

Its superior or proximal half has four smooth edges, is pyramidal, and forms a prominent ventral crest. Its inferior or distal part is a quadrilateral prism with four strong serrate edges, prominent below as four three-sided pyramidal apophyses, the two dorsal far larger than the two ventral (fig. 11).

Canal of the Gonophores (fig. 17, *cp*).—This is long, peduncular, and divides at the apex of the subumbrella (*w*) into four rather regular radial canals (*cr*). These exhibit an elegantly pinnulated appearance, produced by alternately prominent small diverticula. They are connected at the base of the large velum (*v*) by a circular canal (*cc*).

The *ovaria* (fig. 17, *o*), as well as the *spermaria* (figs. 9-14, *hm*), are spindle-shaped manubria, which hang freely in the upper half of the umbrellar cavity of the gonophores. They contain a large central cavity (spadix).

Genus 14. *Amphiroa*,¹ Blainville, 1834.

Amphiroa, Blainville, Manuel d'Actinologie, p. 133.

Definition.—Eudoxidæ with a bilateral, prismatic bract, bounded by five odd trapezoidal faces and two paired pentagonal faces. Phyllocyst composed of an ovate descending dorsal sac, and two slender horizontally diverging lateral canals at its apex. (Eudoxiæ of the genus *Abyla*.)

The genus *Amphiroa* (Pl. XXXVI.) comprises those monogastric Eudoxidæ which arise from the polygastric Diphyid genus *Abyla* (Genus 29, Pl. XXXV.). Its bract has a peculiar and very complicated form, which may best be compared with a prompter's box. It is composed of two four-sided prisms, which are united at right angles. The vertical prism covers the dorsal side of the Eudoxia, and is nearly filled up by a very large sac-shaped phyllocyst. From the apex of the latter arise two divergent lateral canals which run horizontally in the second prism, covering the apical face of the Eudoxia.

The genus *Amphiroa* was first observed and named by Lesueur (probably in 1803), but first published from his drawings by Blainville, in 1834.² A very accurate description of it was given in 1859 by two excellent observers, Huxley (9, p. 64) and Gegenbaur (10, p. 17). These two authors, independently of each other, arrived at the same opinion, that *Amphiroa* is the free Eudoxia of *Abyla trigona*. The latter, therefore, called it *Eudoxia trigonæ*. We retain this name for the Mediterranean species, whilst *Amphiroa alata* of Huxley is the Eudoxia of *Abyla alata*, inhabiting the Tropical Pacific and Indian Ocean. A third species, described by Huxley as *Amphiroa angulata* (9, pl. v. fig. 2), is probably the Eudoxia of *Abyla leuckarti*, Huxley. Different from these three species is *Amphiroa carina*, which occurred in a bottle in the Challenger collection, taken at Station 348. I myself observed this species living, and detaching itself from *Abyla carina*, in February 1867, in the Canary Islands.

¹ *Amphiroa*, 'Αμφιρεῖα, a daughter of Okeanos.

² 24, p. 133, Atlas, pl. iv. fig. 1.