

collar in the Cunanthidæ becomes rounded, the shorter is the double canal, which connects the free-arched margin of the annular canal with the radial gastral pouch, and the longer at the same time the festoon canal, as we may suitably term the annular canal, with its bow-shaped archings inwards. However isolated this formation of the vascular system in the Cunanthidæ may appear at first sight, it may easily be referred back to that of some of the closely allied Trachomedusæ (especially the Geryonidæ). In these Geryonidæ, in which the flat "genital layers," or pouch-like broadened radial canals only reach to the annular canal, we only require to insert the indentation of the umbrella margin deeper into the opening place of the annular canal, and to represent the umbrella clasps as running straight through to the basis of the tentacles, in order to have the formation of the Cunanthidæ. The annular canal of the Geryonidæ (and of the remaining Craspedotæ) consequently corresponds to the entire "festoon canal" of the Cunanthidæ, which is composed of the double peronial canals and the peripheric "marginal canal" (lying on the marginal urticating ring), which connects them. On the other hand, the four broad perradial "gastrol pouches" of *Cunantha* and *Cunarcha* correspond to the four typical "radial canals" of the Craspedotæ, which are also sometimes extended like a ribbon (as, for example, *Liriope* and *Glossocodon*). The two lateral wings of the last, in which the sexual products develop, may also be compared to the two sexual "lobe pouches" of *Cunarcha* (comp. my System der Medusen, 1879, pp. 304, 306, taf. xix. fig. 2; taf. xx. figs. 1, 2). The paired lobe pouches of *Cunarcha* and *Cunocantha* (*l.c.*, taf. xx. figs. 1, 2) are at the same time nothing else than the "internemal gastral pouches" of the Æginidæ (*l.c.*, taf. xx. fig. 11). *Cunarcha* therefore appears to be a very interesting phylogenetic intermediate form between *Cunantha* and Ægina, immediately connecting these two tetranemal parent genera of the Cunanthidæ and Æginidæ with each other. (Comp. the tabular "Uebersicht über die Homologien der Radial-Canäle einiger tetranemalen Trachomedusæ and Narcomedusæ" in my System der Medusen, 1879, p. 336.)

Family, PEGANTHIDÆ, Hæckel, 1877.

PEGANTHIDÆ, Hæckel, System der Medusen, 1879, p. 323; taf. xix. figs. 4-7; taf. xx. figs. 14, 15.

Narcomedusæ without radial canals and without gastral pouches in the subumbrella, but with a festoon canal (or a circular canal formed by a circle of separate lobe canals), with otoporpæ or auditory clasps at the basis of the auditory clubs.

Sub-family, POLYXENIDÆ, Hæckel, 1877.

Peganthidæ with a single circular genitalium, forming a simple or lobed girdle in the subumbral wall of the stomach.