

its ventral median line (fig. 9, *is*), bisected it so regularly that the cormidia were ordinate symmetrically right and left.

*Siphons* (figs. 7–9, *s*).—The size of the polypites, according to the ordinate bilateral arrangement just mentioned, increases from the ventral towards the dorsal side (fig. 8, *s*). They were ovate thick-walled sacs, strongly contracted in the only spirit specimen observed. The structure of the siphons is probably the same as in *Athorybia* (Pl. XII. fig. 10).

*Tentacles*.—The greatest part of the tentacles were detached and lost in the spirit specimen observed; a few fragments only remained. The tentilla were of two kinds, and apparently both of the same form as described and figured by Fewkes in his *Athorybia formosa* (*loc. cit.*, p. 274, pl. vi. figs. 7–10). The smaller and more frequent form of cnidosacs is similar to that figured in *Athorybia ocellata* (Pl. XII. figs. 11–13). The larger and rarer form exhibits besides two large dorsal dendritic appendages, which were dichotomously branched, of the same shape as in *Anthophysa formosa* (Fewkes, *loc. cit.*, fig. 7, lateral view, from the right side, fig. 8, basal view).

*Palpons* (figs. 7–9, *g*).—The tasters were very large and numerous in the specimen observed, and composed a multiple corona beyond the corona of bracts. Their form is slender, spindle-shaped, tapering towards the attached basal and the closed distal ends.

*Gonophores* (*g*).—Close to the base of each siphon are attached to the siphosome two small branched gonodendra, a male and a female. Their structure is similar to that of *Athorybia* (Pl. XII.), the spermata (fig. 17) as well as the ovaria (fig. 18).

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#### LATER ADDITION TO THE ANTHOPHYSIDÆ.

##### *Plæophysa agassizii*, Fewkes.

*Plæophysa agassizii*, Fewkes, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. i. pp. 317–322, pl. xvii., 1888.

While correcting the proof of this sheet, I have received a paper by Mr. J. Walter Fewkes, published in May 1888 (*loc. cit.*), and entitled: On a New Physophore, *Plæophysa*, and its Relationships to other Siphonophores. A comparison of the two figures representing it (drawn from two small spirit specimens from the Gulf Stream, found in a bottle from the "Albatross" Expedition, 1886), and of my figures of *Anthophysa darwini* (Pl. XII. figs. 8, 9, printed in 1887), informs us that these two Anthophysidæ are very closely allied, or perhaps identical. *Plæophysa* of Fewkes is an Anthophysid (either *Athorybia* or *Anthophysa*) which has lost its bracts, and the pneumatophore of which, highly retracted, is embraced on the ventral side by the prominent cucullate nectostyle. Fewkes calls this lamellar cowl-shaped nectostyle the hood, "and supposes it to be a new organ, elsewhere unknown among Physophores in this form" (p. 318). He even regards *Plæophysa* as the type of a new family—Pleophysidæ (p. 320).