

*Tentacles.*—The single tentacle which arises from the base of each siphon is a long cylindrical tube, in the fully expanded state 80 to 120 mm. long or more. It is beset with a series of very numerous tentilla or lateral branches. These are simple, cylindrical filaments, of the same shape as in *Nectophysa wyvillei* (Pl. XXIII. figs. 5, 6). The concave ventral side of the tentilla bears sensible papillæ, the convex dorsal side is armed with spherical cnidocysts.

*Palpons.*—The corona of tasters, which occupies the uppermost part of the siphosome, immediately beyond the float of the nectosome, is very similar to that of the Discolabidæ (*Physophora*). The palpons (*q*) are slender, very movable, cylindrical tubes with a thick muscular wall. Their cavity opens at the proximal end into the vesicular trunk, whilst the closed distal end is armed with cnidocysts and a purple ocellus. Their function is not only sensory, but also protective and capturing, as in the Discolabidæ.

*Gonodendra.*—Each cormidium is monoclinic and bears a very large gonodendron, attached by a short pedicle to the periphery of the vesicular trunk, between the superior palpons and the inferior siphon. The gonostyle is richly branched, and each ultimate branch, similar to that of the Salacidæ (Pl. XXV. figs. 6, 7), bears a large, distal, medusiform gynophore and a bunch of club-shaped androphores with small gonopalpons scattered between them.

*Epibulia ritteriana*, observed in the living state, with its vivacious movements, belongs to the most beautiful and elegant forms of Siphonophoræ; at the same time it is of a peculiar morphological and phylogenetic interest. I dedicate, therefore, this splendid Indian form to my honoured friend, Dr. Paul von Ritter of Basel, the magnanimous founder of the "Paul von Ritter'sche Stiftung für phylogenetische Zoologie an der Universität Jena."

### Genus 73b. *Angela*,<sup>1</sup> Lesson, 1843.

*Angela*, Lesson, Acalèphes, p. 496.

*Definition.*—Epibulidæ with trifid tentilla, each lateral branch of the tentacles being divided at the distal end into a terminal ampulla and two lateral horns.

The genus *Angela* was established by Lesson (*loc. cit.*, p. 496, pl. ix. fig. 1) for a Siphonophore, a figure of which, drawn from life, had been given to him by Rang, without description. Comparing this figure with our *Epibulia* (Pl. XXII. fig. 6), I suppose that *Angela cytherea* (from the Tropical Atlantic?) may have been a true Epibulid. The base of the large, depressed, spheroidal pneumatophore is surrounded by a corona of numerous palpons, and inside of it depend eight very long tentacles, provided with a series of numerous tentilla. Each tentillum is divided into three

<sup>1</sup> *Angela*, a female angel.