

broad mesenteries; central stomach and basal stomach fused, without distinct pyloric stricture. Four horizontal groups of filaments, simple or double, bush-shaped or brush-shaped, limited to the interradial corners of the bottom of the stomach.

The genus *Charybdea*, the oldest known genus of this family and order, was founded by Péron in 1809, with the following indefinite diagnosis:—"La concavité de l'estomac se confondant avec celle de l'ombrelle; rebord garni de faux bras, ou plutôt de faux tentacles" (Tableau des Meduses, &c., Annal. Mus. H. N., vol. xxiv. p. 332). Péron united in this genus two entirely different Acraspeda, both of which he knew only very superficially and incompletely—the Mediterranean *Charybdea marsupialis* and the æquatorial Atlantic *Charybdea periphylla*. The latter was first separated by Steenstrup and raised to be the representative of the genus *Periphylla*. On the other hand, the genus *Charybdea* was retained by almost all new authors for the known *Charybdea marsupialis* of the Mediterranean, which had already been described and figured by Plancus in 1739, as "urtica soluta marsupium referens," and of which Milne-Edwards had given a very full (though for the most part mistaken) description in 1833. Quite recently (1879) Claus gave a very detailed histological monograph of this type of the genus *Charybdea*. I was myself able to examine several new species of this genus, and to re-describe its character more minutely. In the sense which I have retained here, those Charybdeidæ which have a suspended velarium (with canals and frenula) belong to the *Charybdea*. *Charybdea* is distinguished from the genus most nearly related (*Tamoya*) by the flat, low pouch-shaped stomach, the narrow mesenteric folds, and, specially, by the formation of the gastral filaments. These are distributed horizontally in the four perradial corners of the bottom of the stomach, as four simple or double pencil-shaped or brush-shaped groups of filaments, whilst in *Tamoya* they extend as four vertical bands in the interradial lateral lines of the large depending gastral sac. The deep-sea species described below is, on the whole, nearly related to the Mediterranean *Charybdea marsupialis*, which is only half the size, but is distinguished from it by the broader velum, containing twice as many velar canals, which are also much more richly dendritic. Moreover, the sculpture of the exumbrella is different. The histological conditions have been described in great detail by Claus in his monograph on *Charybdea marsupialis*; we shall therefore confine ourselves to a short account of the organological peculiarities, giving special prominence to the specific differences shown between *Charybdea murrayana* and *Charybdea marsupialis*. There may perhaps be sufficient to justify this species being taken as the representative of a separate genus: *Charybdusa*. I have named this species in honour of my friend John Murray, first assistant in the Challenger Commission.