

phores. Fewkes' description, however, is so inaccurate, and the examination so superficial, that it is impossible to identify with any certainty his *Angelopsis* and my *Auralia*.

Genus 64. *Rhodalia*,¹ Haeckel, 1888.

Rhodalia, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 43.

Definition.—Rhodalidæ with a double or multiple corona of nectophores, arranged in two or several circles. Trunk of the siphosome without proper central cavity, traversed by an equal reticulum of trunk-canals.

The genus *Rhodalia*, represented by the wonderful South Atlantic *Rhodalia miranda* (Pls. I.–V.), differs from the preceding *Auralia* in two important characters. The nectosome is similar to that of *Forskalia*, composed of very numerous nectophores, which are not arranged in a simple corona, but in several circles or spiral rows. The trunk of the siphosome is a solid cartilaginous bulb, without central cavity, pierced everywhere by an equally developed network of trunk-canals. *Rhodalia*, therefore, represents the most highly developed genus of Auronectæ.

Rhodalia miranda, n. sp. (Pls. I.–V.).

Habitat.—Western part of the South Atlantic, south-east of Buenos Ayres. Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms.

Rhodalia miranda was preserved in rather good condition in the Challenger collection, enclosed in a spirit bottle, the clear spaces of which were filled by horse-hair. Entangled in the latter were found the detached siphons and tentacles of the corms (compare p. 290), whilst the detached nectophores were found in great numbers on the bottom of the vessel. The corms themselves, as well as all their component parts, were very much contracted by the action of the strong alcohol. In the living and fully expanded state they are probably twice the size (or more) shown by the following list of dimensions (p. 303). But the state of preservation, even of the most delicate tissues, was very good, as is seen by comparing figs. 4, 5 (Pl. I.), figs. 7–12 (Pl. II.), and Pls. IV. and V.

Size.—The diameter of the entire corm was in three of the preserved specimens, on an average, between 40 and 50 mm., in the fourth smaller specimen 30 mm. The largest specimen preserved, which is figured in Pls. I. III., twice natural size, gave the following maximum dimensions in millimetres:—

¹ *Rhodalia* = Sea-rose, ῥόδον, ἄλιον.