

*Athorybia ocellata*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. ; Pl. XII. figs. 10–18).

*Habitat*.—North Atlantic, Canary Islands (Lanzerote); January and February 1867 (Haeckel).

*Corm* (Pl. XI. fig. 1, lateral view; fig. 2, apical view).—The complete body of the elegant corm is in the contracted state, with retracted organs, nearly spherical, 10 to 12 mm. in diameter. In the expanded state, with distant bracts and elongated organs, it has the appearance of a rose or other double flower. The numerous palpons are then protruded between the distant bracts, and the siphons and tentacles more or less prominent. The colour of the entire corm is slightly roseate, the bracts somewhat bluish, the float purple, the centre yellow.

*Truncus*.—The common central stem is an ovate or slightly conical vesicle, 6 to 9 mm. in diameter. Its upper pointed part is the nectostyle, includes the pneumatocyst, and is surrounded by the corona of bracts. Its broader lower part is the siphostyle, and bears a corona of numerous slender palpons, and beyond these, in the central part of the base, four to eight large siphons, each provided with a tentacle and surrounded by two gonodendra, a male and a female. The conical top of the nectostyle (Pl. XI. fig. 1, *ib*) embraces sometimes the ventral side of the retracted pneumatophore (*p*) like a cowl, and the apex of the former is prominent over that of the latter.

*Pneumatophore* (figs. 1, *p*, and 5, lateral view; figs. 2 and 6, apical view).—The pneumatosaccus, which is formed by the invaginated upper half of the conical nectostyle, includes an ovate or urn-shaped pneumatocyst (figs. 5, 6). Its apex is colourless, surrounded by a pigment-star with eight pink lanceolate rays. Its basal part exhibits eight radial pouches, separated by eight vertical septa of the pneumatophore. The retracted float may be hidden completely between the bracts.

*Bracts* (Pl. XI. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XII. figs. 14–16).—The bracts or covering scales, thirty to fifty in number, form an elegant corona around the pneumatophore. They are arranged in three or four circles, closely placed one over the other; these circles may be regarded as parts of a symmetrical corona, bisected by the ventral series of buds. The bracts are elliptical or lanceolate, 6 to 9 mm. long, 2 to 3 mm. broad, inside concave and smooth, outside convex and armed with a variable number of cnidal crests, usually eight. The exodermal epithelium of the outside is composed of large polygonal cells, and includes near the lateral margin a number of scattered large cnidocysts (fig. 15, *k*), and at the margin itself, as well as in the prominent ribs (fig. 16, *br*), patches of cnidocysts and dark pigment-granules. The simple canal of the bract runs along the median line of the inner concave face (fig. 14, *bc*), and ends blindly near to its apex. The jelly-substance of the bract is rather thick and firm.