collected by the Challenger at Stations 338 and 346. In 1867 I had observed the same species living, during my stay in the Canary Island, Lanzerote. A comparison of its form (Pl. XXXIX.) with the figures of the Mediterranean *Calpe pentagona* exhibits, at first sight, the important differences between the two species. A third species, different from both, is the inhabitant of the Tropical Pacific and Indian Ocean, figured by Huxley in his excellent work also as *Abyla pentagona* (9, pl. ii. fig. 2). I name it in honour of this naturalist, so highly respected for his additions to our knowledge of the Acalephs, *Calpe huxleyi*.

*Calpe gegenbauri*, n. sp. (Pls. XXXIX., XI.).

*Habitat*.—Tropical and Southern Atlantic; Station 338, March 21, 1876; lat. 21° 15' S., long. 14° 2' W.

Station 346, April 6, 1876; lat. 2° 42' S., long. 14° 41' W. Surface.

Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Haeckel).

*Nectophores*.—The two nectocalyces united are 24 to 28 mm. long; they are very different in form and size. The posterior or distal nectophore is 20 to 22 mm. long and 9 to 10 mm. broad; it is twice as broad and four times as long as the anterior or proximal, whose length is 5 to 6 mm., and the breadth 4 to 5 mm. The ground-form of the larger is very asymmetrical, that of the smaller quite symmetrical.

*Apical Nectophore* (figs. 1-4, *cs*; fig. 5, apical view; fig. 6, dorsal view; fig. 7, ventral view; fig. 8, lateral view from the left side).—The first nectophore (also called the proximal, anterior, superior or apical nectocalyx) is a pentagonal prism of a completely bilaterally symmetrical ground-form. When the axis of its nectosac stands vertically, then the two pentagonal and parallel terminal faces of the prism are also vertical, and one of their five angles (opposed to the basal side) is directed upwards; the two odd apical angles being connected by the horizontal coryphal crest (figs. 5-8, *nk*).

The pentagonal dorsal face of the first nectophore (fig. 6, *ud*) covers the nectosac (*w*), and is much smaller than the similar ventral face (fig. 7, *uv*), through which the somatocyst (*cs*) appears, and beyond it the hydrœcium (*ui*). The two superior lateral angles of each pentagonal terminal face are much more distant than the two inferior; and the lines connecting the two angles at each side (the inferior lateral edges of each pentagon) are turned inwards, and form an obtuse angle.

The five lateral faces of the pentagonal prism, which separate its two parallel terminal faces (dorsal and ventral) are two pairs of lateral faces (superior and inferior), and an odd inferior or basal face (with the openings of the dorsal nectosac and the ventral hydrœcium).

The two paired supero-lateral faces of the first nectophore are quadrangular, nearly rectangular, and connected in the sagittal axis of the body by the coryphal crest (*nk*);