

# DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMILIES, GENERA, AND SPECIES.

## SIPHONOPHORÆ.

*Definition of the Class.*—The Siphonophoræ are swimming colonies or corms of Hydromedusæ, composed of polymorphous medusoid zooids or persons, which arise by budding from an original simple Medusa. The class is divided into two subclasses:—the DISCONANTHÆ arise by budding from the subumbrella, the SIPHONANTHÆ by budding from the manubrium of the original Medusa. The Disconanthæ comprise one order only (Disconnectæ); the Siphonanthæ comprise four orders—Calyconnectæ, Physonectæ, Auronectæ, Cystonectæ.

### *Synopsis of the Five Orders of Siphonophoræ.*

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |   |  |                |  |                |  |                |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| I. DISCONANTHÆ:   | Truncus or cœnosome formed by the umbrella of the original octoradial Medusa, which includes a polythalamous pneumatocyst; the buds arise in concentric girdles from the subumbrella. Larva octoradial (Disconula),   | 1. DISCONNECTÆ.   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |   |  |                |  |                |  |                |
| II. SIPHONANTHÆ.  | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;">Truncus or cœnosome formed by the manubrium of the original bilateral Medusa; the buds arise in the ventral line of the manubrium. Larva bilateral (Siphonula).</td> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;"> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">No pneumatocyst or float filled by air. No palpons. Always one or more nectophores are present,</td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">2. 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