

The genus *Praya*, and the following genus *Lilyopsis*, compose together the sub-family Prayidæ, differing from the other Diphyidæ (Diphyopsidæ and Abylidæ) mainly in the rounded, edgeless exumbrella of the nectophores, which consist of a particularly soft jelly-substance, much softer than in the latter. The two nectophores are of similar form and nearly equal size, one opposed to the other, and not the first before the second (as in the Diphyopsidæ and Abylidæ). The mitriform or reniform nectophores have a longitudinal furrow on their ventral side, and the two hemicylindrical furrows are so applied one to another as to form a hydroœcial tube, in which the upper part of the siphosome can be retracted. The bracts are navicular or reniform, provided with four irregular radial canals.

The best known type of the genus *Praya* is the large Mediterranean form described by Gegenbaur as *Praya maxima* (7, Taf. xvii. figs. 1-4). Perhaps different from this species is another Mediterranean form, which also inhabits the North Atlantic, *Praya cymbiformis*, delle Chiaje (18), very accurately described by Leuckart (5 and 8). A third species, differing from the two former in the form of the nectophores and bracts and their canals, is the tropical Atlantic *Praya galea*, which I observed living in the Canary Island Lanzerote, in February 1867. Scattered bracts of it are found in a bottle in the Challenger collection from Station 352.

*Praya galea*, n. sp. (Pls. XXXI., XXXII.).

*Praya galea*, Haeckel, System der Siphonophoren, 1888, p. 35.

*Habitat*.—Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic, Station 352; April 13, 1876; lat. 10° 55' N., long. 17° 46' W. Surface.

Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Haeckel).

*Nectophores* (Pl. XXXI. figs. 1-7, natural size; fig. 1, lateral view; fig. 2, dorsal view; fig. 3, apical view of the two united, fig. 4, of the two separated nectophores; fig. 5, first (smaller) nectophore from the left side; fig. 6, second (larger) nectophore from the right side; fig. 7, the same from the ventral side). The two large nectophores or nectocalyces, which are the powerful locomotive organs of the long chain-like body, are both of similar kidney-shaped form, but of different sizes. The first, apical or proximal nectophore is somewhat smaller than the second, basal or distal swimming bell; both possess a deep longitudinal groove on their ventral side, and are so opposite one to another at the top of the stem, that the larger distal bell is placed more below and embraces the smaller proximal bell by means of its two lateral ventral wings (figs. 3, 4). The smaller nectophore was in the largest specimen, which I examined living in the Canary Islands, 40 mm. long and 25 mm. broad; the larger (second) nectophore 50 mm. long and 35 mm. broad. Another specimen had only two-thirds of this size.