

and  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ,  $h^5$ ,  $h^6$ ,  $h^7$ , and  $h^8$ , corresponding to the ruffles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of *Fig. 2*. A close examination of *Fig. 4*, however, shows that alternate arms differ in their structure,  $c$ ,  $c^1$ , and  $c^3$  projecting more towards the central cavity of the oral cylinder than the arms  $t$  and  $t^1$ ; this difference has no doubt reference to the primary number of arms, which in all true Rhizostomidæ is only four, dividing below the pillars, from which they arise, into eight, and each having its edges subdivided, as Milne-Edwards' figure of *Rhizostoma* shows, in a manner which fully corresponds to the complication of the ruffles and crested terminations of the oral tube of *Stomolophus*. An additional evidence of this quadripartite primary division is afforded by the outline of the centre of the oral cylinder (*Fig. 3*,  $s^1$   $s^2$ ) leading into the main digestive cavity. The umbrella is hemispherical, and its margin divided into eight segments, by the presence of eight eyes, the outline of the edge of each segment being crescent-shaped, and divided into twelve angular lobes. I know only one species of this genus, which I have called *Stomolophus meleagris*, on account of the spotted appearance of the marginal portion of the umbrella. The color seems to be of a whitish blue, passing into a yellowish brown near the margin, the marginal lobes being dark brown, as are also the spaces intervening between the marginal spots. I say this seems to be the color of this Acaleph, because I have only twice had an opportunity of seeing it, and, in both instances, under the most unfavorable circumstances. The first time, I saw myriads of them (in April) stranded upon the sand on the beach of Warsaw Island, below Savannah, in Georgia, all of which had been exposed for hours to the sun, and were partially decomposed. In most of them the umbrella and the arms, which are of a very tough consistency, seemed perfectly well preserved. Many years afterwards, a specimen was brought to me in Charleston, South Carolina, which had been found floating in the harbor, in the latter part of May, and was in precisely the same state of preservation as those I had seen before. Much remains, therefore, to be done in the investigation of the internal structure of this interesting Medusa.

### SECTION III.

#### THE GENUS POLYCLONIA.

Under the name of *Medusa frondosa*, Pallas has described, from the Caribbean Sea, in his "Spicilegia Zoologica," an Acaleph which Péron and LeSueur have afterwards referred to the genus *Cassiopea*, in which it was maintained by all later writers. Mertens, on the other hand, has figured another Acaleph, which Brandt