

*Synopsis of the Eight Families of Physonectæ.*

PHYSONECTÆ MONOGASTRICÆ, with a single siphon and a single tentacle ( <i>Siphonostelia</i> ).	{	Nectosome with a corona of nectophores, without bracts, . . . . .	10. Cirralidæ.				
		Nectosome with a corona of bracts, without nectophores, . . . . .	11. Athoridæ.				
PHYSONECTÆ POLYGASTRICÆ, with numerous siphons, each of which is provided with a tentacle.	{	Siphosome with a long tubular stem, longer than the axis of the nectosome ( <i>Macrostelia</i> ).	{	Nectosome biserial, with two opposite rows of nectophores.	{	Pneumatophore without radial pouches. Tentacles simple,	12. Apolemidæ.
				Pneumatophore with radial pouches. Tentacles branched,		13. Agalmidæ.	
		Siphosome with a short vesicular stem, shorter than the axis of the nectosome ( <i>Brachystelia</i> ).	{	Nectosome multiseriate, strobiliform, with several spiral rows of nectophores, . . . . .	14. Forskalidæ.		
				Nectosome with two, four, or more rows of nectophores.	{	Siphosome with a corona of bracts, . . . . .	15. Nectalidæ.
Siphosome without bracts, . . . . .	16. Discolabidæ.						
		Nectosome without nectophores, instead of these a corona of bracts, . . . . .	17. Anthophysidæ.				

## Family X. CIRCALIDÆ, Hæckel, 1888.

*Cirralidæ*, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 38.

*Definition*.—Physonectæ monogastricæ without bracts, with a corona of nectophores which surrounds the pneumatophore, and a corona of palpons which surrounds the base of the single siphon and the single tentacle. Pneumatophore with radial pouches.

The family Cirralidæ is founded by me for the new genus *Cirralia*, and comprises those monogastric Physonectæ which possess an upper corona of nectophores around the apical pneumatophore, and a lower corona of palpons around the basal siphon. They are similar to the polygastric Discolabidæ, and may be compared to a *Stephanospira* which has developed a single siphon only and a single spiral row of nectophores.

The single specimen of *Cirralia* which I have been able to examine living was observed by me in September 1869 on the west coast of Norway, off the mouth of Sogne Fjord; it is figured in Pl. XXI. figs. 1–4. But perhaps there belongs to the same genus (or forms a new closely allied genus) another, larger, monogastric Physonect, which was captured in August 1826 by Captain Dumont d'Urville in the Atlantic Ocean (lat. 30° S., long. 15° E.). It is described and figured by Quoy and Gaimard under the name *Physophora alba*.<sup>1</sup> L. Agassiz afterwards established for it the genus *Haplorhiza* (a name previously employed for a Rhizostomid) (36, p. 368). According to the description

<sup>1</sup> Voyage de "l'Astrolabe" (Zoophytes), p. 53, pl. i. figs. 1–9.