

circular folds, in *Drymonema* both this coronal muscle, and the sixteen broad radial pouches in whose subumbrel wall it lies, have undergone such strong retrograde formation that we can only discover faint rudiments of them. On the other hand, the peripheric part of the umbrella corona, with the zone of tentacles and the branched lobe pouches, attains a most extraordinary degree of development. The marginal lobes themselves are fused together, and form a broad marginal border (in some measure a velarium), which is separated from the broad marginal zone, by a deep marginal coronal furrow. The latter occupies nearly the half of the whole subumbrella, and is beset over its whole extent with numerous scattered tentacles. The tentacles are inserted by their basal part in deep radial furrows of the subumbrella, which are separated by its strongly projecting dichotomously branched ribs. The eight sense clubs lie in deep niches of the subumbrella, at the marginal coronal furrow, far from the free umbrella margin. However peculiar these conditions of formation of the subumbrella, and the corresponding modifications of the peripheric vascular system in *Drymonema* may appear, they are really easily derived from the well known conditions of the *Cyanea*; we only require to suppose the eight adradial horseshoe-shaped tentacle areae, in which the tentacles of the *Cyanea* are inserted in several rows, the one behind the other, so widely extended that the broad coronal muscle at their proximal margin is reduced to a narrow edging. The sixteen broad radial pouches lying below the coronal muscle become likewise rudimentary, and the numerous tentacles are scattered singly on the wide subumbrel surface. On the other hand, the broad marginal lobe zone, whose marginal lobes are fused into a connected velarium, remains free from them. The eight rhophalia, which originally lay freely on the umbrella margin between the sixteen Ephyra lobes, are consequently now placed entirely on the lower surface of the umbrella.

*Drymonema victoria*, Hæckel (Pls. XXX., XXXI.).

*Drymonema dalmatina*, Hæckel, 1879, System der Medusen, p. 642, No. 606.

Umbrella shallow, discoid, four to five times as broad as high. Marginal umbrella border (velarium) very broad, slightly indented, with eight to ten deep exumbrel radial furrows, between which eight to ten double lobes of the gelatinous umbrella appear in each octant (between each two sense clubs). Eight sense clubs in the subumbrel velar furrow, in deep niches of the subumbrella, at a distance of nearly one-third of the radius of the umbrella, from the umbrella margin. Four perradial oral arms and four interradial curtain-shaped, delicate-membraned, depending reproductive pouches, the former nearly as long as the radius of the umbrella, the latter half as long. Tentacles very long and very numerous (500–600), scattered all over the subumbrella (inside the velar furrow) and inserted in deep radial furrows between strong, straight, dichotomously branched radial ribs of the subumbrella. Only the marginal velar zone and the central area of the