

of Siphonophoræ) was introduced by Carl Vogt (6), who in 1854 gave the name *Epibulia aurantiaca* to a Calyconect, which had been named *Galeolaria* by Blainville seventeen years before (24, p. 139). Compare our Genus 26. Since also many succeeding authors had retained the name *Epibulia* in the sense of Vogt, I followed their example in my System, and had called the above mentioned species of Brandt, &c., *Arethusa* (95, p. 35). But considering now more accurately the rules of priority, I find it much more justifiable to employ the name *Epibulia* in the sense of the older authors, Eschscholtz and Brandt.

*Epibulia ritteriana*, n. sp. (Pl. XXII. figs. 6–8).

*Arethusa brachysoma*, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 46.

*Habitat*.—Indian Ocean, Ceylon, off Belligemma, January 1882 (Hæckel).

*Corm*.—The complete corm of this beautiful Cystonect, which I captured in the living state, off Belligemma, Ceylon, and which is figured in Pl. XXII. fig. 6, four times enlarged, had in this fully expanded state a diameter of 30 mm. to 40 mm., in the contracted state scarcely one-fourth of that size. All parts of the body were splendidly coloured, the large ovate pneumatophore light red, with a purple pigment-cap in the apical third; the corona of palpons rose, the siphons and the tentacles yellow, and the gonodendra purple. The vivid motions of this delicate Siphonophore, the variable play of the tasting palpons, the feeding siphons, and the capturing filaments, offered a most splendid aspect. The number of cormidia composing the corm was eight; four siphons and tentacles, and four large gonodendra were fully developed, two others (smaller) half developed, and two very small and young. The number of palpons, however, which composed the corona beyond the apical pneumatophore, was very large, forty to sixty or more, beside many young buds, so that six to ten palpons may belong to each cormidium. All these parts of the siphosome were so arranged around its vesicular axial trunk, that the palpons occupied the proximal, the siphons the distal part of the cormidium, and the gonodendra were attached between them (as in the Anthophysidæ and Discolabidæ); but usually the siphons were more or less protruded, so that the gonodendra appeared to occupy the central base of the corm. Unfortunately, I was not able to examine closely the form of the central trunk of the siphosome, and the mode of attachment to the cormidia; probably it is similar to that of the Anthophysidæ, Discolabidæ, and Nectalidæ; all that I could observe of the trunk was that it represented a shortly conical or ovate bladder, coiled up in a spiral, with a single dextrotropic turning.

*Pneumatophore* (Pl. XXII. fig. 6, *p*, in profile; fig. 7, in vertical section through the axis; fig. 8, transverse section).—The great float filled with air is ovate, and has a diameter of 10 to 12 mm. in the expanded state; in the contracted state, however,