

cystons (with a terminal mouth), whilst they seem to be mouthless in *Halistemma*. Besides the oldest known form, the Australian *Cupulita bowdichii*, the following species probably belong to this genus:—(1) *Nanomia cara*, A. Ag. (North-west Atlantic, 37, p. 200); (2) *Anthemodes canariensis*, Haeckel (North-east Atlantic, 38, p. 140, Taf. i.); (3) *Agalmopsis fragilis*, Fewkes (Tropical Atlantic, 44, pl. v. fig. 2); (4) *Agalmopsis elegans*, Sars, *partim!* (North Atlantic, 27, Heft i. Taf. v.); (5) *Halistemma pictum*, Metschnikoff, described in 1871 in the Russian language, Mediterranean); (6) *Halistemma tergestinum*, Claus (Adria, 74, Taf. i.–v.).

Genus 48. *Agalmopsis*,¹ Sars, 1846.

Agalmopsis, Sars, Fauna littoralis Norvegiæ, Heft i. p. 31, taf. v., vi.

Definition.—Agalmidæ with a long and movable siphosome, the trunk of which is very contractile; bracts with large intervals. Cormidia loose; palpons and gonostyles on the internodes scattered between the siphons. Tentilla tricornuate, with a terminal ampulla and two paired horns.

The genus *Agalmopsis* was described very accurately by Sars in 1846, and illustrated by excellent figures. The North Atlantic Agalmidæ, however, which are represented in his pls. v. and vi., belong to two (or even three?) different genera. The first form, figured in pl. v., has simple terminal filaments of the tentilla, and belongs therefore to the preceding genus *Cupulita*. The second form, represented in pl. vi., has tricornuate tentilla, with an odd terminal vesicle and two paired lateral horns. This form may retain the original name *Agalmopsis elegans*, and represent the type of this genus. Closely allied to it is the North American *Agalmopsis catena*, described by Fewkes as *Agalma elegans* (43, viii. pls. ix., x.). A different species, *Agalmopsis dissoluta*, Hkl., inhabits the Tropical Atlantic. A fourth species is the Mediterranean *Agalmopsis sarsii*, accurately described by Kölliker (4, p. 10, Tab. iii.).

Genus 49. *Lychnagalma*,² Haeckel, 1881.

Lychnagalma, Hkl., MS. Ind., and System der Siphonophoren, p. 40.

Definition.—Agalmidæ with a long and movable siphosome, the trunk of which is very contractile; bracts with large intervals. Cormidia loose; palpons and gonostyles on the internodes scattered between the siphons. Tentilla multicornuate, with a terminal ampulla and a corona of eight radial horns.

The genus *Lychnagalma* was established by me for a most elegant small Agalmid, a complete specimen of which I had captured in December 1881, during my residence in

¹ *Agalmopsis* = Similar to an *Agalma*; ἀγάλμα, ὄψις.

² *Lychnagalma* = Candelabra ornament, λύχνος, ἀγάλμα.