

The genus *Lucernaria*, the oldest known form among the Stauromedusæ, was founded by O. F. Müller, more than a hundred years ago, for the large and widely distributed Acraspeda of the North Atlantic Ocean, which he named *Lucernaria quadricornis* (Prodom. Zool. Dan., 1776, p. 227). This notable and well-known form alone can therefore be taken as the typical species by which to define the character of the genus *Lucernaria*. Later authors, such as Keferstein, Leuckart, Taschenberg, and others, have, for the most part, placed all other later known Lucernaridæ in this genus. However, for reasons given in the System der Medusen (1879, pp. 380, 387), I considered the division of the true Lucernaridæ into four genera justified, and therefore limit the genus *Lucernaria* to the forms without mesogonial pouches and without marginal anchors (*Eleutherocarpidæ inauriculata*). The genus *Lucernaria* is distinguished from the closely allied genus *Haliclystus* (which is very minutely described by Clark in his monograph on *Haliclystus auricula*, 1878) by the absence of marginal anchors or marginal papillæ, and from the two other genera of the family (*Haliclythus* and *Craterolophus*) by the absence of the peculiar "mesogonial pouches or mesenteric pouches," which in the latter penetrate from the stomach into the subumbrel wall of the four perradial gastral pouches. The species described below (from 3240 feet deep) is the first deep-sea Lucernarid, as all the other species of this family hitherto described, are littoral, or only found at moderate depths (from 20 to 50 feet at most). This species is, moreover, distinguished in several ways and by many peculiarities (especially by the slight development of the eight arms and the complicated structure of the genitalia) from the four other hitherto known species of this genus, so that it is perhaps better to constitute it the representative of a special genus, *Lucernosa*.

*Lucernaria bathyphila*, Hæckel (Pls. XVI., XVII.).

*Lucernaria bathyphila*, Hæckel, 1880, System der Medusen, p. 640, No. 597.

*Lucernosa bathyphila*, Hæckel, 1880 (*in litteris*).

Umbrella bell-shaped, when extended, nearly as broad as high. Peduncle almost rudimentary, conical, one-chambered, hardly one-sixth so long as the cavity of the umbrella, with four strong, linear, interradial, longitudinal muscles. Eight arms united in pairs. The four perradial arches of the umbrella margin three times as broad and deep as the four interradial arches; each arm with 80 to 120 tentacles; eight genitalia, very broad, separated by a broad interspace from the base of the peduncle as well as from the end of the arm, each genitalium composed of numerous (above 200) separate sacs, which again consist of a large number of isolated follicles. Horizontal diameter of the umbrella, 50–60 mm.; vertical diameter, 60–80 mm.

*Habitat*.—The North Atlantic Ocean, between the Farøe Islands and the Shetland Islands. Lat. 60° 3' N., long. 5° 51' W. Depth, 540 fathoms (John Murray). This species,