

Genus 41. *Stephanomia*,¹ Péron et Lesueur, 1807.*Stephanomia*, Péron et Lesueur, Voyage aux terres australes.

Definition.—Agalmidæ with a short and rigid siphosome, the trunk of which is scarcely contractile. Bracts with small intervals. Cormidia ordinate, with free internodes, in a single, straight, ventral series. Tentilla with a simple terminal filament.

The genus *Stephanomia* is the oldest known form of Agalmidæ, and was founded in 1807 by Péron for an Australian Physonect, of which his collaborator Lesueur has left an excellent picture (14, pl. xxix. fig. 5). The figure represents the siphosome only, without the nectosome; but fortunately I had the opportunity during my residence in Ceylon (in December 1881) of examining a complete living specimen of a closely allied species. The cylindrical siphosome of this Indian *Stephanomia nereidum* had exactly the same form as that of the Australian *Stephanomia amphitrites* in Lesueur's figure, except the special form of the bracts; these are all tridentate in the latter, and arranged very regularly in four longitudinal series; whilst in the former they were provided partly with three, partly with five teeth, and arranged in six less regular series. The long internodes between the cormidia were free, and the yellowish gonostyles attached near the base of the red-coloured siphons. The biserial nectosome composed of twelve complete nectophores, had nearly the same form as that of *Crystallodes vitrea* (Pl. XVII. figs. 1-3). The position of the quietly swimming animal was the same as in Lesueur's figure, the trunk lying horizontally and the cormidia forming a rectilinear series on its ventral side; the siphons and tentacles, therefore, depending vertically. The same position is exhibited also by the similar Agalmid, which Huxley afterwards described as *Stephanomia amphitrites* (9, pl. vi.); but this has loose cormidia, and belongs probably to *Phyllophysa* (Genus 43).

Genus 42. *Crystallodes*,² Haeckel, 1869.*Crystallodes*, Hkl., Entwicklungsgeschichte der Siphonophoren, p. 43.

Definition.—Agalmidæ with a short and rigid siphosome, the trunk of which is scarcely contractile. Bracts with small intervals. Cormidia ordinate, with free internodes, in a single, straight, ventral series. Tentilla tricornuate, with a terminal ampulla and two paired horns.

The genus *Crystallodes* was established by me in 1869 for an Atlantic Agalmid, the complete anatomy and ontogeny of which I observed in January and February 1867, during my residence in the Canary Island Lanzerote (84, p. 43, Taf. vi.-xiii.). Another closely allied species, differing from the Atlantic *Crystallodes rigida* mainly in the special form and arrangement of the bracts, was examined by me fifteen years after-

¹ *Stephanomia* = Corona, στεφάνωμα.² *Crystallodes* = Crystal-shaped, κρυσταλλώδης.