

of it, I find that it differs from two other forms which I have myself observed living, *Alophota giltschiana*, from the Canary Islands (Pl. XXVI. figs. 1-3), and *Alophota mertensii*, from the Indian Ocean. The description of the latter will be published in my Morphology of the Siphonophoræ.

*Alophota giltschiana*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. figs. 1-3).

*Habitat*.—North Atlantic; Canary Islands, Lanzerote, December 25, 1866 (Haeckel).

*Corm* (fig. 3, lateral view of the mature corm, from the right side; fig. 1, a young, monogastric, larva; fig. 2, an older, polygastric, larva).—The largest corms observed which possessed gonodendra at the base of the siphons had a diameter of 15 to 20 mm., and were of a greenish-blue colour. The common trunk and the basal ampullæ of the tentacles were light greenish, the pneumatosaccus, the siphons, and the tentacles blue, the siphons with numerous black patches—the hepatic villi. The colour of the ripe gonodendra (placed on the right side) was yellowish. The body of the young larvæ, without gonodendra (figs. 1, 2), was entirely blue-coloured, or with a few greenish portions here and there. The smallest larva observed (fig. 1) was monogastric, 4 mm. long and 1 mm. thick, and had a pneumatophore 1 mm. in length. This *Cystonula* was in the contracted state very similar to that figured by Huxley of *Physalia* (9, pl. x. fig. 1).

*Pneumatophore*.—The expanded float of the ripe corm (fig. 3) is ovate, with sub-horizontal axis. The apical or anterior pole is pointed and bears the stigma or the opening for the emission of gas (fig. 3, *po*). The opposite basal or posterior pole is rounded and bears the protosiphon, or the primary polypite of the larva (*su*), and attached to its base a single tentacle with a basal ampulla. This distal or primary cormidium is separated by a broad interval (the basal internode) from the ventral group of ordinate cormidia, which form a single series in the ventral median line of the pneumatophore; they occupy only the middle third of its ventral side, whilst the anterior third and the posterior third (or the basal internode) are naked and free, without appendages.

*Cormidia*.—The number of secondary cormidia which compose the ventral group is in the specimen figured (fig. 3) four, besides a young one undeveloped. Each cormidium (fig. 6) is composed of four different organs, arising from a common pedicle, viz., (1) a blue siphon, with black hepatic villi and a terminal mouth; (2) a long blue tentacle (*t*); (3) a light greenish spindle-shaped basal ampulla (*to*) arising from its base; and (4) a small clustered monostylic gonodendron (*g*). The structure of all these parts is the usual one, as described above (pp. 345-347). The second tentacle and ampulla (counting from the apex) are far larger than those of the other cormidia. The size of this main tentacle and of the appertaining central siphon was in a second specimen (bearing six mature cormidia) comparatively much larger.