

umbrella, usually with a distinct coronal canal. Four interradial genitalia in the aboral wall of a central subgenital porticus, which has arisen from centripetal fusion of four separate gastral, subgenital cavities.

Sub-family, LEPTOBRACHIDÆ, L. Agassiz, 1862.

Crambessidæ without free upper arms, but with band-shaped, thin, greatly lengthened lower arms, which are naked for the most part, and only bear a tassel-shaped bunch of tuft-like funnel frills at the distal end.

*Leonura*,<sup>1</sup> Hæckel, 1879.

Crambessid without free upper arms, with band-shaped, very long, thin lower arms, which are naked for the most part, and only bear a bunch of funnel frills towards the distal end, above a naked terminal knob. The suture of the oral cross is eight-rayed, with eight adradial funnel frills, forming a special rosette of tufts round the centre of the arm disk.

The genus *Leonura* (or *Leontura*), along with the closely-allied genus *Leptobrachia*, compose the peculiar small group of the Leptobrachidæ. L. Agassiz erected them (1862) into a special family of the Rhizostomæ, whilst it seemed to me more to the purpose to attach them as a sub-family to the closely-allied family of the Crambessidæ (System, 1879, p. 630). This small group was hitherto known only by a single species, the *Rhizostoma leptopus* (from the Radack islands), of which Chamisso and Eysenhardt gave a tolerably good description in 1821 (Nova Acta Acad. Leop. Carol., tom. x. p. 356, pl. xxvii). In 1879, I myself described the Crambessida *Leonura leptura* from New Zealand as a closely-allied Rhizostom (System, 1879, p. 631). *Leonura terminalis* described below (the only Rhizostom of the Challenger expedition) differs somewhat from *Leonura leptura*. Whilst the structure of the umbrella only varies a little from *Crambessa*, the eight long thin arms are distinguished by the retrograde formation of the fused upper arms, and by the restriction of the funnel frills to the oral disk on the one side, and the distal half of the arms on the other; the proximal half of the arms lying between them, is naked and without frills.

*Leonura terminalis*, Hæckel (Pl. XXXII.).

*Leonura terminalis*, Hæckel, 1879, System der Medusen, p. 646, No. 616.

Umbrella depressed, with eighty marginal lobes (eight pointed triangular velar lobes between two small diverging ocular lobes in each octant). Subgenital ostia two to three times as broad as the intermediate pillars. Suture of the oral cross of the arm disk with

<sup>1</sup> Λέων=lion; οὐρά=a tail.