composed of innumerable small paliform cnidocysts; on each side of it lies a bunch of a few large ensiform cnidocysts (usually four to eight, rarely more).

Gonophores.—The sexual medusomes of all Polyphyidæ come to maturity whilst sessile on the stem. There is, therefore, in this family no true metagenesis, as in the Diphyidæ and Monophyidæ. The cormidia are sometimes diclinic (*Hippopodius*), at other times monoclinic (*Polyphyes* and *Vogtia*). Usually the gonodendra are small, and only one or two large mature gonophores exist between a small number of immature and young buds. Usually in the diclinic corms the female gonophores occupy the superior, the male gonophores the inferior part of the siphosome. The gonophores of both sexes have a well-developed, hemispherical or campanulate umbrella, with four radial canals and a connecting ring-canal above the small velum. The manubrium, from the exoderm of which the sexual cells are developed, is ovate, spindle-shaped or cylindrical; it becomes very large and widely protruded through the ostium of the subumbrella, often two to four times as long as the latter, or even more. Thus the form of the gonophores in the Polyphyidæ is more like that in the Physonectæ than in the other Calyconectæ.

Synopsis of the Genera of Polyphyidæ.

I. Subfamily HIPPOPODIDÆ. Nectophores rounded, not prismatic.	Ostium without teeth, cormidia diclinic,	33. *Hippopodius.*
	Ostium with six teeth, cormidia monoclinic,	34. *Polyphyes.*
II. Subfamily VOGTIDÆ. Nectophores five-sided, prismatic.	Ostium with five teeth, cormidia monoclinic,	35. *Vogtia.*

Subfamily HIPPOPODIDÆ.

Genus 33. *Hippopodius*,[1] Quoy and Gaimard, 1827.

Hippopodius, Quoy and Gaimard, Ann. d. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), t. x.

Definition.—Polyphyidæ with rounded horseshoe-shaped nectophores, the ostium of which is smooth or slightly lobate. (Cormidia diclinic. Gonophores attached to the base of the siphons.)

The genus *Hippopodius* is the most common of the three genera of Polyphyidæ, and is represented by the well-known Mediterranean type *Hippopodius gleba*, and by several similar species, which are widely distributed over all warmer seas. I found single detached nectophores of it in different bottles in the Challenger collection, taken in the Tropical Pacific and Atlantic; and also in the collection of Captain Rabbe, from the Indian

[1] *Hippopodius* = Horse-shoe, ἵππος, πόδιον.