

of numerous lateral branches or tentilla. The form of the latter, and some other characters of organisation, exhibit some similarity with the Forskalidæ (*Forskalia*, Pls. VIII.-X.).

*Synopsis of the Genera of Rhodalidæ.*

Corona of nectophores simple. Trunk of the siphosome with a large central cavity, . . . . .	63. <i>Auralia</i> .
Corona of nectophores double or multiple. Trunk of the siphosome without large central cavity, . . . . .	64. <i>Rhodalia</i> .

Genus 63. *Auralia*,<sup>1</sup> Haeckel, 1888.

*Auralia*, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 43.

*Definition.*—Rhodalidæ with a simple corona of nectophores, arranged in a single circle. Trunk of the siphosome with a wide central cavity, surrounded by a peripheral reticulum of trunk-canals.

The genus *Auralia* may be regarded as the older and inferior form of Rhodalidæ, more closely allied to the preceding *Stephalidæ* than the succeeding *Rhodalia*. The corona of nectophores is simple, as in *Stephalia*, and the characteristic central canal of the trunk of the latter has left a remainder in the form of a wide central cavity, from which the peripheral network of anastomosing trunk-canals arises. But the basal prostoma (or the primary mouth) has disappeared, and the tentacles bear a series of tentilla, as in *Rhodalia*.

*Auralia profunda*, the single species of this genus which I have examined, was taken in the depths of the Tropical Atlantic, and will be described afterwards in my Morphology of the Siphonophoræ. Its external appearance is similar to that of *Stephalia corona* (Pl. VII. fig. 39); but the nectophores of the simple corona are more numerous and the tentacles are of the same shape as in *Rhodalia* (Pl. IV. figs. 20-23).

Perhaps belonging to this genus is another Siphonophore, from the depths of the Gulf Stream (1395 fathoms), which Fewkes has described under the name *Angelopsis globosa* (45, pt. xii. p. 972, pl. x. figs. 4, 5), and which he supposes to be a transition form between the Pectyllidæ and the Pneumatophorid (*Physalia*). The nectosome as well as siphosome of this form are subglobular and of nearly equal size. The vertical section (fig. 5) exhibits the flat hypocystic cavity (*cav.*), between the float-cavity (*cav. p*) and the central cavity of the trunk (*cav. b*). The "spherical bag-like structures," which Fewkes supposes to be "budding new individuals" (*grm*), are probably the necto-

<sup>1</sup> *Auralia* = Air-bubble of the sea, αὔρα, ἄλια.