

its apex, where the top of the stem is inserted; it is protected at its ventral side by the two overlapping wings, and opens below by a dilated basal mouth, whence issues the siphosome.

Somatocyst (cs).—The uppermost rounded apical part of the nectophore is occupied by an ovate somatocyst, which arises, as the apical prolongation of the stem, between the apical ends of the nectosac and the hydroœcial canal. It is filled with large vacuolate entoderm cells, and contains in its rounded apex a globular oleocyst (*co*).

The somatocyst of the Indian *Monophyes princeps* is wanting in the Atlantic *Monophyes hydrorrhœa*, and the similar Mediterranean *Monophyes diptera* (Chun, 87, Taf. ii. fig. 5). These two species represent an older phylogenetic state, since the two parallel ventral wings of the nectophore are separated in its whole length, and not united in the apical third; this difference explains the absence of the somatocyst in them.

Siphosome (figs. 13, 14, as).—The common stem, retracted into the hydroœcial canal (*ui*), was in the specimen observed rather short (probably broken off), and bore (besides numerous small buds) not more than five or six immature eudoxomes. Each eudoxome had a hemispherical bract and, protected by it, a siphon with its tentacle, and a small ovate gonophore; the form and structure of these parts, which I could not sufficiently examine, seems to agree with those of *Monophyes irregularis*.

Genus 19. *Sphæronectes*,¹ Huxley, 1859.

Sphæronectes, Huxley, The Oceanic Hydrozoa, p. 50.

Definition.—Monophyidæ with a rounded, edgeless, subspherical nectophore, and a complete tubular hydroœcium on its ventral side; the latter includes the siphosome. Bracts mitriform or subspherical, with rounded surface and a simple phyllocyst (*Diplophysa*, Genus 10).

The genus *Sphæronectes* was founded in 1859 by Huxley for an Australian Monophyid, *Sphæronectes köllikeri*,² which was remarkable for a single subspherical nectophore with a tubular hydroœcium. Another closely allied Mediterranean species was described fifteen years later by Claus under the name *Monophyes gracilis* (70, p. 29, fig. 8). The same author there gave the description of a similar third Monophyid under the name *Monophyes irregularis* (*ibid.*, p. 32, figs. 16, 17). We retain the generic name *Monophyes* for this latter species, whilst the two former are better placed in Huxley's original genus, *Sphæronectes*. The first-described Australian species, *Sphæronectes köllikeri*, differs from the Mediterranean *Sphæronectes gracilis* in the flatter, more depressed nectophore, and the subhorizontal, not geniculate somatocyst. A specimen of *Sphæronectes köllikeri* was found by me in the Challenger collection, taken from the surface of the Tropical Pacific at Station 274. The same bottle con-

¹ *Sphæronectes* = Swimming sphere (σφαίρα, νήκητις).

² 9, p. 50, pl. iii. fig. 4.