

ever, readily distinguished by the circumstance that the tentacles arise from the lower floor, and not between the marginal lobes, as is the case in *Chrysaora*.

The genus *Couthouyia*, named *Nerinea* by Mr. Couthouy, and handsomely illustrated by him; in unpublished drawings, made during the U. S. Exploring Expedition, under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes, is closely allied to *Cyanea* by its sixteen broad radiating pouches and eight large bunches of tentacles; but it differs in having four distinct, long, pendant arms, like *Chrysaora*, and in having the tentacles arranged in a single row, as in *Sthenonia*. The indentations of the margin are also peculiar, and recall, in a measure, those of *Phacellophora* more than those of *Cyanea*, the eight bunches of tentacles corresponding to eight prominent marginal lobes, instead of fronting deep indentations, and the ocular lobes being quite distinct from the tentacular lobes; but the essential character in *Couthouyia* consists, as in *Cyanea*, in the presence of sixteen large radiating pouches, the only distinction between the two genera, in this respect, consisting in the great inequality of the eight ocular and the eight tentacular pouches in *Cyanea*, while in *Couthouyia* they are nearly equal. The genital pouches of *Couthouyia* are not so extensive as in *Cyanea*. Only one species of this genus is known, from Orange Harbor, Cape Horn, for which I propose the name of *C. pendula*, on account of the extraordinary length of the arms. The name *Nerina* being preoccupied, I have substituted for it that of the discoverer of the species.

The unpublished genus *Medora* of Couthouy, which I know from drawings made under the same circumstances as those of the preceding genus, is closely allied to *Couthouyia*, but differs, however, in having the margin of the tentacular pouches divided into two broad lobes, like *Cyanea*, with only one tentacle between them, and one on each side of them. There are representations of two species among the drawings of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, one from Orange Harbor, called *Medora reticulata* by Mr. Couthouy, the other from the Pacific Ocean, in sight of Cape Horn, called *M. capensis* by the same naturalist. All these drawings are shortly to be published.

The position of the genus *Patera*, of Lesson, in this family, remains doubtful, Lesson having made no mention of the genital pouches in his description, and his plate furnishing no information to supply the deficiency. The extraordinary development of the actinostome, and the lobation of the margin of the disk, suggest, however, a close affinity with *Cyanea*; but the oral appendages form a convolute mass of meandering folds instead of light-flowing curtains, and their main branches terminate in a pinnate lobe. The arrangement of the tentacles is similar to that of *Stenoptycha*, but there are twice as many.

The genus *Donacostoma* has sixteen bunches of tentacles, like *Patera*, arranged in a single row in each lobe, and as there are only eight eyes, there are, respect-