

*Tesserantha connectens*, Hæckel (Pl. XV.).*Tesserantha connectens*, Hæckel, 1879, System der Medusen, p. 375, No. 402.

Umbrella helmet-shaped, one and a half times as high as broad, with conical apical process and peduncle canal on the top. Exumbrella with eight longer and eight shorter exumbral urticating ribs. Four double rows of gastral filaments along the four interradial tæniola inside the central stomach. Œsophagus quadrangularly prismatic, half as long as the height of the umbrella. Oral opening with four short, frilled, oral lobes. Eight simple horse-shoe-shaped genitalia enclosing the small septal nodes in the concavity of the arch. The eight principal tentacles (four perradial, four interradial) of equal length, nearly as long as the height of the umbrella; the eight secondary (adradial) tentacles only half as long. Horizontal diameter of the umbrella, 6 mm.; vertical diameter, 9 mm.

*Habitat*.—South-east part of the Pacific Ocean, not far from the island of Juan Fernandez, lat. 33° 31' S., long. 74° 43' W.; Station 299. 14th December 1875. Depth, 2160 fathoms.

The umbrella (figs. 1–3) is highly vaulted, bell or helmet-shaped, rather constricted beneath at the opening, just above the umbrella margin, and furnished above with a pointed, conical, apical process which is nearly a third as long as the whole height of the umbrella. It is about half as large again as the greatest horizontal diameter of the umbrella above the umbrella margin. The exumbrella is distinguished by eight projecting, strong, urticating ribs, four perradial and four interradial (figs. 1, *er*; 6, *er*). These are sharp corners of the outer surface of the umbrella, almost triangular in transverse section, which are armed with a broad streak of pigment cells and thread cells, and stretch uninterruptedly from the point of the umbrella cone to the eight ocelli of the umbrella margin, from which they pass on to the dorsal surface of the eight principal tentacles. Eight secondary incomplete longitudinal ribs alternate with the eight principal complete longitudinal ribs of the exumbrella; these are much narrower and shorter and only run from the bases of insertion of the eight adradial tentacles to half the height of the umbrella (fig. 1, *er*).

The umbrella margin is somewhat contracted by a circular marginal stricture, and is beset with sixteen tentacles, between which the gelatinous substance of the umbrella projects a little in the form of short, roundish, solid, gelatinous lobes (figs. 1, 4, *l*). The eight principal tentacles (four perradial and four interradial) are nearly as long as the height of the umbrella, whilst the eight adradial or secondary tentacles alternating with them, are only half as long. These also want the black roundish eye-spot ("ocellus," fig. 1, *oc*) which is found at the base of the eight principal tentacles. These ocelli consist of accumulations of black grains of pigment in the ectoderm of the tentacle basis. All the sixteen tentacles are solid cylindrical filaments, gradually becoming