

an elegant epithelium of large hexagonal cells (fig. 8, *y*), and a distal proboscis. This latter is spindle-shaped, covered outside and inside with long cilia, and has in the middle a spherical glandular dilatation, which contains a group of six to eight spherical (crystalline?) concretions; they are black in transmitted light, white in reflected light. The pointed distal end of the cyston (figs. 5, 8, *yo*) can be widely opened (fig. 9, *yo*) and the excreta ejected through this anal opening.

*Gonodendra*.—Each cormidium is monoclinic, and bears at its base two small clustered gonodendra, a male (fig. 5, *h*) and a female (fig. 5, *f*). The gonostyles are in both sexes little branched, and the gonophores attached by simple pedicles; their umbrella is little developed or rudimentary. Each gynophore (figs. 5, *f*, 15) encloses only a single, large, subspherical ovum, surrounded by a network of spadicine canals (fig. 15, *xm*). The manubrium of the androphores (figs. 5, *h*, 14) is large, club-shaped, and contains a simple axial canal or central spadix (fig. 14, *hc*).

#### Genus 46. *Cuneolaria*, Eysenhardt,<sup>1</sup> 1821.

*Cuneolaria*, Eysenhardt, 16, Nova Acta Acad. Nat.-Curios., t. x. pars 2, p. 369.

*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 tricornuate, with a terminal ampulla and two paired horns.

The genus *Cuneolaria* was established in 1821 by Eysenhardt (16, p. 369) for an Agalmid from the Northern Pacific, near the Sandwich Islands, of which he had observed (in September 1817) only the detached nectophores (fig. 5, *a*), bracts (fig. 5, *bc*), and tentacles (fig. 5, *d, e, f*). These seem to be identical with some fragments of an Agalmid which was captured by the Challenger in the same region in September 1875 (Station 269). The form of the nectophores, bracts, and tentacles agrees perfectly with the figures of Eysenhardt. A fragment of the siphosome exhibited four ordinate cormidia, separated by free internodes, of the same composition as in *Anthemodes* (Pl. XV.). *Cuneolaria* differs, however, from this latter in the form of the tentilla, which are tricornuate, as in *Crystallodes* (Pl. XVII.). *Stephanomia heptacantha*, captured by Quoy and Gaimard near the Molucca Islands (2, pl. iii. figs. 16–18), is perhaps identical with that species. *Stephanomia imbricata* of the same authors, from New Zealand (2, pl. iii. figs. 13–15), may be another species of the same genus. The figures and descriptions of the French authors are, however, too incomplete to determine with any certainty the true anatomical composition and systematic position of these Agalmids. *Cuneolaria* exhibits the same relation to *Anthemodes* that *Crystallodes* bears to *Stephanomia*.

<sup>1</sup> *Cuneolaria* = Animal with wedge-shaped pieces, *cuneolus*.