

the apical stigma of the pyriform pneumatophore was surrounded by a brown pigment-star with eight rays; the siphons were orange coloured, and the clustered gonophores, attached near to their base, yellowish, the long tentacles similar to those of *Nectophysa* (Pl. XXIII. figs. 5, 6). Very similar is *Rhizophysa inermis*, Studer (40, p. 13, Taf. i. figs. 3, 8, 9, 10), taken in the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, south of Sumatra (lat. 11° 18' S., long. 120° 8' E.). Studer tells us that this deep-sea form has no tentacles, but he describes and figures tentacles with a series of simple tentilla (fig. 10), apparently attached one to the base of each gonophore. I have no doubt that this was the usual tentacle, arising from the base of the siphon, strongly contracted and twisted around the base of the neighbouring gonophore.

Genus 67. *Cannophysa*,¹ Haeckel, 1888.

Cannophysa, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 44.

Definition.—Rhizophysidæ with ordinate cormidia and free internodes of the stem, the gonostyles being attached at the base of the siphons. Tentilla trifold, with three terminal branches.

The genus *Cannophysa* has the same ordinate cormidia as the preceding closely allied *Aurophysa*. It differs in the structure of the tentacles and the form of the tentilla, which are not simple lateral branches of the former, but each provided with three terminal appendages at the distal end. *Cannophysa*, therefore, bears the same relation to *Aurophysa* as in the following subfamily (Linophysidæ) *Pneumophysa* has to *Nectophysa*. A beautiful species of this genus was observed by me in January 1867 in the Canary Island Lanzerote; it is described in the following pages (Pl. XXIV.) as *Cannophysa murrayana*, and dedicated to my honoured friend Dr. John Murray. A similar species, differing in the special form of the pneumatophore and the tentilla, was found in the Tortugas, near Florida, and described in 1882 by Fewkes as *Rhizophysa gracilis* (44, p. 269, pl. vi. figs. 1-6).

Cannophysa murrayana, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV.).

Habitat.—North Atlantic, Canary Islands, Lanzerote, January 7, 1867 (Haeckel).

Corm.—Two living specimens, both very movable and integral, were captured by me in a current off Puerto Arrecife; the smaller was a young specimen without gonophores, and is figured in the expanded state, swimming with snake-like motion, in fig. 3 (twice natural size); the larger was a fully developed specimen with ripe gonophores, and is figured in the contracted state with spirally coiled up stem in fig. 1 (in profile), and fig. 2 (from above), slightly enlarged. The fully expanded corm attained a length of

¹ *Cannophysa* = Tube-bladder, κάλυμα, φῦσα.