

tubulis pluribus obsitus. Tubuli squamis cartilagineis obtecti. Pars corporis nutritoria cavitate natatoria interna, extrorsum se aperiente instructa." He distinguished four different species, the fourth of which, *Diphyes appendiculata*, from the Pacific Ocean, is here retained as the representative type of the genus (1, p. 138, Taf. xii. fig. 7). Nearly allied to this are two Mediterranean species, *Diphyes acuminata* of Leuckart (5), and *Diphyes sieboldii* of Kölliker (4). A third Mediterranean species is *Diphyes subtilis* of Chun (87). Different from these is *Diphyes elongata*, Hyndman, from the northern Atlantic (64), and an Indian species, *Diphyes gracilis*. Huxley united all these species under the name *Diphyes appendiculata*; there seem to be, however, constant differences between these species, which may be considered as specific, the more so as they are inhabitants of widely distant seas. A more accurate distinction is required.

Gegenbaur, in 1859, distinguished not less than ten different species of the genus *Diphyes* (10, p. 50); the majority of these belong, however, to other genera of Diphyidæ, *Diphyopsis* (*Diphyes campanulifera*, &c.), and *Galeolaria* (*Epibulia quadrivalvis*, &c.).

The cormidia of *Diphyes* (in the sense here restricted) possess a spathiform or three-sided pyramidal bract, with a deep ventral fissure, and become mature as free Eudoxiæ belonging to the genus *Cucullus* (compare above, Genus 12).

Genus 28. *Diphyopsis*,¹ Haeckel, 1888.

Diphyopsis, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 35.

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. Each cormidium with a special nectophore (free as *Ersæa*, Genus 17B). Bracts pyramidal, conical or spathiform, with a pointed apex. Phyllocyst simple, ovate, without radial canals.

The genus *Diphyopsis* comprises those Diphyidæ hitherto described as *Diphyes*, which differ from the true *Diphyes* in the possession of numerous special nectophores, each of which is the locomotive organ of a cormidium, swimming free as *Ersæa* (compare above, Genus 17). *Diphyopsis* bears the same relation to *Diphyes* that *Lilyopsis* has to *Praya*. The special nectophore of each cormidium (wanting in *Diphyes*) is the originally first gonophore, which has lost its sexual function, and produces no manubrium; it is subservient only to locomotion.

The first described species of *Diphyopsis* is *Diphyes dispar* of Chamisso and Eysenhardt, inhabiting the Tropical and Southern Pacific (16, p. 365, Tab. xxxiii. fig. 4). A very accurate description of it was given by Huxley (9, p. 30, pl. i. fig. 1). Probably identical with it is *Diphyes angustata* of Eschscholtz. The Challenger collection con-

¹ *Diphyopsis* = Similar to *Diphyes*.