

name of *Periphema regina*, as I had already done in the Prodrusus (1877). Whilst in the true *Periphylla* (*P. mirabilis*, *P. hyacinthina*, &c.) the four large interradial conical funnel cavities of the subumbrella traverse the whole length of the central and basal stomach, and meet with their points in the centre of the umbrella cone, in *Periphema regina* they stop short a little way below the subumbrella, so that the four points of the conical funnel cavities remain separated by a basal hollow space, which has the geometrical basis of a quadrate pyramid, and fills the point of the cone. The four perradial niches of the basal stomach are consequently connected at their aboral ends by this conical cavity, whilst they are completely separated in the true *Periphylla*.

*Periphema regina*, Hæckel (Pls. XXIV., XXV.).

*Periphema regina*, Hæckel, 1877, Prodrum. System. Medus., No. 389.

*Periphylla regina*, Hæckel, 1879, System der Medusen, p. 421, No. 423.

Umbrella bell-shaped, nearly as high as broad. Pedal zone of the exumbrella rather narrower than the lobe zone, both together nearly as high as the cone zone. Marginal lobes, oval, rounded obtusely, their distal wings nearly semicircular, about half as high as their proximal gelatinous swelling. The eight tentacle lobes project further on the umbrella margin than the eight rhopalia lobes. Tentacles very thick, nearly as long as the height of the umbrella, one-third as broad at their base as the marginal lobes. Œsophagus cubical, very large and very thick-walled, nearly half as high and half as broad as the umbrella, the oral margin in the plane of the umbrella margin, without barbous filaments. Horizontal diameter, 180–200 mm.; vertical diameter, 180–200 mm.

*Habitat*.—The Antarctic Ocean, south-west of the Kerguelen Islands. Lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E. Station 156. The large specimen, to which the fragments examined belonged, was a mature female, and was taken from a depth of 1975 fathoms, 26th February 1874. The colour of the broken fragments, otherwise well preserved in spirit, was reddish, the ovaries were brownish-yellow and the endodermal epithelium of the abaxial wall of the coronal sinus—or the inner surface of gelatinous umbrella—from dark red-brown to black-brown.

The umbrella (Pl. XXIV. figs. 1, 2) of *Periphema regina*, as far as could be made out from the fragments to hand, is bell-shaped, considerably more depressed than in *Periphylla mirabilis*. Its apex is flatly truncated, and nearly equal in height to the diameter of the bell opening, 18–20 cm. The exumbrella is divided by a broad, deep coronal furrow (fig. 2, *ec*), nearly in the middle of the height, into an upper umbrella cone, and a lower umbrella corona. The umbrella cone is smooth, flattened above, and almost hemispheroidal. The coronal furrow is very broad, and the gelatinous substance of it very much thinned. It is divided by sixteen subradial longitudinal furrows (which pass below into the lobe clasps) into sixteen broad, crescentic areæ (“areolæ semilunares,” fig. 2, *ec*). A vane-like-shaped process of the exumbral zonal muscle (*mz*) lies between