

peristom remain free from tentacles. Horizontal diameter of the umbrella, 120–160 mm. ; vertical diameter, 30–40 mm.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean. The following description and figure are taken from four large, well-preserved spirit specimens which I owe to the kindness of my friend Gregor Buccich at Lesina, and which he found on the coast of Dalmatia, near the island of Lesina. A small fragment of a Medusa which I found in a bottle of the Challenger collection appeared to be identical with these. This bottle (which also contained the fragment of a *Pectanthes asteroides*, p. 20) was marked Station 4, entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. Lat. $36^{\circ} 25' N.$, long. $139^{\circ} 28' E.$ Depth, 600 fathoms. 16th January 1873. Further research must prove whether this remarkable Cyaneid (as yet the first and only Cyaneid of the Mediterranean) be really a deep-sea Medusa or not.

The umbrella (Pl. XXX. fig. 1, Pl. XXXI. fig. 8) forms a flat disk 12–16 cm. in diameter and 3–4 cm. in height. The exumbrella is smooth, depressed on the whole, and is divided by a shallow marginal coronal furrow into a thick central umbrella disk and a thin peripheric corona of lobes (velarium). The radius of the former measures 55 mm., that of the latter 25 mm. In the smooth upper surface of the central umbrella disk, which is only slightly vaulted on the whole, we can distinguish sixteen dark radial streaks which are simple in the inner third, but cleft into two diverging limbs in the middle third so as to form the same characteristic star figure as in *Chrysaora* (System, taf. xxxi.). The peripheric corona of lobes (or velarium) which is more strongly vaulted outwards, shows sixty-four deeper radial furrows, of which the one half appears as processes of the thirty-two disk streaks, whilst the other half are placed between the streaks. Besides these there are several (usually three) finer furrows visible between every second of these sixty-four deep radial furrows in the exumbrella of the umbrella corona, so that it appears thickly ribbed over its whole outer surface (fig. 8). The gelatinous substance of the umbrella appears thick and firm, almost like cartilage. It is as much as a centimetre in thickness in the central umbrella disk, decreases suddenly at the coronal furrow, so that it is only one to two millimetres thick at the soft and very mobile umbrella margin.

The umbrella margin appears at first sight to be perfectly circular and only slightly indented; closer examination, however, shows that the whole umbrella corona (25 mm. broad) is really composed of eighty long, narrow, marginal lobes, fused together by their edges, whose distal edges project a little at the umbrella margin as slight curves, separated by shallow indentations (as in many *Rhizostoma*). Sixteen of these eighty fused coronal lobes run out in pairs from the eight rhopalia, and may be regarded as eight pairs of fused ocular lobes; the other sixty-four were originally tentacular lobes, and may also be termed velar lobes, as they have no longer any relation to the tentacles. Eight velar lobes between two ocular lobes, or actually eight velar double lobes, as they appear divided in two by a fine median furrow, therefore fall in each octant of the