

the female (figs. 15, 16), subcylindrical in the male (fig. 17); the four radial canals are connected at the ostium by a ring-canal. The ovate manubrium of the gynophores (fig. 15) includes a single large ovum only, surrounded by an irregular network of anastomosing spadicine canals (fig. 16, *cy*, compare p. 195). The cylindrical manubrium of the androphores (fig. 17, *hm*) is very large, purple, prominent from the narrow ostium of the umbrella, and contains a simple axial canal or central spadix.

Genus 45. *Anthemodes*,¹ Haeckel, 1869.

Anthemodes, Hkl., Ueber Arbeitstheilung, &c., 38, p. 140.

Definition.—Agalmidæ with a long and movable siphosome, the trunk of which is very contractile; bracts with large intervals. Cormidia ordinate, with free internodes; palpons and gonostyles on the nodes. Tentilla with a simple terminal filament.

The genus *Anthemodes* was founded by me in 1869 for two different Atlantic Agalmids which I had observed in the winter of 1866–67 during my residence in the Canary Islands. One of these, figured as *Anthemodes canariensis* (38, Taf. i.) has loose cormidia and belongs to *Cupulita* (Genus 47b). The second species, described here as *Anthemodes ordinata*, and figured in Pls. XIV. and XV., has ordinate cormidia, with free internodes, and may be retained as the true type of this genus. Fragments of a similar species, *Anthemodes articulata*, have been found in a bottle in the Challenger collection from the South Atlantic (Station 325); it seems to differ from the former mainly in the thin foliaceous shape of the triangular bracts and the broader form of the nectophores. The cormidia in *Anthemodes* are as regularly ordinate as in *Stephanomia*, from which it differs mainly in the prolonged and very movable stem of the contractile (not rigid) siphosome.

Anthemodes ordinata, n. sp. (Pls. XIV., XV.).

Habitat.—North Atlantic, Canary Islands (Lanzerote), January 25, 1867 (Haeckel).

Nectosome (Pl. XIV. figs. 1–4).—The swimming apparatus was composed in the only specimen observed of a small pyriform pneumatophore at the top of the tubular trunk, and of eight nectophores disposed alternately in two opposite rows. Between the uppermost nectophore and the base of the pneumatophore were visible a few buds of young and undeveloped nectophores. Fig. 1 exhibits the nectosome from the lateral and fig. 2 from the dorsal side. The swimming movements of this most elegant Agalmid are very rapid.

Pneumatophore.—The float filled with air at the apex of the trunk is very small, pyriform; its pointed apex bears an octoradiate pigment-spot, composed of red-brown

¹ *Anthemodes* = Flower-shaped, ἀνθεμόδης.