

5. *Cucullus campanula*, Hkl., synonymous with *Eudoxia campanula*, Leuckart (5, p. 43), is the free Eudoxia of *Diphyes acuminata*, Leuck. (5, Taf. iii.), inhabitant of the Mediterranean.
6. *Cucullus subtilis*, Hkl., synonymous with *Ersæa elongata*, Will (65, p. 82, Taf. ii. fig. 30), is the free Eudoxia of *Diphyes subtilis*, Chun (88, p. 687), also Mediterranean.

Genus 13. *Cuboides*,<sup>1</sup> Quoy et Gaimard, 1827.

*Cuboides*, Quoy et Gaimard, Ann. d. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), t. x. p. 19.

. *Definition*.—Eudoxidæ with a cuboidal bract, bounded by six quadrangular faces, twelve edges, and eight angles. Phyllocyst composed of a slender vertical canal, and two broad horizontal lateral lobes at its base. (Eudoxiæ of the genus *Cymba*.)

The genus *Cuboides* (Pl. XLII.) comprises those very remarkable monogastric Eudoxidæ, which arise from the polygastric Monophyid genus *Cymba* (Genus 23, Pl. XLI.). Its bract has the extraordinary form of a subregular cube, and is distinguished by a very characteristic phyllocyst. This is composed of a slender, vertically ascending canal, which usually includes an oleocyst; and a wide basal diverticulum, which is divided into two broad, horizontally diverging, and ventrally directed lobes. We may compare these latter with the two symmetrical lateral canals of a bilateral Medusa, whilst the ascending canal corresponds to the odd ventral vessel. The fourth, dorsal and descending canal (preserved in *Aglaïsmā*) is lost in *Cuboides*. The basal diverticulum of the latter is the proper phyllocyst.

The genus *Cuboides* was founded by Quoy and Gaimard (*loc. cit.*) upon an isolated Eudoxia, found in the Straits of Gibraltar, and called *Cuboides vitreus*. This is probably the detached monogastric form of the polygastric *Cymba enneagonum* found by the French authors at the same locality. It seems different from the species occurring in the Eastern Tropical Atlantic, and figured by me in Pl. XLII. as *Cuboides crystallus*. The figures and descriptions of the French authors are too insufficient to identify the two forms. The first accurate description of this peculiar Eudoxia, its cuboidal hydrophyllium and bilobed phyllocyst, was given in 1859, by Huxley (9, p. 63, pl. iv. fig. 5). He took it twice, once on the east coast of Australia, and once on the south coast of New Guinea, called it *Cuboides vitreus*, and suspected, rightly, that it might be derived from his *Abyla vogtii* (*loc. cit.*, pl. ii. fig. 3). Different from this Australian species is an Indian species (*Cuboides nacella*, Hkl.), and the Atlantic species, which I shall describe in the sequel. It occurred in a bottle of the Challenger collection, from Station 352, near the Cape Verde Islands. I myself examined this species living in the Canary Islands in February 1867, and observed directly its origin and detachment from the polygastric Monophyid *Cymba crystallus* (compare below, Genus 23).

<sup>1</sup> *Cuboides* = Cuboidal, κυβοειδής.