aspect, distinguishing the genus *Abyla* at once from the other Abylidæ. Its outline is irregularly triangular, and its sagittal axis (vertical in fig. 11) one and a half times as long as the frontal (horizontal) axis. The three more prominent wings are so turned in the inferior part that the basal edge of the right ventro-lateral wing (*nx*) occupies the ventral half of the sagittal axis, and is just opposed to the dorsal wing (*nd*). The left dorso-lateral wing (n^1), on the other side, occupies the left half of the frontal axis. The five strong denticulate teeth, which form the basal ends of the five lateral wings, are so turned that the basal mouth of the second nectophore, beyond the ostium of the nectosac, forms a broad transverse or frontal fissure (like the mouth of a Plagiostome), and perpendicular to this is a larger ovate longitudinal fissure (in the dorsal half of the sagittal axis).

Nectosac (figs. 8–10, w^2).—The subumbrella of the second nectophore is very long, subcylindrical, about six times as long as broad. Its apex touches the base of the apical condyle (*nq*) and receives the nectocalycine duct (*cn*), which passes through the latter. The four radial canals of the subumbrella are regularly disposed, and united by a small velum at its basal opening (fig. 11, *uo*). This opening is strongly protected and partly hidden by the five basal teeth proceeding from the five wings of the exumbrella, and described above (fig. 11).

Siphosome.—The common stem, when contracted, is completely hidden in the hydrœcial canal described above. When the animal floats quietly on the surface of the tranquil sea it offers the peculiar aspect figured in figs. 1 and 2, Pl. XXXV., which I drew from a living, intact specimen, 11th February 1867, in the Canary Island Lanzerote. The longitudinal axis of the body (marked by the straight line of the expanded stem, on the dorsal median line of the hydrœcial canal) is so inclined that it cuts the horizontal level of the sea at an angle of 20°. The level is touched by the most prominent dorsal parts of the body, the frontal crest of the first nectophore, and the uppermost part of the dorsal edge of the second. A bunch of fishing tentacles issues through the basal opening of the hydrœcial canal.

Cormidia.—The Eudoxiæ attached to the siphosome, forty to sixty or more, are regularly arranged in the usual ordinate manner, and do not reach sexual maturity before being detached from the common stem. After being detached, they swim freely about as Eudoxiæ, which assume the characteristic form of *Amphiroa carina* described above (Genus 16). They are distinguished from other Eudoxidæ by the six-sided prismatic bract, with its large vertically descending dorsal phyllocyst, and the two horizontal lateral canals arising perpendicularly from its uppermost apex (compare p. 114 and Pl. XXXVI.).