

The genus *Galeolaria* (confounded by later authors with *Epibulia*) was founded in 1807 by Lesueur, in a manuscript not published, for two Australian *Diphyes*, which were figured by Quoy and Gaimard under the names *Galeolaria australis* and *Galeolaria quadridentata* (2, pl. v. figs. 30–33). The same were afterwards regarded by Blainville as the types of this genus (24, p. 139). The first accurate description of two Atlantic species belonging to it was published in 1846 by Sars (under the names *Diphyes truncata* and *Diphyes biloba* (27, p. 41, Taf. vii.). A Mediterranean species was accurately described by Gegenbaur as *Diphyes turgida* (68), and another by Vogt as *Epibulia aurantiaca* (6). An Arctic *Galeolaria*, inhabiting the Greenland Sea, is *Diphyes sarsii* of Gegenbaur (10, Tab. xxx. figs. 30, 31). The Indian *Galeolaria filiformis* described by Huxley (9, pl. iii. fig. 5) is probably identical with the original *Galeolaria australis* of Lesueur. Different from all these species is the *Galeolaria stephanomia*, inhabiting the Tropical Pacific, described by Brandt as *Diphyes stephanomia* (25, p. 32). I was able to compare the excellent figure and description of it (unfortunately not published!) which Martens had taken from nature as early as 1827.

Galeolaria (synonymous with *Sulculeolaria* of Blainville) differs from *Diphyes* in the complete absence of a hydrœcium. The basal part of the truncate ventral side of the first nectophore is simply attached to the corresponding apical part of the second. Between them the siphosome depends freely. The nectocalycine ducts are therefore very different in the two nectophores, entering into the first at its base, into the second at its apex. The ventral radial canal is very short in the first, very long in the second nectophore. The ventral plate of the umbrella is prolonged in both nectophores over their basal ostium in the form of a bilobate lamellar apophysis (compare Leuckart, 8, p. 279, and Huxley, 9, p. 38). The gonophores ripen on the stem, and are not detached as free-swimming Eudoxiæ. The corms are dioecious (p. 99).

Genus 27. *Diphyes*,¹ Cuvier, 1817 (*sensu restricto*).

Diphyes, Cuvier, Le Règne animal, t. iv. p. 61.

Definition.—Diphyidæ with two angular, slenderly pyramidal nectophores, of similar form and subequal size, one placed behind the other. First nectophore with a conical or campanulate hydrœcium. Cormidia without special nectophores (free as *Cucullus*, Genus 12). Bracts pyramidal, conical, or spathiform, with a pointed apex. Phyllocyst simple, usually large and ovate, without radial canals.

The genus *Diphyes* was founded by Cuvier in 1817 upon the first figure published of any Calyconecta, the *Diphyes dispar* of Chamisso (16), which was figured first by Bory in 1804 under the name *Biphora bipartita* (13, p. 134). Eschscholtz gave in 1829 a more accurate description of *Diphyes*, and the following definition:—"Ductus nutritorius

¹ *Diphyes* = Double animal (διφύης); Calyconecta with a double nectophore.