and tentacles very great; usually ten to twenty very large tentacles are intermingled with forty to sixty or more small ones. The size, too, of the pneumatophore is in this genus larger than in all other Physalidæ and in all Siphonophoræ in general; its length attains in the largest specimens, fully expanded, 20 to 30 cm. or even more, its greatest breadth 8 to 10 cm.; the largest tentacles, fully expanded, attain a length of 20 to 30 metres or even more (40 to 50 feet, L. Agassiz, **36**, p. 336).

Two species only of *Caravella* may be distinguished in our present incomplete knowledge of this genus, both inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean. The smaller species is *Caravella gigantea* (=*Physalia gigantea*, Bory, *Physalia cystisoma*, Lesson, *partim*); it occurs sometimes in the Southern Atlantic, and seems to be transported from there occasionally by westerly winds into the Indian Ocean. Captain Rabbe collected it between Madagascar and the Cape of Good Hope. All parts of the body are smaller and more delicate than in the following species. The number of large main tentacles is four to eight, rarely more. But the principal difference is found in the isolated position of the basal cormidium, which is placed at the distal end of the trunk. It is isolated by a wide interval from the voluminous main mass of clustered cormidia, which occupies the smaller posterior half of the ventral side of the trunk. The predominant colour seems to be in *Caravella gigantea* more purple and violet, in *Caravella maxima* more blue and greenish; it is subject, however, to many variations.

The larger species, and the largest of all the Physalidæ, is the well-known *Caravella maxima*, which inhabits in great numbers the Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic, and especially the Gulf Stream. I observed it in great numbers during my residence in the Canary Islands, in December 1866 and January 1867, and also returning from there, in the Straits of Gibraltar, particularly in the Bay of Algesiras (in March 1867). It is also occasionally driven by westerly winds into the Mediterranean, which it seems not to inhabit permanently; several specimens are observed in single years on the shores of Italy (Naples, Messina, &c.). *Caravella maxima* has been described as *Medusa caravella* by O. F. Müller and Gmelin, as *Physalia caravella* by Eschscholtz (**1**, p. 160, Taf. xiv. fig. 1). Numerous later authors have figured it under the name *Physalia arethusa*, as for example Tilesius, Chamisso, Olfers (**79**, Taf. i., ii.), and L. Agassiz (**36**, pl. xxxv.). Lamarck and Lesson (**3**, pl. xi.) call it *Physalia pelagica*. (For the synonymy and history of this celebrated species, compare Olfers and Lesson, *loc. cit.*) *Caravella maxima* is easily distinguished from the allied *Caravella gigantea* by the union of the basal cormidium with the other cormidia, all forming together a single clustered mass of crowded appendages, which covers the greater (posterior) half of the ventral side down to its basal apex. On its motions and habits, compare Olfers (**79**) and L. Agassiz (**36**, p. 336). The young larvæ of *Caravella maxima*, which I observed at Christmas 1866 in Lanzerote, are very similar to those figured in Pl. XXVI. figs. 1, 2 (*Cystonula*).