

*Cuboides crystallus*, n. sp. (Pl. XLII.).

*Habitat*.—Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic, Station, 352; lat. 10° 55' N., long. 17° 46' W. Surface.

Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Haeckel).

*Bract* (fig. 9, *u*, lateral view from the right side; fig. 10, *u*, dorsal view; fig. 13, *u*, basal view; fig. 14, *w*, apical view; figs. 11, 12, a younger specimen, seen from the left and from the dorsal sides respectively).—The hydrophyllium or bract is very large (10 to 12 mm. diameter), nearly cuboidal, with six flattened, slightly concave, quadrangular faces, twelve serrate, slightly concave edges, and eight prominent, three-sided pyramidal angles. The six faces are of nearly equal size, the apical face (*ua*) somewhat smaller, and the basal face a little larger than the four lateral faces (*ud*, dorsal; *uv*, ventral; *ux*, right; *ul*, left). The basal, inferior or distal face is occupied by a wide, flatly conical, subumbrellar cavity (*ui*), its apex reaches the centre of the cube.

*Phyllocyst* (*cs*).—The apical canal of the bract, or the phyllocyst, consists of two very different parts, the axes of which are nearly perpendicular one to another. The slender apical part is subvertical, spindle-shaped, includes a fusiform oleocyst (*co*), and touches with its apex the centre of the concave apical face of the bract (*ua*). The dilated basal part of the phyllocyst, however, is divided into two broad ovate horizontal lobes (*cs''*, right; *cs'*, left); these are filled up with large clear entoderm cells, directed towards the ventral face of the bract (*uv*), and embrace the uppermost part of the peduncle of the siphon (*s*).

*Siphon* (*s*).—The siphon or polypite is pyriform, very contractile, suspended in the top of the subumbrellar cavity, and exhibits a pale yellowish colour. Its short pedicle bears at its thickened base, on its dorsal side, the tentacle (*t*); on its ventral side are placed one or two gonophores (*g*).

*Tentacle* (*t*).—The single tentacle of this cuboidal Eudoxia is usually coiled up and hidden in the dorsal part of the infundibular cavity, behind the siphon. The tentilla or secondary filaments (fig. 16) have a thin pedicle (*ts*) and a simple terminal filament (*tf*), and between them a large reniform sacculus. This cnidosac has a leather-yellow or reddish-yellow colour, and contains on the convex dorsal side numerous (six to nine) rows of medial cnidocysts (*km*), and on each side of this battery, in the proximal part, a series of six to nine very large, spindle-shaped, lateral cnidocysts (*kg*); at the distal end a small group of small pyriform cnidocysts.

*Gonophores*.—The Eudoxiæ develop in the bracteal cavity, on the ventral side of the siphon, either male or female gonophores. The young Eudoxiæ (figs. 11, 12) exhibit only one gonophore, the older two or three (figs. 9, 10, 13, 14). The umbrella of the gonophores (or the gonocalyx) is quadrangular, slightly bilateral, a little asymmetrical.