

The double border of the lips in Pl. X^a. *Fig. 5 c* is produced by the overlapping of the edge of the outer or upper wall upon the inner or lower wall. In *Fig. 1*, the inner wall having brought together its edges, excepting around a very small area, *c*, the cruciate mouth appears to be veiled by a thin membrane which has a central perforation, *c*, whilst the upper or outer wall is rendered conspicuous at its eight edges by numerous thickly crowded lasso-cells. At *c* in *Fig. 4^b* the relative thickness of these two walls, as they stand out in profile, is very clearly shown. The lasso-cells are not so uniformly disposed over the body as in the last phase, but beside being generally diffused, they are crowded at the borders of the mouth (*Fig. 1 c*), and grouped in semi-globular masses (*a² a³*) on the tentacles. When the tentacle is contracted (*Fig. 3*), the lasso-cells (*a¹ a²*) appear

edges of the double wall of the velum, which projects from the bell in the form of a four-sided pyramid. The fact that the medusa is fixed by a pedicel to rocks and shells does not invalidate our assertion, for we have on our own coast the genus *Rhizogeton* (Pl. XX. *Figs. 17-23*), which bears its medusæ on the stolons which run over the rocks. Now, it is possible that Steenstrup overlooked the connection of the medusa with a stolon, and, if the hydroid form was present, supposed that it was another animal, or perhaps the hydroid had been resorbed, as often occurs in *Coryne* (Pl. XVII. *Figs. 13, 14, and 15*), and nothing but the medusa form is left standing, mouth upward, on the stem (Pl. XVII. *Fig. 15*). We would seem to be borne out in the belief that Steenstrup's scyphostoma is a *Turris*, from what Dr. Wright (*Edinburgh New Phil. Jour. vol. 10, 1859, p. 105, Pl. VIII. Fig. 1*) has observed on the shores of Scotland. He collected the eggs of *Turris neglecta* and reared the young until they developed into Hydroids, which, both in size and zoological features, closely resemble, if they are not generically identical with, our *Rhizogeton*. At any rate, we cannot doubt that Steenstrup's figures do not represent a scyphostoma, but a naked-eyed Medusa, if not the genus *Turris*; and therefore we are surprised to see that Sars ("Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ, 1846, p. 14") says, "Steenstrup, more fortunate than I, has found in the Medusa-nurses a vascular system (Gefässsystem) (of which I had noticed only the four radiating canals, which appeared to me like swell-

ings), and in the bottom of the bell a tubuliform stomach or mouth." At this time Sars was conversant with several forms of naked-eyed Medusæ, as his figures show; and yet he overlooks the similar nature of Steenstrup's so-called scyphostoma. In the *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1848, vol. 1, p. 25, Pl. V.* Dr. Reid describes the genuine scyphostoma of Aurelia, which he obtained on the shores of Scotland, and identifies it with the animal of Steenstrup. Under this impression he proceeds to argue that Steenstrup could not have seen any canals in the pyramidal projection of the lips, because he does not in the Scottish animal; but he represents the four longitudinal ridges in the digestive cavity of scyphostoma as hollow, and, moreover, asserts that they "terminate at their upper end in another canal, encircling the mouth and placed between it and the margin of the disk," p. 27. *Fig. 6 b*. But we most positively assert that these longitudinal ridges are not hollow, nor is there the least trace of a circular canal in which the ridges are said to terminate. — FRANTZUS (*Siebold und Kolliker Zeitschrift, 1853, Bd. 4, p. 120, Pl. VIII. Figs. 1-4*) also indorses Steenstrup's mistake, and describes, in the scyphostoma of *Cephea borbonica*, what he considers to be the homologues of the radiating canals of the bell; but, unlike Reid, he could not persuade himself "that these canals really emptied into a circular canal at the base of the tentacles." What is remarkable, he represents these canals in his figures as if they were situated in the outer wall of the body.