

*Synopsis of the Genera of Monophyidæ.*

I. Subfamily SPHÆRONECTIDÆ.	{	Hydrœcium a ventral groove of the nectophore, incompletely closed by two overlapping wings, . . . . .	18. <i>Monophyes</i> .	
Nectophore hemispherical or mitriform, with rounded surface, without sharp edges.		Hydrœcium a complete cylindrical canal in the ventral wall of the nectophore, with a basal opening, . . . . .	19. <i>Sphæronectes</i> .	
		Hydrœcium wanting. Nectophore protected by a cap-shaped dorsal bract; between them is the siphosome, . . . . .	20. <i>Mitrophyes</i> .	
II. Subfamily CYMBONECTIDÆ.	{	Hydrœcium a ventral groove of the nectophore, incompletely closed by two overlapping wings. Bracts spathiform, . . . . .	21. <i>Cymbonectes</i> .	
Nectophore pyramidal, with five prominent sharp edges.		{	Hydrœcium a complete conical or campanulate cavity in the ventral wall of the nectophore.	22. <i>Muggiæa</i> .
			Bracts of the cormidia conical or spathiform, with a deep ventral fissure, . . . . .	23. <i>Cymba</i> .
		Bracts of the cormidia cuboidal, with six square faces and a basal cavity, . . . . .	23. <i>Cymba</i> .	

Genus 18. *Monophyes*,<sup>1</sup> Claus, 1874.*Monophyes*, Claus, Die Gattung Monophyes, &c., 70, p. 29.

*Definition.*—Monophyidæ with a rounded, edgeless, mitriform nectophore, and an open hydrœcial groove on its ventral side; the latter includes the siphosome, which is incompletely protected by two overlapping lateral wings. Bracts mitriform or hemispherical, with rounded surface and a simple phyllocyst.

The genus *Monophyes* was founded in 1874 by Claus for two different Mediterranean species of Calyconectæ, which bear a single mitriform nectophore on the top of the stem. One of these two species, *Monophyes gracilis*, belongs to the following genus *Sphæronectes*, which possesses a closed tubular hydrœcium, open only at the distal end. The other species, *Monophyes irregularis*, may be retained as the type of the present genus; it differs from the former in the bilateral arrangement of the four radial canals of the subumbrella, and mainly in the shape of the hydrœcium, which is not a tubular canal, but an open groove or infundibular cavity.<sup>2</sup> This peculiar character is more developed in two other species, which I have myself observed, *Monophyes princeps*, from the Indian Ocean (Pl. XXVII. figs. 13, 14), and *Monophyes hydrorrhœa*, from the Atlantic Ocean (Canary Islands). The hydrœcial groove extends here along the whole ventral side of the bilateral nectophore, and its two edges are prominent as two free wings, one of which overlaps the other more or less. The Atlantic species (*Monophyes hydrorrhœa*) is very similar to a small Mediterranean form figured in 1885 by Chun, who supposed it to

<sup>1</sup> *Monophyes* = Single animal (μονοφυής); Calyconecta with a single nectophore.<sup>2</sup> 70, p. 32, Taf. iv. figs. 16-18.