

Forskaliopsis seem to be looser, and their organs more irregularly scattered than in the preceding *Forskalia*. The palpons of the former are much more numerous, often three, four, or more arising from a common pedicle. Perhaps other constant differences may be found between these two genera, which are also rather different in external appearance. *Forskaliopsis* is one of the largest and most splendid Physonectæ; its size in the fully expanded state attains more than a metre, and the number of nectophores as well as of siphons amounts in the larger specimens to five hundred or more, the number of bracts to several thousands. I observed a gigantic representative of this splendid genus, *Forskaliopsis magnifica*, distinguished by the blackish-brown colour of the siphons and cnidocysts, in 1881, in the Indian Ocean; but unfortunately it was destroyed before I could examine it sufficiently.

Genus 53. *BathypHYsa*,¹ Studer, 1878.

BathypHYsa, Studer, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxi. pp. 21, 24.

Definition.—Forskaliidæ with loose cormidia and unsegmented trunk of the siphosome. Gonodendra distylic (?), arising from the trunk, separate from the siphonal pedicles. Siphons with hepatic villi and a pair of lateral wings. Nectosome probably with palpons between the nectophores (?).

The genus *BathypHYsa* (perhaps the representative of a separate family, BathypHYsidæ) was established in 1878 by Studer for a gigantic deep-sea Siphonophore, which surpasses all other animals of this class in the extraordinary size of the siphons and of the gonodendra. It was taken by the S.S. "Faraday" in 1875, on the occasion of the third Atlantic Cable Expedition, and brought up by a grapnel from depths of 1000 and 1780 fathoms, in the North Atlantic (lat. 43° 45' N., long. 43° 36' W.). The fragments of this most interesting genus, preserved in the Zoological Museum of Berlin, are unfortunately very incomplete, partly without connection, and do not allow us to compose a satisfactory idea of the complete structure and the natural affinities of the genus. The strong tubular trunk of *BathypHYsa abyssorum*, which even in the highly contracted state has a length of more than a metre, is divided into two halves of very unequal thickness. The proximal or superior half is only 3 to 5 mm. in diameter and is the trunk of the nectosome; it bears at its apex an ovate pneumatophore of 20 mm. in length, and beyond it numerous lateral apophyses (not mentioned by Studer, but figured by him in fig. 28, *loc. cit.*), which are probably the bases of the pedicles of the detached and lost nectophores. The distal or inferior half of the trunk is much thicker (10 to 15 mm. in diameter), laterally compressed, and beset in the ventral median line with two series of numerous appendages, siphons and gonodendra alternating. The thin tubular pedicles of the siphons attain a length of 20 centimetres, and bear numerous pisi-

¹ *BathypHYsa* = Deep-sea-float, βάθος, φύσα.