

medusomes is again composed of three corresponding organs, viz., a manubrium (a siphon, a cyston, or a palpon), an appertaining filament (tentacle or palpacle), and a corona of bracts (corresponding to the umbrella of the original medusa). The two sexual medusomes, or rather clusters of medusomes, are represented by two gonochoristic bunches of gonodendra, a male and a female; they arise separately from the common base of the cormidium, from the basal insertion of the long pedicle of the polypites; the male bunch is smaller than the female. The form and structure of the single parts are essentially the same as in the closely allied *Forskalia*; but the internodes of the trunk, between the equidistant cormidia, are covered only with bracts. *Strobalia* therefore exhibits a similar relation to *Forskalia* as *Anthemodes* does to *Halistemma*, or *Crystallodes* to *Agalma*. A beautiful species of this genus, *Strobalia cupola*, was observed living by me in the Indian Ocean, and will be described in my Morphology of the Siphonophoræ; a fragment of a similar species, *Strobalia conifera*, was collected by the Challenger in the South Pacific (Station 288).

Genus 51. *Forskalia*,¹ Kölliker, 1853.

Forskalia, Kölliker, Die Schwimmpolypen von Messina, p. 2.

Definition.—Forskaliidæ with loose cormidia and segmented trunk of the siphosome. Gonodendra monostylic, arising from the trunk, separate from the siphonal pedicles. Siphons with hepatic ridges. Nectosome without palpons.

The genus *Forskalia*, hitherto the only representative of this family, comprises in the definition here stated those forms, the well-known type of which is the Mediterranean *Forskalia contorta*, Leuckart (8), probably identical with *Forskalia edwardsii* of Kölliker (4). The trunk of the siphosome is in this species, as well as in *Forskalia tholoides* described in the sequel, distinctly segmented or articulate, with equidistant annular constrictions, from which the single medusomes of the loose cormidia take origin. Usually three different medusomes arise separately from the stem between every two siphons, viz., (1) a sterile cyston with a palpacle; (2) a sterile palpon with a palpacle; and (3) a sexual palpon, to the base of which is attached a clustered monostylic gonodendron (with female gonophores on the proximal part and male gonophores on the distal part). But sometimes the number of palpons is multiplied (often two or three arising from a common pedicle), and their arrangement is more irregular. Another difference between *Forskalia* and *Forskaliopsis* is seen in the presence of palpons in the nectosome of the latter, wanting in the former. The general appearance of *Forskalia* is more delicate and similar to *Strobalia* and to *Agalmopsis*. Probably to this genus belong a number of different species inhabiting the warmer seas, e.g., *Stephanomia atlantica* of Fewkes (44); but their distinction requires a further accurate comparison.

¹ *Forskalia*, named in the honour of the celebrated naturalist, Petrus Forskål (1775).