

tained a few detached Eudoxiæ of this species, which fully developed represent the monogastric *Diplophysa köllikeri*, Haeckel.

Sphæronectes may be derived from *Monophyes* by concrescence of the two parallel crests or wings, which arise from the ventral side of the nectophore. The hydroœcial groove of the latter becomes converted by this process into a closed tubular hydroœcium, which includes the siphosome. The cormidia, which are attached to the common stem at regular intervals, possess a subspherical bract with a simple vertical phyllocyst, and detached from the stem represent the genus *Diplophysa* (compare p. 107).

Genus 20. *Mitrophyes*,¹ Haeckel, 1888.

Mitrophyes, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 34.

Definition.—Monophyidæ with a rounded, edgeless, hemispherical or mitriform nectophore, without a true hydroœcium. Trunk free between the exumbrella of the nectophore, and a scutiform or cap-shaped bract, depending from the junction of these two pieces. Bracts spathiform or semi-ovate, without phyllocyst.

The genus *Mitrophyes* was founded by me for an Atlantic Monophyid, which I observed living in the Canary Sea, in January 1867. I observed there two complete specimens, a male and a female. A third specimen (female) was found in the Challenger collection, among other pelagic animals from Station 352. The latter specimen was well enough preserved to enable me to identify it with the former.

Mitrophyes differs from all other Monophyidæ in the possession of a peculiar bract, which covers the single nectophore like a shield or cap, and in the absence of a hydroœcium, the trunk depending freely between those two pieces and arising from their junction. It may be compared to a *Praya* or a similar Diphyid, the first nectophore of which is rudimentary and transformed into a bract.

Mitrophyes peltifera, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII.).

Habitat.—Tropical and Northern Atlantic, Station 352; April 13, 1876; lat. 10° 55' N., long. 17° 46' W. Surface.

Canary Islands, Lanzerote, January 1867 (Haeckel).

Nectophore.—The single large nectophore is nearly hemispherical, somewhat oblique, its nectosac being higher in the ventral than in the dorsal half; it is 6 to 8 mm. long, 4 to 5 mm. high. The voluminous jelly-mantle of the umbrella is twice as thick in the dorsal part as in the ventral. The equatorial diameter of the smooth rounded exumbrella is nearly twice as great as that of the subumbrella, and as the height of the nectophore.

¹ *Mitrophyes* = Mitrophorous, animal provided with a mitre, μίτρα, φούς.