

believe, the same species in an incomplete fragment found by the Challenger expedition near Mindanao, one of the Philippine Islands, at a depth of 82 fathoms. Station 201. Lat. $7^{\circ} 3'$, long. $121^{\circ} 48' E$. 26th October 1874.

I name this species in honour of the meritorious Swedish naturalist, Peter Forskal, who not only gave the most trustworthy description of Medusæ in the last century, and was the first to describe the Medusæ of the Red Sea, but also (in 1775) made the first (and hitherto best!) description and drawing of a Peganthid (*Polyxenia mollicina*).

The umbrella (Pl. X. figs. 1-3) is depressed, discoid, nearly two to three times as broad as high, and divided, as in all Peganthidæ, by a deep horizontal coronal furrow (fig. 3, *ec*), into an upper half, the massive umbrella lens, and a lower half, the lobed umbrella collar. The thick umbrella lens ("umbrella disk" or "gelatinous mantel") consists of a planoconvex or biconvex gelatinous mass of a cartilaginous or even caoutchouc-like consistency. The solidity of the gelatinous disk, connected with a high amount of elasticity, attains its maximum among the Craspedotæ in this family. The cause of this extreme solidity are the innumerable branched, net-like, anastomosed, elastic fibres which run crosswise through the gelatinous substance from the external to the internal surface of the umbrella. The vertical thickness of the umbrella lens is one-third as great as its greatest horizontal diameter. The exumbrella is flat, without any special distinguishing character (fig. 2). The umbrella collar, which is sharply divided from the umbrella lens lying above it by the deep circular constriction, consists of a circle of twenty-five thick gelatinous lobes, and of the broad velum, which not only completely fills the interspaces between the lobes or the pernemal incurvatures of the subumbrella, and connects them like a swimming membrane, but also projects inwards a considerable way about the external margin of the lobes. The limits of the umbrella collar and the umbrella lens is marked by a circular line, in which the tentacles are inserted, and in which the openings of the festoon canal in the periphery of the stomach lie. (Comp. figs. 2, 3, 6.)

The umbrella lobes—or more accurately "the gelatinous lobes of the umbrella collar"—consist of a process of the gelatinous substance of the lens, which becomes thinner towards the exterior in the direction of the margin of the lobes. Although the thickness of the gelatinous substance in the lobes is not nearly so great as that of the central lens, it is still considerable, and the lobes have great solidity. It is therefore difficult to flatten out the marginal lobes, which are strongly rolled inwards both in the living and the dead animal. The circle of rolled-up lobes makes the umbrella here (and still more in other Peganthidæ) look like the flower of the turncap lily (*Lilium martagon*). The outline of the collar lobes is sometimes more rectangular, sometimes more pentagonal, according to the state of contraction (figs. 1, 2, 6). The lateral margins, as well as the point, is always strongly curved inwards; its exumbral external surface is, therefore, strongly curved both in a radial (longitudinal) and a tangential (transverse) direction.