

Haplorhiza Ag.—Physophora Q. and G.

H. alba Ag.—Physophora alba Q. and G., Zool. Astr., Pl. 1, figs. 1–9.
—*Southern Atlantic* (Quoy and Gaimard).

Discolabe Esch.—Stephanospira Gegenb.—Rhizophysa Q. and G.—
Rhodophysa DeBl.

D. mediterranea Esch.—Rhizophysa discoidea Q. and G.; Ann. Sc. Nat., Vol. X. Pl. 5; Zool. Astrol., Pl. 1, figs. 22–24.—Rhodophysa discoidea DeBl.—Stephanospira insignis Gegenb., Neue Beitr., Pl. 33.—*Mediterranean* (Quoy and Gaimard).

Angela Less.

A. cytherea Less., Acal., Pl. 9, fig. 1.—*Senegal* (Rang).?

3d Family. AGALMIDÆ Br.¹—Agalmæ Less.—Stephanomiæ Less.—Stephanomidæ Leuck., Huxl.

Agalma Esch. (non Köll., Leuck., Vogt).—Pontocardia Less.?

A. Okenii Esch., Acal., Pl. 13, fig. 1.—*North Pacific* (Eschscholtz).

Crystallomia Dana.

Cr. polygonata Dana, Mem. Amer. Acad., Vol. VI. p. 459, Pl. 1.—
Pacific Ocean, 30° N. Lat., and 179° E. Long. (Dana).

Temnophysa Ag.—Stephanomia Q. and G.

T. alveolata Ag.—Stephanomia alveolata Q. and G., Zool. Astr., Pl. 3, figs. 19–23.—*Off Cape Verd* (Quoy and Gaimard).

Sphyrophysa Ag.—Physophora Q. and G.—Agalma Huxl. (p. p.).

Sph. intermedia Ag.—Physophora intermedia Q. and G., Astr., Pl. 1, figs. 10–18.—*Atlantic Ocean*, 7° N. Lat. (Quoy and Gaimard).

Sph. brevis Ag.—Agalma breve Huxl., Pl. 7.—Origin not stated.

Stephanomia Pér. and LeS.; Huxl. (non Milne-Edw.).

St. amphitritis Pér. and LeS., Voy. Terres Austr., Pl. 29, fig. 5; Huxl., Pl. 6.—*Australia, Pacific* (Péron and LeSueur).

¹ Upon a closer comparison of the genera referred to this family, it will appear that the true Agalmidæ, of which the genus *Agalma* Esch. is the type, may form a distinct family, including also the genera *Crystallomia* and *Temnophysa*, characterized by the wedge-shaped secondary actinal Hydre; while the *Stephanomiadæ*, including *Stephanomia*, *Agalmopsis*, and *Forskålin*, may be separated on the ground of the thin, flat, secondary actinal Hydre; and the *Chamissonidæ* Ag., restricted to the type of *Cuneolaria*, the sterile abactinal Medusæ of which, resemble the actinal ones of the true Agalmidæ. It should

not be overlooked in this connection, that *Agalma* Esch. is not generically identical with the European species generally referred to this genus, while *Crystallomia* Dana, and *Temnophysa* Ag., are closely related to it. Again, Quoy and Gaimard have figured several *Cuneolaria*, under the names of *Stephanomia triangularis*, etc., which exhibit a totally different combination of their sterile Medusæ. *Phyllophysa* may belong to the true *Stephanomia*, or form another family by itself. The decision of this question must depend upon the structure of the secondary Hydra which are not satisfactorily represented.