

*uvaria*!). Kölliker (4) and the following observers, who described in the years 1853 to 1863 the Mediterranean *Apolemia uvaria* (called *Agalma punctata* by Vogt, 6), supposed that these two species were identical. But a comparison of both has convinced me that they belong to different genera. The internodes of the long tubular siphosome are naked in the Mediterranean *Apolemia uvaria*, whilst they are densely covered with bracts in the North Atlantic *Apolemopsis uviformis* (or *Apolemia lesueuria*); the corms are dioecious in the former, monœcious in the latter. I retain, therefore, the name *Apolemia uvaria*, now generally accepted for the Mediterranean form, for this type of the genus, the gigantic corm of which attains a length of two or three metres and more. Compare the descriptions of the corm by Vogt (6), Gegenbaur (7), and Leuckart (8), of the nectophores by Kölliker (4), and of the gonophores by Claus (35).

Genus 40b. *Apolemopsis*,<sup>1</sup> Brandt, 1835.

*Apolemopsis*, Brandt, Prodrumus, 25, p. 36.

*Definition*.—Apolemidæ with a biserial nectosome, composed of two opposite series of nectophores. Internodes of the siphosome densely covered with bracts. Cormidia polygastric and monoclinic, each with several siphons and cystons, and with two separate gonodendra, a male and a female. Corms monœcious.

The genus *Apolemopsis* was established by Brandt (25) for an Apolemid, which Mertens had observed in the Tropical Pacific, near the Caroline Islands. Comparing his accurately drawn figures with the splendid pictures which Lesueur had given in 1813 of his North Atlantic *Stephanomia uviformis*, I suppose that these two similar forms may be distinguished as two species of one genus. This genus, for which I retain Brandt's name *Apolemopsis*, seems to differ from the true *Apolemia (uvaria)* in two essential characters. The entire siphosome of *Apolemopsis* is densely covered with innumerable bracts, as in *Agalmopsis*, whilst in *Apolemia* the long internodes between the cormidia are naked, as in the Diphyidæ. The corms of the former are monœcious, those of the latter dioecious. Each siphon possesses in *Apolemopsis* four liver-ridges (as in *Dicymba*), in *Apolemia* six. A further careful comparison, however, of the two genera, as well as of the different species belonging to them, is necessary by future observers.

Family XIII. AGALMIDÆ, Brandt, 1835.

*Agalmidæ*, Brandt, Prodrumus, &c., 1835, 25, p. 34.

*Stephanomidæ*, Huxley, Oceanic Hydrozoa, 1859, pp. 70, 72.

*Definition*.—Physonectæ polygastricæ, with a long tubular stem of the siphosome, bearing numerous siphons, palpons, and bracts, each siphon provided with a branched

<sup>1</sup> *Apolemopsis* = Similar to *Apolemia*.