

a regular eight-rayed shaggy rosette. Arms moderately long and thin, band-shaped, triangular, nearly as long as the diameter of the umbrella, with a tassel-shaped, three-winged bunch of tufts, enclosing a projecting triangular, terminal knob without frills. Horizontal diameter, 80–90 mm. ; vertical diameter, 30–70 mm.

*Habitat*.—South-east part of the Pacific Ocean, not far from the island of Juan Fernandez. Station 229 ; lat. 33° 31' S., long. 74° 43' W. Depth, 2160 fathoms. 14th December 1875. (Taken at the same time as *Tesserantha connectens*, p. 50.) The specimen was pretty well preserved, but the arms were in great measure torn away.

The umbrella (figs. 1–4) forms a depressed disk, whose central part (“discus”) is almost flat, whilst the coronal part (“corona”) is sloped gently away. In radial section (fig. 2) we see that, as in all Monodemniæ (*Versuridæ* and *Crambessidæ*), the body consists of two separate principal parts only connected by the four perradial oral pillars, viz., the true umbrella disk (with gastral cavity and umbrella corona) and the underlying arm disk (with its pendant oral arms). The two principal parts are separated by the spacious central subgenital vestibule (*ir*) which opens freely to the exterior by four broad interradian subgenital apertures (figs. 1, 7, *ig*). The gelatinous substance of the umbrella resembles a soft cartilage in consistency, and is of tolerably equal thickness throughout (nearly 10 mm.), whilst it suddenly becomes thinned away towards the margin, and is only slightly developed on the lobes. The gelatinous substance of the arm disk is nearly as thick as that of the umbrella disk.

The exumbrella (figs. 1, 3) is distinguished by a delicate and tolerably regular tabulation, caused by the divisions by the net-shaped connected furrows, of the whole outer upper surfaces of the umbrella into polygonal areæ, projecting somewhat convexly, corresponding to the “pedalia” of *Nauphanta*, *Atolla*, and other Discomedusæ. The size of these exumbral areæ increases from the centre towards the periphery; the diameter of the inner areæ amounts to from 4–5 mm., that of the outer areæ from 6–8 mm.; the former are roundish, the latter extended polygonally, quadrangular, hexagonal, or octagonal. An octagonal central area (in the middle of the apex of the umbrella) is first surrounded by a corona of eight adradial areæ; next to these come a second corona of sixteen subradial areæ; the largest and most distinct areæ are thirty-two hexagonal, forming a circle, whose distal peripheric corresponds to the coronal canal on the subumbrella (fig. 3). The exumbral areæ become less distinct towards the lobe corona, the radial furrows between them pass into the incisions between the marginal lobes.

Eight sense clubs (four perradial and four interradian) are placed on the umbrella margin (figs. 3, 4), as in all *Crambessidæ*, and particularly in most *Rhizostomæ*. Each rhopalium is here enclosed by the two small pointed lanceolate, ocular lobes (or rhopalar lobes) which diverge outwards. The octants of the umbrella margin, which compose the lobed velarium, project in the form of shallow arches, between the eight receding rhopalar incisions of the umbrella margin. Between each two rhopalia there are eight