

Subfamily VOGTIDÆ.

Genus 35. *Vogtia*,¹ Kölliker, 1854.

Vogtia, Kölliker, Schwimmpolypen von Messina, p. 37.

Definition.—Polyphyidæ with pentagonal prismatic nectophores, the ostium of which is provided with five prominent apophyses. (Cormidia monoclinic. Gonophores attached to the base of the siphons.)

The genus *Vogtia*, established by Kölliker for the Mediterranean *Vogtia pentacantha*, differs from the two preceding genera mainly in the prismatic form of the pentagonal nectophores. Since this difference is similar to that between *Diphyes* and *Praya*, it perhaps justifies the distinction of two subfamilies: Vogtidæ (derived from Diphyidæ) with pentagonal exumbrella of the prismatic nectophores, and Hippopodidæ (derived from Prayidæ) with an edgeless exumbrella of the rounded nectophores. Probably the general composition of the nectosome as well as of the siphosome in *Vogtia* is similar to that in *Hippopodius*. But neither the first description of Kölliker (4), nor the supplementary remarks of Claus (35), and Keferstein and Ehlers (33), are sufficient to give a full idea of its anatomy. The last named authors have described a second species, *Vogtia spinosa*, from the coast of Brazil (33, p. 24). Similar to this are some scattered nectophores, which I found in the Challenger collection, taken in the South Atlantic (Station 326); they are here described as *Vogtia köllikeri*.

Vogtia köllikeri, n. sp. (Pl. XXIX. figs. 9–14).

Habitat.—Station 326, South Atlantic; March 3, 1876; lat. 37° 3' S., long. 44° 17' W. Surface.

Nectophores (fig. 9, lateral view, right side; fig. 10, oblique lateral view, half dorsal, half right side; fig. 11, basal view of a younger, fig. 12, of an older nectophore; fig. 13, ventral view; fig. 14, dorsal view).—The nectocalyces have a cartilaginous consistence, vitreous aspect, and the general form of a flat pentagonal prism. The largest nectophore has a length of 6 mm., a height of 10 mm., and a breadth of 16 mm. The two large terminal faces of the prism are nearly parallel and pentagonal, an inferior (and abaxial) basal face, and a superior (or axial) apical face; this latter contains the broad ventral or axial groove, bounded by the two lateral wings. The five lateral faces of the prism are two paired dorsal, two paired ventro-lateral and an odd medio-ventral face; this latter is the smallest face and deeply bisected.

The basal face of the nectophore (fig. 11, of a younger, fig. 12, of an older specimen) contains in its middle part, nearer the axial side, the ostium of the nectosac (*w*); it is

¹ *Vogtia*, named in honour of Carl Vogt.