Siphosome.—The composition of the siphosome, and especially the arrangement of the crowded cormidia along the median ventral line of the vesicular and spirally convoluted trunk, is in the Epibulidæ very similar to that in the Discolabidæ. If the nectophores of *Physophora* or of *Discolabe* were detached and the stem contracted, and if the apical float were inflated, the external appearance would be nearly the same as in *Epibulia*. The corona of large projecting palpons which surrounds the base of the nectosome and covers the siphosome is also very similar. It may even be that the composition of the ordinate cormidia, and their arrangement around the segmented shortened trunk, is very similar in both groups. But a closer examination informs us that this similarity is a mere analogy, not a true homology; the typical structure of the single persons and organs (mainly of the pneumatosac and the gonodendra) is in the Epibulidæ very different from that in the Discolabidæ, and agrees with that in the other Cystonectæ.

Synopsis of the Genera of Epibulidæ.

Tentilla simple, filiform, undivided, ... 73*a*. *Epibulia*.
Tentilla trifid at the distal end, with an odd median terminal ampulla and two paired lateral horns, ... 73*b*. *Angela*.

Genus 73*a*. *Epibulia*,[1] Eschscholtz, 1829.

Epibulia, Esch., System der Acalephen, p. 148.

Definition.—Epibulidæ with simple filiform tentilla, each representing an undivided lateral branch of the tentacle.

The genus *Epibulia* was founded by Eschscholtz (**1**, p. 148) for the reception of two very different Cystonectæ, viz., (1) the Mediterranean *Rhizophysa filiformis*, Lamarck (described by Forskål in 1775 as *Physophora*), and (2) *Rhizophysa chamissonis*, Eysenhardt, from the North Pacific (**77**, p. 40, Tab. xxxv. fig. 3). Since the name *Rhizophysa* is now generally accepted for the former, we retain the name *Epibulia* for the latter. Another species, closely allied to this, was afterwards described by Brandt as *Epibulia erythrophysa* (**25**, p. 34). The excellent figure of this Pacific species, which Mertens had painted from life, but which, alas, was never published, leaves no doubt that it belongs to this genus, and that it is closely allied to the new Indian species which I myself observed living in Ceylon, and which is described in the sequel as *Epibulia ritteriana*, dedicated to the highly esteemed protector of phylogenetic science, Dr. Paul von Ritter of Basel (Pl. XXII. figs. 6–8).

Considerable confusion in the nomenclature of this genus (as also of other genera

[1] *Epibulia* = Artful, ἐπιβουλία.