

to the four longer septa or interradial selvages, which separate the four broad radial pouches in the Lucernaridæ (comp. Pls. XVI., XVII.).

The four reproductive glands (figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, o) in *Tesserantha*, as in *Tessera* and *Depastrum* (= *Carduella*) form four horseshoe-shaped swellings in the subumbral wall of the coronal sinus. Their central arch encloses the four septal nodes with its concave distal margin, whilst its concave proximal margin projects above into the central gastral cavity, and appears fimbriated with the lowest distal group of the gastral filaments. The two limbs of the U-shaped reproductive arches run upwards, diverging slightly into the subumbral wall of the coronal intestine, and their limbs, which are curved outwards, touch the proximal margin of the coronal muscle. In *Tesserantha*, as in *Tessera*, a thickened gelatinous selvage of the fulcral plate of the subumbrella appears to project into the hollow space of the coronal sinus, in the entire extent of the reproductive swelling, and the sexual cells appear to be developed from the endodermal epithelium of the sinus on the axial side of these genital selvages. The spirit specimen (a female) which I examined did not admit a closer investigation of its finer structure. Slight transverse folds are visible on the endodermal upper surface of the genitalia (figs. 3, 4, s).

Family, LUCERNARIDÆ, Johnston, 1847.

LUCERNARIDÆ, Hæckel, System der Medusen, 1879, p. 379, taf. xxii.

Stauromedusæ, with lobed or incised umbrella margin, divided by eight concave arches (four perradial and four interradial) into eight hollow adradial lobes or arms; a brush-shaped bunch of hollow knobbed tentacles at the end of each arm; eight principal tentacles (four perradial and four interradial) either transformed into adhesive marginal anchors or wanting (having undergone retrograde metamorphosis, or lapsed). Coronal muscle of the umbrella margin divided into eight isolated marginal muscles. A peduncle for adhesion at the apex of the umbrella.

Sub-family, HALICLYSTIDÆ, Hæckel (ELEUTHEROCARPIDÆ, Clark).

Lucernaridæ without mesogonial pouches in the subumbral wall of the four radial pouches.

Lucernaria,¹ O. F. Müller, 1776.

Lucernaridæ without mesogonial pouches in the subumbral wall of the four radial pouches, and without marginal anchors or marginal papillæ (*Lucernaridæ eleuthero-carpæ inauriculata*). Peduncle one chambered with four separate tæniola.

¹ *Lucernaria*, like a candle; from *Lucerna*, a candle.