

the absence of *Rhizostomeæ* is remarkable. In the Columbian Fauna, including Sitka and the Aleutian Islands, with which the Asiatic species of the same latitude, and as far north as Behring Strait, are here united, from want of sufficiently precise data to separate them, we have *Aurelia labiata* and *limbata*, *Sthenonia albida*, *Heccædecommæ ambiguum*, *Phacellophora camtschatica*, *Cyanea ferruginea* and *Postelsii*, *Pelagia Brandtii*, *Polybostrycha helvola*, *Melanaster Mertensii*, and *Æginopsis Laurentii*. *Aurelia limbata* and *Cyanea ferruginea* are common to Kamtschatka and the Aleutian Islands; *Sthenonia albida*, *Phacellophora camtschatica*, and *Melanaster Mertensii*, are only known from Kamtschatka, and *Heccædecommæ ambiguum*, *Cyanea Postelsii*, and *Polybostrycha helvola*, only from the north-west coast of America, while *Æginopsis Laurentii* is from the Behring Sea. No *Rhizostomeæ* have thus far been noticed in this northern area of the Pacific; but the whole family of *Sthenonidæ* belongs to this region, no representatives of it having been found anywhere else. The abundance of *Cyaneidæ* and *Pelagidæ* is also remarkable.

In the Mediterranean and Lusitanic Faunæ we find *Rhizostoma pulmo*, *Stylonectes luteus*, *Stomaster canariensis*, *Cotylorhiza tuberculata*, *Aurelia aurita*, *Cyanea lusitanica*, if different from the Celtic species, *Pelagia noctiluca*, including the species referred to *Nausithöe*, *Chrysaora mediterranea*, if not identical with *Chr. lysoscella* of the Celtic Fauna, *Campanella* (*Æginopsis*) *mediterranea*, several species of *Foveolia* (*Cunina*) and *Pegasia* (*Æginata*), and *Marsupialis Planci*. The many *Rhizostomeæ* and *Haplostomeæ*, and especially the latter, are very characteristic of the Mediterranean Fauna. Off Cape de Verd Islands, we have *Pelagia Lessoni*, *Quoyia bicolor*, and probably also *Dodecabostrycha dubia*. In the southern Atlantic and off Cape of Good Hope, *Rhizostoma capensis*, *Aurelia colpota*, *Placois discoidea*, *Chrysaora Reynaudii*, *Foveolia diademata*, *Pegasia dodecagona*, and a species allied to *Ægina rosea* have been observed. There is a striking resemblance between the Fauna of the Cape and that of the Mediterranean.

On the American side of the Atlantic, south of Cape Cod and north of Cape Hatteras, we find *Cyanea fulva* and *Dactylometra quinquecirra*, the latter extending far to the eastward, in the Atlantic; in the Carolinian Fauna, *Stomolophus meleagris*, *Cyanea versicolor*, and *Cunina octonaria*; in the Charybean Fauna, *Polyclonia frondosa*, *Aurelia marginalis*, and *Pelagia cyanella*; in the Brazilian Fauna, *Rhacopilus cyanolobatus* and *cruciatu*s, *Lobocrocis Blossevillii*, *Dactylometra lactea*, *Zygonema volutata*, *Tamoya haplonema*, and *Chiropsalmus quadrumanus*. Under the tropics only four species have thus far been noticed, in the Atlantic Ocean: *Toxocyltus roseus*, *Favonia hexanema*, *Patera cerebriformis*, and *Charybdea periphylla*.

In the Patagonian Fauna the following species have been observed, *Couthouyia pendula*, *Medora reticulata* and *capensis*, and *Desmonema Gaudichaudi*. Off Peru and Chili, *Pelagia tuberculata*, *Stenoptycha plocamia*, and *Æquorea* (*Pegasia*) *rhodo-*