

Cymbonectes mainly in the complete infundibular cavity of the hydroecium, and, therefore, bears to it the same relation that *Sphæronectes* exhibits to *Monophyes*.

Genus 23. *Cymba*,¹ Eschscholtz, 1829.

Cymba, Esch., System der Acalephen, p. 133.

Definition.—Monophyidæ with an angular, pyramidal nectophore, and a complete infundibular hydroecium on its ventral side. Bracts cuboidal, with six quadrangular faces, and two lateral lobes arising from the base of the phyllocyst.

The genus *Cymba* of Eschscholtz comprised in the system of its founder three different species, the first of which (*Cymba sagittata*) belongs to a different genus of Calyconectæ (it is an Abylid). The second species, which I retain as the type of our genus, is the Mediterranean *Cymba enneagonum*, Esch. (= *Enneagonum hyalinum*, Quoy et Gaimard, 2, pl. v. figs. 1-6). The monogastric generation, or the Eudoxia of this polygastric Monophyid, is the third species of Eschscholtz, *Cymba cuboides* (= *Cuboides vitreus*, Quoy et Gaimard, not Huxley!).

Different from this typical and oldest known Mediterranean form is a second, Australian, species, which Huxley described very accurately in 1859, under the name *Abyla vogtii* (9, fig. 46, pl. ii. fig. 3). He rightly suspected that his *Cuboides vitreus* (not identical with that of Quoy et Gaimard) might be the detached Eudoxia of the former; he found both together at the same place on the south coast of New Guinea.

A third species, *Cymba nacella*, was found by me in 1881 in the Indian Ocean, and will be described on another occasion. It is more similar to *Cymba vogtii* (= *Abyla vogtii*, Huxley) than to the two western species. Its Eudoxia is *Cuboides nacella*.

The fourth species, here described as *Cymba crystallus*, was observed living by me in the Canary Islands in 1867, and from these living specimens are taken the figures on Pls. XLI. and XLII. (compare above, p. 111). The same form occurred in the Challenger collection, having been taken in the Guinea current at Station 348.

The remarkable cuboidal form of the bracts, and the bilobate horizontal diverticulum of their phyllocyst, distinguishes *Cymba* at once from all other Calyconectæ.

Cymba crystallus, n. sp. (Pls. XLI., XLII.).

Abyla crystallus, Hæckel, 1867, MS. Canar.

Habitat.—Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic, Station 348; April 9, 1876; lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W. Surface.

Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Hæckel).

¹ *Cymba* = Boat, κύμαβη.