

SECTION II.

THE GENUS STOMOLOPHUS.

This genus is closely allied to *Rhizostoma*, and belongs to the same family with it; but it is easily distinguished by the manner in which the eight arms are soldered together for their whole length, forming a large cylindrical tube, and leaving only a small entrance into its interior, between its terminal lobes. The arms are so closely united in this cylinder, as seen in Pl. XIV. *Fig. 2*, that it would be difficult to distinguish them, were they not, in a measure, isolated at their end, 1^a, 2^a, 3^a, 4^a, which are the folded terminations of the four arms, visible from one side. This apparatus is represented from different sides in Pl. XIV. *Fig. 1* shows only its lower termination, the greater part of the central cylinder being hidden by the umbrella, and the complicated terminations of the arms alone visible; but *Fig. 2*, which represents the whole cylinder, separated from the other parts of the lower floor, shows the arms to be far more complicated in their termination than would at first appear. Eight vertical ruffles are here presented, corresponding to the duplicated angular projections of the terminations of each arm, two such ruffles corresponding to each arm, 1 and 2 to the termination of the arm 1^a, 2 and 3 to the termination of the arm 2^a, 5 and 6 to the termination of the arm 3^a, and 7 and 8 to the termination of the arm 4^a. These ruffles are seen from above in *Fig. 3*, which shows that each one of them is attached by a narrow base to a projecting ridge of the cylinder, formed by the junction of the arms themselves, and each ruffle consists of two folds, the edges of which are themselves folded and lobed. Their upper part, *Fig. 5, a*, is rounded, and their lower part terminates in a prominent lobe, as this figure shows, which presents such a ruffle in profile; in *Fig. 6* the same is represented from its outer surface, its two folded halves being spread open. The manner in which the arms terminate shows in them also the same disposition to divide into two distinct ruffles, only that here these ruffles meet at the very end of the arms, while higher up, they divide into two horn-like projections, facing the ruffles above, from which they are separated by deep depressions. But these projecting angles (h^1 h^2 h^3 h^4) are evidently the counterpart of the ruffles, to which they correspond, and each horn is subdivided into two folds, corresponding to the two folds of the ruffles, as *Fig. 8* shows, in which *a* and *b* indicate the less developed horns. *Fig. 7* represents one of these terminations of the arms in profile, h^1 and *a* corresponding in this view to the parts marked by the same letters in *Fig. 8*. *Fig. 4* gives another view of these same parts, as seen from below, the letters h^1 , *a*, h^2 , *b*, corresponding to the same letters of *Figs. 2, 7, and 8*,