Zoology Part LXXVII: Report on the SIPHONOPHORÆ. By Professor Ernst Haeckel. Bound in Volume 28,1888.

gonostyles on the internodes, scattered between the siphons. Tentilla tricornuate, with a terminal ampulla and two paired horns.

The genus *Agalma* was established by Eschscholtz in 1825 for a new Physophorid which he had observed living in the Northern Pacific (**21**, p. 743, Taf. v. fig. 17, and **1**, p. 150, Taf. xiii. fig. 1). The figure and description are very accurate, and this *Agalma okenii* must therefore be retained as the permanent type of the genus. It is closely allied to *Crystallodes*, but distinguished from this by the loose cormidia and the formation of a peculiar hydrœcium in the axis of the siphosome; the thick bracts are here so arranged that they enclose together a central cavity into which the contracted stem with the cormidia may be retracted. Eschscholtz had already pointed out this peculiar character as an essential difference from the similar *Stephanomia*. The same characteristic structure is very obvious in the new Indian species, which is described in the sequel as *Agalma eschscholtzii* (Pl. XVIII. figs. 8–17). A comparison of its loose cormidia with the ordinate cormidia of *Crystallodes* (Pl. XVII.) illustrates their distinction; the siphons and tentacles in this latter issue separately between the bracts, in a ventral series; whilst they issue in the former, crowded in a bunch, from the basal ostium of the hydrœcium. The same seems to be the case in three other species of this genus, which are described by Dana as *Crystallomia polygonata* (North Pacific, **73**, p. 459), by Huxley as *Agalma breve* (**9**, pl. vii.), and by Leuckart as *Agalma clavatum* (**8**, Taf. xiii. figs. 1–6). Later authors have described as *Agalma* a number of Agalmidæ which belong to other genera of this family.

Agalma eschscholtzii, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 8–17).

Habitat.—Indian Ocean, Ceylon (Belligemma), December 1881 (Haeckel).

Nectosome (fig. 8, upper half).—The swimming apparatus, in the single specimen observed, was composed of an apical pneumatophore, and two opposite rows of nectophores, four in each row, besides some buds of undeveloped nectophores at the apex of the tubular trunk, at the base of the pneumatophore. The trunk was undulating, nearly zigzag, of a yellowish colour. The length of the nectosome is 40 mm., the sagittal axis 30 and the frontal axis 20 mm.

Pneumatophore (fig. 8).—The float is ovate or pyriform, about half as long as a nectophore, and covered with purple pigment-cells in the upper or apical half. The lower or distal half is yellowish, and exhibits eight equidistant longitudinal lines, the insertions of the eight vertical septa which divide the pericystic cavity of the pneumatophore into eight radial pouches.

Nectophores (fig. 8, lateral view; fig. 9, dorsal view).—The nectophores have the form of a broad and flat wedge, with a deep median incision on the two-horned

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