

*Charybdea murrayana*, Hæckel (Pl. XXVI.).*Charybdea murrayana*, Hæckel, 1879, System der Medusen, p. 442, No. 436.*Charybdusa murrayana*, Hæckel, 1877, Prodröm. System Medus., No. 408.

Umbrella bell-shaped, almost cubical, rather higher than broad, depressed above, somewhat widened below; lateral surfaces almost quadratic. Stomach quite flat with four short oral lobes, four tuft-shaped phacelli, composed of bunches of large brush-shaped filaments. The vertical distance of the heart-shaped sense niches from the umbrella margin half as great as the horizontal distance of the pedal bases. Velarium, broad with twelve dendritic velar canals in each quadrant. Pedalia, a longish oval, one-third as long as the height of the umbrella. Tentacles cylindrical, longer than the height of the umbrella. Horizontal diameter of the umbrella, 50 mm.; vertical diameter, 60 mm.

*Habitat*.—West Coast of Africa, not far from Sierra Leone. Lat. 30° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W. Depth, 200 fathoms. Station 348. There were two well-preserved female specimens, taken 9th April 1876.

The umbrella (Pl. XXVI. figs. 1, 6) is, on the whole, nearly cubical, as in most Cubomedusæ. The vertical diameter (60 mm.) is however rather greater than the largest horizontal diameter (50 mm.); four rounded, interradial "corner pillars" (corresponding to the tentacles) project more or less strongly at the four vertical lateral corners of the cube, whilst the four perradial lateral walls (corresponding to the pouches) recede between the pillars and seem more depressed. As they do not lie quite vertically but diverge a little below, the umbrella has really the shape of a truncated, regular quadrilateral pyramid. Its upper apical surface is slightly depressed and circumscribed like a cap, by a horizontal coronal furrow.

The exumbrella, as in most Cubomedusæ, is divided by longitudinal furrows into a number of areæ, projecting convexly between the furrows. We can generally distinguish sixteen such exumbral furrows, viz., firstly, eight subradial furrows (fig. 1, *ea*), which separate the four broader perradial lateral walls from the four narrower corner pillars; secondly, four perradial furrows, which divide the four depressed lateral walls in two and extend downwards from the ocular crypt to the velarium (fig. 1, *ep*); and thirdly, four interradial furrows, which halve the four projecting corner pillars (*ei*). The last-named furrows are the deepest, so that the two halves of each pillar project in the form of semi-cylindrical swellings. The four pedalia, which bear the tentacles, run out below from the pillars. The four perradial sense clubs, alternate regularly with the pedalia, and lie high above the umbrella margin in a special cavity of the exumbrella, the sense niche ("crypta rhopalaris," *eo*). The external heart-shaped entrance to this deeply hollowed crypt is partly covered by the scale of the rhopalium ("squama rhopalaris"), a protective scale of the exumbrella, projecting above the opening like a roof. The exumbrella appears finely granulated, as numerous urticating warts or round groups of