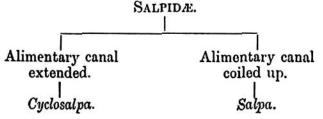
Reproductive Organs hermaphrodite, but the ova and spermatozoa are not mature at the same time.

Gemmation takes place; and alternation of generations occurs in the life-history.

This important family contains the well-known genus Salpa and its immediate allies. As it is the typical group of the Hemimyaria, its characters are mainly those of that suborder; and as they will be discussed under the heading of the genus Salpa, it is not necessary to notice them further here.

The family Salpidæ was formed by Professor Edward Forbes in 1853. It contains two genera—Salpa, Forskåhl, and Cyclosalpa, Blainville. They may be distinguished as follows :—



Salpa, Forskåhl.

Holothuria, Linn., Syst. Nat., ed. x., tom. i., p. 657, 1758. Dagysa, Banks and Solander, Hawkesworth's Voyages, vol. ii. p. 2, 1773. Holothurium, Pallas, Spicilegia Zoologica, p. 26, 1774. Salpa, Forskåhl, Descrip. anim. &c., p. 112 (in part), 1775. Dagysa, Gmelin, Linn., Syst. Nat., ed. xiii., 1788-91. Biphora, Bruguière, Encycl. méth., tom. i., Paris, 1789. Thetys, Tilesius, Abbild. und Beschr. &c., p. 150, 1802. Thalia, Blumenbach, Abbild. naturhist. Gegenst., No. 30, 1810. Iasis, Savigny, Mémoires, p. 235, 1816. Pegea, Savigny, Mémoires, p. 235, 1816. Biphora, Costa, Fauna del Regno di Napoli, p. 3. Biphora, Sars, Bidrag til Sødyrenes Naturhistorie, p. 51, 1829. Pterolyra, Lesson, Voy. de la Coquille, p. 378, 1830. Dubreullia, Lesson, Voy. de la Coquille, p. 278, 1830. Pegea, Macdonald, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiii. p. 371, 1862. Salpa, Cuvier, Lamarck, Chamisso, Krohn, Huxley, Vogt, Todaro, Traustedt, and others (in part). Body not attached, elongated, with the apertures at the opposite ends. Test gelatinous or cartilaginous; transparent. Mantle with muscle bands which are more or less incomplete ventrally. Branchial Sac opening freely into the peribranchial cavity; no lateral walls. Dorsal Lamina in the form of a vascular band marking the junction of branchial and atrial sacs.

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