

Gonodendra.—Each cormidium is monoclinic and bears two small grape-like, shortly pediculate gonodendra, a male (fig. 4, *h*) and a female (fig. 4, *f*). Their clustered gonophores are small and not very numerous. The ovaria, however, are more numerous and much smaller than the spermata. The umbrella is well developed in both sexes, with four radial canals and a ring-canal. The manubrium of the gynophores is colourless, ovate, or subspherical, and contains only a single large ovum, surrounded by a network of irregular spadicine canals (similar to those of *Agalma*, Pl. XVIII. fig. 16). The manubrium of the androphores is much larger, cylindrical or spindle-shaped, milk-white, and includes an axial spadix; it is prominent more or less from the ostium of the umbrella in the ripe androphores (as in *Agalma*, Pl. XVIII. fig. 17).

Genus 43. *Phyllophysa*,¹ L. Agassiz, 1862.

Phyllophysa, L. Agassiz, Contrib. Nat. Hist. U. S., vol. iv. p. 369.

Definition.—Agalmidæ with a short and rigid siphosome, the trunk of which is scarcely contractile. Bracts with small intervals. Cormidia loose; palpons and gonostyles on the internodes, scattered between the siphons. Tentilla with a simple terminal filament.

The genus *Phyllophysa* was established in 1862 by L. Agassiz for an Agalmid, of which Quoy and Gaimard had figured a fragment only, under the name *Stephanomia foliacea* (2, p. 74, pl. iii. figs. 8–12). The description and the figures, however, which Quoy and Gaimard have left, are (as usual) far too incomplete and fragmentary to determine with certainty the true nature of the form captured near New Guinea. I retain the name of the genus, given by L. Agassiz, to designate that similar Agalmid, the siphosome of which Huxley described and figured under the name *Stephanomia amphitrites* (9, pl. vi.). It has loose cormidia, the palpons and gonophores being attached separately to the trunk, between the siphons. It differs, therefore, essentially from the similar Agalmid described under the same name by Péron and Lesueur; this has ordinate cormidia, with free internodes; and the gonophores are attached to the nodes at the base of the siphons (compare above, p. 221). *Phyllophysa* exhibits therefore the same relation to the true *Stephanomia* which *Agalma* has to *Crystallodes*. To avoid further confusion it seems advisable to call Huxley's form (9, pl. vi.) *Phyllophysa squamacea*.

Genus 44. *Agalma*,² Eschscholtz, 1825.

Agalma, Eschscholtz, Oken's Isis, 1825, p. 743; System der Acalephen, p. 150.

Definition.—Agalmidæ with a short and rigid siphosome, the trunk of which is scarcely contractile. Bracts with small intervals. Cormidia loose; palpons and

¹ *Phyllophysa* = Leaf-bladder, φύλλον, φύσα.

² *Agalma* = Ornament, ἀγαλμα.