

is far larger and subcircular. The ventral margin of the latter is cleft in its middle; the large dentate plate arising from the right ventral crest of the basal nectophore here covers, like a valve, the free margin of the smaller plate which arises from the opposite left crest (figs. 3, 9, *uk*).

The Siphosome, which arises in the apex of the hydroœcium of the apical nectosac, enters into the hydroœcial canal of the basal nectosac by its apical aperture, runs through it along the ventral face of the nectosac, and proceeds freely through its basal aperture (fig. 1). In its contracted state, however, the retracted siphosome is completely hidden in the hydroœcial canal (fig. 2).

Cormidia.—The numerous cormidia, which are attached to the stem of the siphosome, are separated by regular free internodes, and become mature in the form of free Eudoxiæ, which belong to the monogastric genus *Sphenoides* (compare Genus 15 and Pl. XXXVIII.). These are characterised by the peculiar wedge-form of their bracts, and mainly by the odd spur-shaped dorsal canal, which descends from the base of the large ovate phyllocyst downwards.

Genus 31. *Calpe*,¹ Quoy et Gaimard, 1827.

Calpe, Quoy et Gaimard, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., 1827, t. x. p. 11.

Definition.—Diphyidæ with two angular, pyramidal or prismatic nectophores of different size and unequal form. The basal nectophore is five-sided pyramidal, asymmetrical, and much larger than the symmetrical apical nectophore. Bracts cuboidal, with a five-sided pyramidal apophysis, and a vesicular phyllocyst, from the base of which four canals arise, two slender odd sagittal and two broader paired lateral canals (*Aglaïsmæ*, Genus 16).

The genus *Calpe* was founded by Quoy and Gaimard in 1827 for the well-known Mediterranean species *Calpe pentagona*. Eschscholtz (1, p. 132), and the majority of later authors, have described this striking form under the name *Abyla pentagona* (Kölliker 4, Leuckart 5, Huxley 9, Gegenbaur 10, &c.). But, besides the other characters, the pentagonal form of the distal nectophore distinguishes the true *Calpe* at once from the trigonal *Abyla* and the tetragonal *Bassia*, and still more the different form of the bracts in these three genera of Abylidæ. The phyllocyst of the true *Calpe* gives off four radial canals, two of which are odd and slender (an ascending and a descending), and two others paired and lateral. The free Eudoxia belongs to the monogastric genus *Aglaïsmæ* (Genus 16). It was in this genus that Leuckart (5) and Gegenbaur (7), both independently, at the same time, observed the detachment of free Eudoxiæ from the Diphyid corm (compare above, p. 90).

The new species of *Calpe*, described in the following as *Calpe gegenbauri*, inhabits

¹ *Calpe* = Urn, Κάλπη; also the northern column of Hercules, opposite to *Abyla*, Strait of Gibraltar.