

The genus *Aglaisma* (Pl. XL.) comprises those monogastric Eudoxidæ which arise from the polygastric Diphyid genus *Calpe* (Genus 31, Pl. XXXIX.). Its bract is nearly cuboidal, similar to that of *Cuboides* (Genus 13), but differing from it in the possession of a pyramidal, trigonal, or pentagonal apophysis, which descends vertically from the dorsal and basal part of the cube. It is further distinguished by the possession of four radial canals, arising from the small subcentral phyllocyst. Two of these four cruciate canals are slender and vertical (an ascending and a descending), two others sacculate and horizontal (a right and a left).

The genus *Aglaisma* was founded in 1829 by Eschscholtz for a Tropical Atlantic species of monogastric Diphyidæ, which he called *Aglaisma baeri* (1, p. 129); it is possibly identical with our *Aglaisma gegenbauri*. Afterwards Huxley,<sup>1</sup> in 1859, gave an accurate description of two nearly related species, which he called *Aglaismoides eschscholtzii* and *Aglaismoides elongata*. He suspected rightly that the former might be the Eudoxia of the common Mediterranean *Abyla pentagona*. The other species, *Aglaismoides elongata*, might be the Eudoxia of *Calpe huxleyi*. During my stay in the Canary Islands (1867) I observed the development of the species described in the following pages, from *Calpe gegenbauri*. It occurs also in a bottle of the Challenger collection, taken at Station 346.

*Aglaisma gegenbauri*, n. sp. (Pl. XL.).

*Habitat*.—Tropical and Subtropical Atlantic, Station 346; April 6, 1876; lat. 2° 42' S., long. 14° 41' W. Surface.

Canary Islands, Lanzerote, February 1867 (Haeckel).

*Bract* (fig. 13, *b*, lateral view from the right side; fig. 14, *b*, from the left side; fig. 15, basal view; fig. 16, apical view; fig. 17, dorsal view; fig. 18, ventral view).—The hydrophyllium or bract is subregularly cuboidal in its apical or superior half, in its basal or inferior obliquely pyramidal, bevelled off at the ventral and basal face. The length or height of the bract is 1·2 to 1·5 mm., the breadth 0·6 to 0·8 mm.

The apical or superior face of the bract (figs. 13–16, *ua*) is nearly square, slightly concave, with four equal concave edges. The phyllocyst and its two lateral cæca shine through it in the apical view. The ventral or anterior face (fig. 18, *uv*) has the same square form, but is somewhat longer, and dilated towards the concave basal edge. The dorsal or posterior face of the bract (fig. 17, *ud*) is more concave, and has the form of a bilateral pentagon, which is twice as long as broad. Its odd superior edge is horizontal, and half as long as the two divergent superior lateral edges. These are somewhat longer than the two convergent inferior lateral edges, which meet in the basal apex of the

<sup>1</sup> 9, p. 60, pl. iv. figs. 2, 3.