

and of the Collaspida (*Atolla*) on the other. Like *Atolla*, *Nauphanta* is a true deep-sea form of high phylogenetic antiquity.

*Nauphanta challengeri*, Hæckel (Pls. XXVI., XXVII.).

*Nauphanta challengeri*, Hæckel, 1879, System der Medusen, p. 487, No. 452.

Umbrella cap-shaped, with a horizontal apical surface, and vertical side-wall, one and a half times as broad as high. Exumbrella with a deep coronal furrow and sixteen deep radial furrows. Umbrella corona with sixteen pedalia (eight smaller rhopalar and eight stronger tentacular); sixteen marginal lobes oval, nearly twice as long as broad, with a deeper peronial furrow, about one-fourth as long as the radius of the umbrella. Tentacles cylindrical, pointed, about as long as the radius of the umbrella. Genitalia eight oval, adradial, kidney-shaped swellings, twice as long as broad; their proximal halves somewhat broader than their intervals, their distal halves covered by the coronal muscle. Horizontal diameter, 12 mm.; vertical diameter, 8 mm.

*Habitat*.—The South Atlantic Ocean, not far from the island of Tristan da Cunha. Lat. 32° 24' S., long. 13° 5' W. Depth, 1425 fathoms. Station 335. Both specimens examined (a male and a female) are well preserved, and were taken on 16th March 1876. The transverse and longitudinal sections figured are taken from the two halves of the halved female specimen.

The umbrella (Pl. XXVII. fig. 1; Pl. XXVIII. figs. 12–14) of *Nauphanta challengeri* has the form of a cap or biretta, and is considerably more vaulted than in most other Discomedusæ. Its special conformation, and especially the peculiar sculpture of the exumbrella, reminds us in many respects of the Cubomedusæ and Peromedusæ, with which the oldest ancestral forms of the Discomedusæ are clearly very closely allied. Whilst the upper flattened apical surface appears almost horizontal, the steep, vertical side walls stand almost vertical. The umbrella is constricted between the first or second third of its height by a deep horizontal coronal furrow ("fossa coronalis," *ec*), and is thereby divided into an upper (central) umbrella disc, and a lower (peripheric) umbrella corona. The umbrella disc ("discus umbrellæ"), which is depressed above like a cup in the middle, forms the horizontal cover of the flat discoid basal stomach (*gb*); the umbrella corona ("corona umbrellæ") encloses the corona of the radial pouches, and bears below at the margin the corona of the tentacles, and rhopalia, and the marginal lobes alternating with them.

The exumbrella (figs. 1, 13) is distinguished by the horizontal coronal furrow (*ec*), and also by deep, radial, or longitudinal furrows, which, as in *Periphylla* (Pls. XIX., XX.), divide the external surface of the umbrella into convex, projecting, gelatinous swellings. We can distinguish on the whole sixteen deep, subradial, longitudinal furrows, and sixteen shallower, alternating with them. The latter traverse nearly the whole