

The genus *Thamnostylus* with the single species *Thamnostylus dinema* (Pl. I.) is the only deep-sea Anthomedusa which I found among the collections of the Challenger expedition. It belongs to the family of the Margelidæ, to the sub-family of the Thamnostomidæ, and is the only dissonematous genus of this sub-family, with only two developed opposite marginal tentacles (like *Cubogaster* among the Cytæidæ).

The genus *Thamnostylus* is distinguished by the remarkable development of the oral organs; the long central œsophagus, which projects below far out of the central stomach, and the four strong numerously branched oral styles which spring from its basis are much larger in proportion to the rest of the body in *Thamnostylus* than in the other Margelidæ. In other respects *Thamnostylus dinema* appears at the first glance a very abnormal and peculiarly formed Anthomedusa. Closer consideration and comparison with other Craspedotæ shows, however, that its structure is not special or peculiar to itself. We rather find in it a peculiar combination of striking characters, which appear otherwise combined in other Anthomedusæ. The Margelidæ *Limnorea triedra* and *Favonia octonema* described by Péron (1809) appear to come nearest to it (Péron, Tableau des Méduses, No. 8, Annales du Museum d'Hist. Nat., tom. xiv. p. 329). Leseur has given a very good figure of both (in pl. iii. of his Recueil des Planches inédites des Méduses, figs. 3, 5), which clearly shows a near relation to *Thamnostylus* and *Nemopsis*. Here the œsophagus also projects out of the umbrella cavity, and is surrounded by a bush of blood red much-branched oral styles which spring from its basis. On the ground of these figures (which have been copied by Blainville (1834) and Milne-Edwards (1849), L. Agassiz has placed *Limnorea* and *Favonia* among the Rhizostomata. (Compare my System der Medusen, 1879, p. 87, and also the figure of *Nemopsis heteronema*, p. 93, taf. v. figs. 6-9).

*Thamnostylus dinema*, Hæckel (Pl. I.).

*Thamnostylus dinema*, Hæckel, 1879, System der Medusen, p. 85, No. 95.

Umbrella hemispherical, twice as broad as high. Stomach quadrangularly pyramidal, reaching almost to the plane of the velum. Genitalia four egg-shaped swellings in the wall of the stomach; œsophagus quadrangularly prismatic, twice as long as the stomach, projecting far out of the umbrella cavity; four oral styles a little shorter than the œsophagus, springing from its basis, 6 to 8 times dichotomised; two opposite long, strong tentacles, several times longer than the breadth of the umbrella. Horizontal diameter of the umbrella, 16 mm.; vertical diameter, 8 mm.

*Habitat*.—Antarctic Ocean, south from the Kerguelen Islands. Station 153. Lat. 65° 42' S., long. 79° 49' E. Depth, 120 fathoms.

The form of the umbrella is almost hemispherical, half as high as its greatest breadth somewhat above the umbrella margin. The gelatinous substance thick, gradually and