

Synopsis of the Families of Cystonectæ.

I. Suborder CYSTONECTÆ MONOGASTRICÆ (MONOSTELINÆ).

Corm with a single large siphon, representing one cormidium only. A single tentacle on the base of the siphon. A corona of palpons around the base of the large pneumatophore. Pneumatosa without hypocystic villi, 20. Cystalidæ.

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| <p>II. Suborder CYSTONECTÆ POLYGASTRICÆ.</p> <p>Corm composed of numerous cormidia, each with one or more siphons and tentacles. Cormidias sometimes ordinate, at other times irregular. (Primary larva monogastric, <i>Cystonula</i>.)</p> | <p>A. MACROSTELINÆ.</p> <p>Trunk of the siphosome very long and thin, tubular, with prolonged internodes.</p> <p>B. BRACHYSTELINÆ.</p> <p>Trunk of the siphosome short and wide, vesicular or bag-shaped, with shortened internodes.</p> | <p>Cormidia monogastric, each with a single siphon and tentacle. (Pneumatosa with hypocystic villi), 21. Rhizophysidæ.</p> <p>Cormidia polygastric, each with several siphons and tentacles. (Pneumatosa with hypocystic villi), 22. Salacidæ.</p> <p>Cormidia in a spiral corona around the vesicular trunk, beyond the base of the subvertical pneumatophore (with hypocystic villi), 23. Epibulidæ.</p> <p>Cormidia in a multiple series along the ventral side of the trunk, the dorsal side of which is occupied by the subhorizontal pneumatophore (without hypocystic villi), 24. Physalidæ.</p> |
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Family XX. Cystalidæ, Hæckel, 1888.

Cystalidæ, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 44.

Definition.—Cystonectæ monogastricæ, with a single large siphon and a single tentacle on the base of the large apical pneumatophore. Base of the siphon surrounded by a corona of palpons. Pneumatosa simple, without radial septa and hypocystic villi.

The family Cystalidæ comprises a single new genus of small, but very remarkable Cystonectæ, which differs from all other genera of this order in the monogastric structure of its corm. This interesting genus, *Cystalia* (Pl. XXII. fig. 5), exhibits therefore a relation to all the other polygastric Cystonectæ similar to that which the monogastric *Circularia* or *Athoria* (Pl. XXI.) bears to the polygastric Physonectæ.

During my residence in Ceylon I captured by the tow-net several times the elegant form, which I called in my System (95, p. 44) *Cystalia larvalis*. A very similar, and perhaps identical, form was found in a bottle of the Challenger collection, from Station 288 (centre of the Southern Pacific); I named it there *Cystalia challengerii*. A closer comparison of them makes it very probable that these two species are identical; the more significant name *Cystalia monogastrica* may, therefore, be retained for both.

At the first glance I had supposed that *Cystalia larvalis* might be only a young form