

SECOND SUB-ORDER OF DISCOMEDUSÆ, SEMOSTOMÆ, L. Agassiz, 1862.

Flag-mouthed Discomedusæ. Discomedusæ with four large, perradial, folded oral arms, with simple, central oral opening, and with long hollow tentacles.

Family, CYANEIDÆ, L. Agassiz, 1862.

CYANEIDÆ, Hæckel, System der Medusen, 1879, p. 518, taf. xxx.

Semostomæ with broad radial pouches, and branched, cæcal lobe canals, without coronal canal. Discomedusæ with simple, cruciform, central oral opening, surrounded by four perradial, folded oral arms. Stomach with sixteen or thirty-two broad radial pouches, whose distal margin is cleft into thirty-two or sixty-four branched lobe pouches; the branches of the latter are cæcal, not anastomosed; no coronal canal. Genitalia, four waved bands or frills in the oral gastral wall, usually in the form of wide sacs, hanging freely and without sub-genital cavities. Sixteen to thirty-two or more marginal lobes; eight or sixteen sense clubs (four perradial and four interradial, with sometimes also eight adradial). Tentacles long and hollow, eight or more in number.

Sub-family, DRYMONEMIDÆ, Hæckel, 1879.

Cyaneidæ with eight sense clubs (four perradial and four interradial), which lie distant from the umbrella margin in deep niches of the subumbrella; also with numerous tentacles, which are scattered almost over the whole subumbrella, but are wanting in the marginal lobe zone.

Drymonema, Hæckel, 1879.¹

Cyaneida with 8 sense clubs, lying far from the umbrella margin, in deep niches of the subumbrella. Tentacles very numerous, irregular, scattered almost over the whole surface of the subumbrella and inserted in deep radial furrows, between numerous strongly dendritically branched subumbral radial ribs. Sixteen broad, radial canals; these are very short, their thirty-two lobe pouches, and the dichotomous canal branches of the latter, proportionately more strongly developed.

The genus *Drymonema* is as yet only known from the Mediterranean deep-sea species described below, and is so strikingly distinguished by many peculiarities from the other Cyaneidæ, that it represents a special sub-family of them, the Drymonemidæ. Whilst in all other Cyaneidæ the peripheric tentacle zone remains separated from the peripheric margin of the central stomach by a broad coronal muscle, which is usually laid in many

¹ Δρυμός = a wood; νήμα = threads.