

deeper, the palpons larger; a pedicular canal (*cp*) passes from the bracteal canal to the exumbrella (compare 84, p. 100, Taf. ii. figs. 17–22, *y*).

The most remarkable larva, however, is the *Physonula* figured in Pl. XIX. fig. 8; it was very well preserved in a preparation in the Challenger collection, taken at Station 325, in the South Atlantic (March 2, 1876; lat. 36° 44' S., long. 46° 16' W.), in the tow-net which had been down to a depth of 2650 fathoms. The nectosome was composed of an apical pyriform pneumatophore (*p*) and two opposite nectophores (similar to *Dicymba*, Pl. XVIII. fig. 1). The siphosome consisted of a large spindle-shaped siphon (*s*), with a simple cylindrical tentacle (*t*), and a basal corona of about a dozen slender palpons (*q*), each provided with a thin and long palpacle (*r*). The trunk of the nectosome in this monogastric larva was apparently the thin pedicle of the siphon itself (*am*); its apex bore the pneumatophore, as the modified original umbrella of the primary medusome.

Synopsis of the Genera of Discolabidæ.

Nectosome biserial, with two opposite rows of nectophores,	55. <i>Physophora</i> .
Nectosome quadriserial, with four cruciate rows of nectophores,	56. <i>Discolabe</i> .
Nectosome multiserial, with several continuous spiral rows of nectophores,	57. <i>Stephanospira</i> .

Genus 55. *Physophora*,¹ Forskål, 1775.

Physophora, Forskål, 11, Descript., &c., p. 119.

Definition.—Discolabidæ with a biserial nectosome, composed of two opposite rows of nectophores. (Siphosome with a double corona of palpons.)

The genus *Physophora*, as one of the oldest known Siphonophoræ, was founded in 1775 by Forskål, who distinguished three species of it (11, p. 119). The first of these, *Physophora hydrostatica*, has been retained by later authors as the true type of the genus, whilst the two others belong to different genera, *Athorybia (rosacea)* and *Rhizophysa (filiformis)*. Péron and Lesueur figured, in 1807, an Atlantic species under the name *Physophora myzonema* (14, pl. xxix. fig. 4). Quoy and Gaimard published, in 1833, an incomplete description of four species of *Physophora*; they seem to belong to four different genera (*Physophora australis*, *Discolabe discoidea*, *Circalia alba*, *Sphyrophysa intermedia*). Lesson distinguished no less than eight species (3, p. 503). The first accurate anatomical description of the typical Mediterranean *Physophora hydrostatica* was given in 1853 by Kölliker (4), and Vogt (6), afterwards completed by Leuckart (8), Huxley (9), Gegenbaur (10), and Claus (34, 74). The ontogeny of *Physophora*, and its peculiar metamorphosis, were described by myself in 1869, as observed in a new splendid Atlantic form, which I called *Physophora magnifica* (84, Taf. i.–v.). A very careful

¹ *Physophora* = Bearing a vesicle, *φυσήφορα*.