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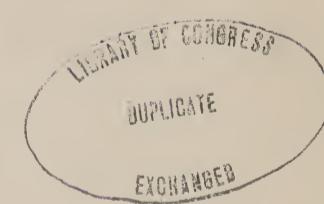
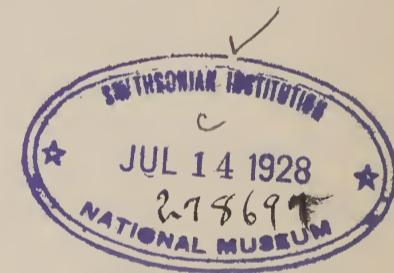
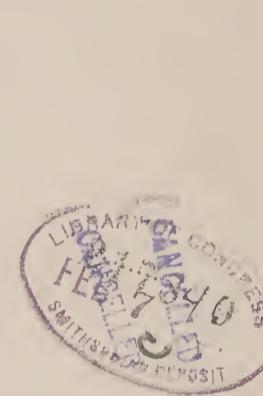
Sars, M

BY

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PART 3.

WITH 16 PLATES.



BERGEN.

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Genus: *Rhizoragium*¹⁾, Sars.

Polyparium corneum, e tubulo ramoso repente et surculis polypiferis de illo surgentibus, singulis, erectis, filiformibus, non ramosis, constans. Capitula animalium clavata seu fusiformia, non retractilia, medio tentaculis filiformibus uniserialibus circumdata; ore in proboscide prominente terminali. Gemmæ medusinæ (capsulæ generationis sic dictæ) singulæ sessiles, nunquam caducæ, globosæ seu ovatæ, breviter pedicellatæ, absqve ore et cirris marginalibus, non in capitulis animalium, sed e tubulo repente enascentes, in aliis coloniis omnes masculæ, in aliis feminæ.

Spec. unica R. roseum S.

FORKLARING AF FIGURERNE.

Tab. 2, Fig. 37 forestiller i naturlig Størrelse en hel mandlig Coloni af *Rhizoragium roseum* fæstet til en Tubulariestamme.

Fig. 38. Et Stykke af denne Coloni omtr. 25 Gange forstørret. a, a, a de langs Tubulariestammen krybende forgrenede og indbrydes anastomoserende Stoloner; b, b de fra disse udspringende polypbærende Stilke; c, c Proboscis; d, d Tentaklerne; l, l fuldt udviklede mandlige Gemmer; k, k mindre fremspirende Gemmer.

Fig. 39. En enkelt Stolon med 5 ulige udviklede Enkeldyr (Polyp) og 4 ligeledes forskjelligt udviklede Gemmer af en kvindelig Coloni. a, a Stolonen; b en Polyp med fuldt udstrakt Proboscis (c); d, d Tentaklerne; b' en Polyp med noget contraheret Proboscis; b'' en Polyp, paa hvilken baade Proboscis og Tentaklerne ere stærkt contraherede; b''' en ung Polyp med smaa fremspirende Tentakler (g); b'''' en endnu mindre fremspirende Polyp, paa hvilken endnu ikke Tentaklerne have dannet sig; l, l fuldt udviklede kvindelige Gemmer fyldte med Æg eller Unger; k, k mindre Gemmer uden Æg.

Fig. 40. Den øverste Del af en Polyp omrent 100 Gange forstørret (Tentaklerne ere delvis borttagne for tydeligere at vise Polyphovedets Form). b Polypstilkens ydre svagt rynkede Chitinrør; c Polyphovedet (capitulum); d Tentaklerne; e Stilkens indre kjødagtige Axe; h Proboscis med Mundåbningen; i Basis af Køllen eller det Sted hvor den nøgne Del af Polypen tager sin Begyndelse.

Fig. 41. En mandlig Gemme stærkt forstørret. b Manubrium: p, p Gemmens ydre Hud (Kappen); s Stilken.

Fig. 42. En kvindelig Gemme. f, f Æg eller Unger; b, p, s som paa Fig. 41.

Fig. 43. En anden kvindelig Gemme svagt comprimeret. d den ydre eller øvre noget fremstaaende Ende, paa hvilken der findes en cirkelformig Aabning for Udtømmelsen af Ungerne; de øvrige Bogstaver som paa Fig. 41 og 42.

BESKRIVELSE OVER PHYSOPHORA BOREALIS, SARS.

(Tab. 5, Tab. 6, Fig. 1—8).

Forhandl. ved de Skand. Naturf. Møde i Kjøbenhavn 1860, pag. 693.

Christ. Vid. Selskabs Forhandl. 1860, pag. 147—151.

Paa min første Reise til Finmarken i Aaret 1849 fandt jeg svømmende i Søen nær ved Stranden ved Bodø, foruden endel Fragmenter, to temmelig fuldstændige Si-

¹⁾ ράξ ράγος Bær (acinus), ράγιον et lidet Bær.

Genus *Rhizoragium*¹⁾ Sars.

Polyparium corneum e tubulo ramoso repente, et surculis polypiferis de illo surgentibus, singulis erectis filiformibus, non ramosis, constans. Capitula animalium clavata seu fusiformia, non retractilia, medio tentaculis filiformibus uniserialibus circumdata; ore in proboscide prominente terminali. Gemmæ medusinæ (capsulæ generationis sic dictæ) singulæ sessiles, nunquam caducæ, globosæ seu ovatæ, breviter pedicellatæ, absqve ore et cirris marginalibus, non in capitulis animalium, sed e tubulo repente enascentes, in aliis coloniis omnes masculæ in aliis feminæ.

Spec. unica R. roseum S.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Tab. 2, fig. 37 represents a whole male colony (natural size) of *Rhizoragium roseum* fixed to the stem of a Tubularia.

Fig. 38. A portion of this colony magnified about 25 times: a a a, the branched anastomosing stolons creeping along the stem of the Tubularia; b b, the polypiferous stems issuing from the stolons; c c, the proboscis; d d, the tentacles; l l, fully developed male capsules; k k, smaller nascent.

Fig. 39. A single stolon with 5 unequally developed individual animals (Polyps) and 4 likewise unequally developed capsules of a female colony: a a, the stolon; b, a polyp with fully extended proboscis (c); d d, the tentacles; b', a polyp with the proboscis somewhat contracted; b'', a polyp in which both the proboscis and the tentacles are strongly contracted; b''', a young polyp with small nascent tentacles (g); b'''' a still smaller nascent polyp, in which the tentacles are not yet formed; l l, fully developed female capsules filled with ova or embryos; k k, smaller capsules without eggs.

Fig. 40. The upper part of a polyp magnified about 100 times (the tentacles partly removed in order to shew more clearly the shape of the polyp-head): b, the exterior slightly corrugated chitinous tube of the polyp-stem; c, the polyp-head (capitulum); d, the tentacles; e, the interior fleshy axis of the stem; h, the proboscis with the oral aperture, i, the base of the club, or the place where the naked part of the polyp begins.

Fig. 41. A male capsule strongly magnified: b, the manubrium; p p, the exterior skin of the capsule (the mantle); s, the stem.

Fig. 42. A female capsule: f f, ova or young; b, p, s, as in fig. 41

Fig. 43. Another female capsule slightly compressed: d, the exterior or superior somewhat prominent extremity, where is a circular aperture for the exit of the young; the other letters as in fig. 41 and 42.

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSOPHORA BOREALIS, SARS.

(Tab. 5, Tab. 6, fig. 1—8).

Forhandl. ved de Skand. Naturf. Møde i Kjøbenhavn, 1860, p. 693.

Christ. Vid. Selskabs Forhandl., 1860, p. 147—151.

During my first tour to Finmark in the year 1849, I found a number of fragments and two tolerably perfect Siphonophores, floating in the sea near the shore at

¹⁾ ράξ ράγος berry (acinus) ράγιον a little berry.

phonophorer, hvilke forekom mig at være to forskjellige Arter henhørende til Slægten *Physophora*, Forskål, og blev med en kort Diagnose anførte i min Reiseberetning (Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne, Christiania 1850, B. 6, pag. 158—159). Slægten *Physophora* var den tid kun meget ufuldstændigt bekjendt, nemlig alene af de ældre mangelfulde Beskrivelser af Forskål og Péron. Først nogle Aar derefter lærte jeg ved egen Iagttagelse (se mine „Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoralfauna“ 1857, Hefte 2, pag. 60) at kjende den typiske Art, den i Middelhavet ikke sjeldne *Physophora hydrostatica*, Forskål, som i de senere Aar ogsaa er blevne fuldstændig undersøgt af Kølliker, Gegenbaur og Claus.

I det største af de tvende fundne Exemplarer, efter hvilket jeg opstillede min *P. glandifera*, havde jeg tidligere troet at se en ganske eiendommelig Art, afgivende fra de øvrige ved Mangelen af de skrueformige, af en Kapsel omhyllede Nesselknopper paa Fangtraadene, hvilke udspinge fra Basis af de saakaldte Sugerør eller polypagtige Maver, som ogsaa her syntes at være ganske ualmindelig smaa. Istedetfor hine Fangtraade fandtes udenfor eller ovenfor og i en temmelig lang Afstand fra de formentlige Sugerør en til disse svarende Rad af tynde, cylindriske, extensible og retractile, simple eller ugrenede Traade, hvis indre Del var besat med talrige Kjønkskapsler, medens den ydre Del var svagt zigzagformig bugtet, og i hver Udbugtning viste en meget lidet fremragende rundagtig eller kort-cylindrisk Knude. Jeg blev saaledes forledet til at antage disse Traade for de egentlige Fangtraade og de alternerende smaa Knuder paa deres ydre Del for Sugevorter.

Det andet mindre Exemplar, min *P. vesiculososa*, svarede derimod ganske til Charactererne for Slægten *Physophora*: det havde vel udviklede, store Sugerør eller polypagtige Maver, fra hvis Basis der udgik en lang Fangtraad, besat med Sidetraade, hvilke endte hver i en skrueformig oprullet og af en kapselformig Kappe indesluttet Nesselknop. Ved den senere anstillede omhyggelige Undersøgelse fandtes dog ogsaa her de ovenomtalte simple, i deres ydre Del med smaa Knuder besatte Traade, hvilke jeg tidligere ikke havde bemærket, da de vare stærkt contraherede og ganske skjulte mellem Kjønksknopperne.

Da jeg nu imidlertid ved egne Iagttagelser havde lært at kjende den middelhavske *P. hydrostatica*, Forskål, anstillede jeg en fornyet Undersøgelse af mine ved Bodø fundne og i Spiritus ret godt conserverede Exemplarer, hvorved det viste sig, at de tvende formentlige Arter (*P. glandifera* og *P. vesiculososa*) i Virkeligheden høre sammen og danne en eneste, fra *P. hydrostatica* vel adskilt Art, som jeg, istedetfor de tidligere foreslaaede kun lidet betegnende Navne, har kaldt *Physophora borealis*.

Hvad nemlig for det første Sugerørene betræffer, da maa jeg antage, at de, med Undtagelse af et (Tab. 3, Fig. 1—4, a) af betydelig Størrelse (hvilket jeg tidligere feil-

Bodø; these appeared to me to be of two different species belonging to the genus *Physophora* Forskål, and were with a short diagnosis mentioned in the report of my journey (Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne, Christiania 1850^c Vol. 6, pag. 158—159). The genus *Physophora* was at that time very imperfectly known and indeed only known through the older incomplete descriptions of Forskål and Péron. It was not until some years afterwards that I became by my own observation (see my “Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoral fauna, 1857, Hefte 2, p. 60) acquainted with the typical species *Physophora hydrostatica* Forskål, not uncommon in the Mediterranean, which in the course of the last few years has been completely investigated by Kölliker, Gegenbauer and Claus.

I had previously regarded the largest of the two specimens found as an entirely peculiar species (*P. glandifera*), differing from the others in the absence of the spiral incysted urticary knobs on the tentacular filaments proceeding from the base of the so-called suction-tubes or polyp-like stomachs, which also here seem to be quite unusually small. Instead of this sort of tentacles there were, outside or above and at some distance from the supposed suction-tubes, a corresponding row of the thin cylindrical extensible and retractile, simple or unramified filaments, the interior part of which was covered with numerous sexual capsules, while the exterior part was slightly sinuous or zigzagged, shewing in each sinuosity a very small prominent roundish or shortly-cylindrical tubercle. I was therefore misled to consider these filaments as the proper tentacles, and the alternating small tubercles on their exterior part as suckers.

The other smaller specimen, my *P. vesiculososa* answered on the contrary entirely to the characters of the *Physophora*: it had well developed large suction-tubes or polyp-like stomachs, from the base of which issued a long tentacular filament covered with lateral threads each ending in a spirally coiled urticary knob enclosed in a capsular mantle. On subsequent more minute observation there appeared also the above-mentioned simple filaments with the small tubercles on their exterior part, which I had not previously remarked, as they were strongly contracted and quite hidden among the sexual buds.

As however I had now by my own observation become acquainted with the Mediterranean *P. hydrostatica* Forskål, I instituted a new scrutiny of my specimens found at Bodø which had been very well preserved in spirit, and became thereby convinced that the presumed two species (*P. glandifera* and *P. vesiculososa*) really belong together and form a single species (quite distinct from *P. hydrostatica*) which I have called *Physophora borealis* instead of the not very significative name formerly proposed.

In the first place, with respect to the suction-tubes I must presume that with exception of one (Tab. 3, fig. 1—4, a) of considerable size (which I had previously mista-

agtigt holdt for en Føler) og et andet mange Gange mindre, som ved den senere Undersøgelse bemærkedes nær ved Vegetationspunktet for Skivens Vedhæng, alle vare affaldne paa det største Exemplar (*P. glandifera*) og med dem tillige Fangtraadene. De smaa coniske Knopper (Fig. 3, 5, b, Fig. 7), hvilke jeg tidligere ansaa for Sugerør i stærk contraheret Tilstand, ere nemlig, som jeg ogsaa hos *P. hydrostatica* har overbevist mig om, intet andet end de knudeformige Fremragninger af Stammen, hvilke bære Sugerørene. Jeg holder ogsaa de af Gegenbaur (Acta nat. curios. 1859, pag. 71, Tab. 32, Fig. 53, e e) som „polypagtige Maver“ beskrevne og afbildede korte sugerortelignende Knopper hos Stephanospira insignis kun for saadanne knopformige Fremragninger, paa hvilke de affaldne Sugerør have været fæstede.

Dernæst med Hensyn til de paa deres indre Del med Kjønsknopper besatte lange extensible Traade (Fig. 1, cc, Fig. 8—13), da har jeg ogsaa fundet dem lignende hos *P. hydrostatica*, skjøndt jeg ikke kan erindre at have seet dem her saa langt udstrakte eller nedhængende, som hos den nordiske Art. Hos hin som hos denne bære de de mandlige Kjønskapsler, og deres ydre Del er hos begge besat med samme Slags smaa Knuder, som jeg tidligere holdt for Sugevorter, men som vi nedenfor skulle faa at se ikke ere andet end Mærkerne efter de affaldende Kjønskapsler eller de korte Stilke, ved hvilke de sidste have været fæstede til hine Traade.

Paa min anden Reise til Finmarken i 1857 var jeg desværre ikke saa heldig at gjenfinde vor Physophora. Da den imidlertid saavel ved dens Forekomst paa en saa høi Breddegrad (indenfor Polarcirkelen), som ogsaa i andre Henseender frembyder en ikke ringe Interesse, vil jeg her give en, saavidt mit indskrænkedde Materiale tillader, udførlig Beskrivelse af den. Fra *P. hydrostatica* adskiller den sig blandt andet især ved Luftsækvens Form og endnu mere ved Beskaffenheten af den nederste skiveformig udvidede Del af Stammen.

STAMMEN.

Stammen (Coenosarket, Huxley) af det største af mine to Exemplarer havde i levende Tilstand en Længde af omtrent $1\frac{1}{2}$ " eller 37—38 Mm., hvoraf den øverste eller proximale Del, Luftsækken, var 6 Mm. lang og 3 Mm. bred, den derefter følgende traadformige Del, som bærer Svømmeklokkerne, 25 Mm. lang og 1 Mm. bred, og den nederste eller distale, blæreformig udvidede Del 6—7 Mm. lang og 12—14 Mm. bred. I stærkt contraheret Tilstand, saasom i Spiritus, forkortes Stammen meget betydeligt, idet dens traadformige Del tillige trækker sig sammen i flere Bugter, hvorved den kun bliver 6—7 Mm. lang, men næsten 2 Mm. bred, og dens nederste blæreformig udvidede Del 5 Mm. lang og 10 Mm. bred, medens Luftsækvens Dimensioner forblive uforandrede.

Luftkammeret (Fig. 1, 2, 4, p.) (Pneumatophoren, Huxley), som indslutter det hydrostatiske Apparat (Pneumatoscysten, H.), er hyalint, og afviger fra samme hos *P.*

for a feeler) and another many times smaller, which during the more recent examination was remarked near to the vegetation-point for the appendages of the disc, they had all fallen off in the larger specimen (*P. glandifera*) and with them also the tentacular filaments. The small conical tubercles (fig. 3, 5, b, fig. 7) which I previously considered to be suction-tubes in a strongly contracted state, are in fact, as I have also ascertained in examining the *P. hydrostatica*, nothing else but the tubercular prominences of the stem which support the suction-tubes. I also hold the short sucker-like knobs in the Stephanospira insignis, delineated and described by Gegenbauer (Acta nat. curios., 1859, p. 71, Tab. 32, fig. 53, ee) as "polyp-like stomachs," to be similar tubercular processes to which the lost suction-tubes had been attached.

Secondly with respect to the long extensible filaments (fig. 1 cc, fig. 8—13) the interior part of which is covered with sexual capsules, I have also found them similar in the *P. hydrostatica*, although I cannot remember to have seen them so extended or pendent as in the Norwegian species. In both species they bear the male sexual capsules; and their exterior part is in both covered with the same sort of small tubercles, which I formerly considered to be suckers, but which, as will be presently shewn, are nothing but marks after the fallen sexual capsules, or the short stems by which they had been attached to those filaments.

On my second journey to Finmark in 1857 I was unfortunately not able to find our Physophora again. However as this animal is of considerable interest, as well on account of its occurrence in so high latitudes (within the polar circle) as also in other respects, — I shall here give a so far minute description of it as my limited materials will allow. It is distinguished from the *P. hydrostatica*, more particularly, inter alia, by the shape of the air-chamber, and still more by the nature of the lower disc-like enlarged part of the stem.

THE AXIS.

The Axis (the Cænosarch Huxley) of the larger of my two specimens had, when alive, a length of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 37—38 Mm, of which the upper or proximal part, the air-chamber, was 6 Mm. long and 3 Mm. wide; the next following filiform part, which bears the swimming bells, 25 Mm. long and 1 Mm. wide; and the inferior or distal bladder-like extended part 6—7 Mm. long, and 12—14 Mm. wide. In a strongly contracted state, for instance in spirit, the stem becomes considerably shorter; its filiform part contracting itself also in several bends whereby it becomes only 7—8 Mm. long, but nearly 2 Mm. wide; and its lowest bladder-shaped extended part 5 Mm. long and 10 Mm. wide, while the dimensions of the air-chamber remain unchanged.

The air-chamber (fig. 1, 2, 4 p.) (Pneumatophore Huxley) which includes the hydrostatic apparatus (Pneumatoscyst H) is hyaline, and differs from that of the *P. hydro-*

hydrostatica, ifølge Sammenligning af ligestore Exemplarer af begge, ved dets bredere, omvendt pæredannede Form, idet dets nederste Del er stærkt buget, den øverste efterhaanden smalere mod den but tilspidsede Ende; det ligner saaledes mere Luftkammeret af Stephanomia insignis Gegenbaur (l. c. Fig. 53), medens det hos P. hydrostatica (Claus, Zeitschr. für wissenschaftl. Zoologie 1860, Vol. 10, Tab. 25, Fig. 1, 2; Keferstein & Ehlers zool. Beitr. Tab. 1, Fig. 30) er betydeligt smalere eller næsten cylindriskt med jevnt tilrundet øverste Ende. Det viser endvidere stærkt markerede, regelmæssigt i lige Afstand fra hinanden fra Spidsen til Basis løbende opak hvide Længdestriber, i Antal 9 hos det største Exemplar (hos det mindste kunde de ikke tælles, da det hele Luftkammer ved Spiritusens Indvirkning var blevet temmelig opakt), ligesom hos Stephanospira, hvor deres Antal efter Gegenbaur er 8, og hvor de kun forefindes i Luftkammerets nederste Halvdel. Disse Striber, som ikke bemærkedes hos P. hydrostatica (de skulle dog, efter Keferstein og Ehlers l. c. Fig. 30, forefindes hos P. Philippii, Kölliker), ere egentlig verticale mesenterieagtige Skillevægge, som forbinder den indre Sæk, Luftsækken (Pneumatocysten) med Væggene af den ydre Sæk eller Kammeret (Pneumatophoren), og saaledes holde hin i dens Situs, ligesom det er paavist af Huxley hos Agalma breve (Oceanic Hydrozoa Tab. 7, Fig. 2). Luftkammerets Top har en stor cirkelrund purpur- eller brunrød Plet, hvis Pigment er mere sammenhobet eller mørkere i Midten end ved Peripherien; hos det mindste Exemplar bemærkedes i Centrum af denne Plet et overmaade lidet rundt pigmentfrit Sted.

Stammens traaddannede Del (Svømmesølens Axe, Kölliker), som bærer Svømmeklokkerne, er, ligesom den nederste blæreformig udvidede Del, af en gjennemsigtig lys carmosinrød Farve. Den er dog ikke ganske lige, men svagt dreiet om sin Længdeaxe i nogle faa (2—3) Vendinger. Borttager man Svømmeklokkerne, contraherer Stammen sig meget stærkt, og man bemærker da, at deres Insertionspunkter alle findes langs ad den ene Side af Stammen, paa hvilken de danne en Rad af sammentrykte tilspidsede Flige, der sidde paa en skarp, ved Contractionen mere eller mindre foldet eller krusset Længdekant (Fig. 2, 4, 23, k.), som i Stammens udstrakte, kun meget svagt spiralt dreiede Tilstand (se Fig. 1) altid vender udadtil og strækker sig nedad til den i Skivens Indsnit løbende Længdefure, der ender nær ved Vegetationspunktet for Vedhængene.

Den nederste udvidede Del af Stammen endelig (af Kölliker kaldet „Polystokken“, af Vogt „Skiven“) har Form af en ovenfra nedad noget sammentrykt Blære eller en tyk, paa begge Sider, især den øvre, stærkt convex Skive, hvis Dimensioner ovenfor ere angivne. Denne Del er hos P. hydrostatica blevet opfattet paa en meget forskjellig Maade af to af de senere Iagttagere af Siphonophorer, Kölliker og Vogt. Den første antager den nemlig for en særegen sækformig Udvigning af Stammen, den sidste derimod for den i en næsten horizontal Bue dreiede,

statica, when equally large specimens of both are compared, by its wider inversely pear-shaped figure, the lower part being strongly inflated, and the upper part gradually thinner towards the obtusely-pointed extremity; it thus resembles more the air-chamber of Stephanomia insignis Gegenbaur (l. c., fig. 53), while in the P. hydrostatica (Claus, Zeitschr. für wissenschaftl. Zoologie, 1860, Vol. 10, Tab. 25, fig. 1, 2; Keferstein & Ehlers zool. Beitr., Tab. 1, fig. 30) it is considerably narrower and nearly cylindrical, with the superior extremity evenly rounded. It further exhibits strongly marked opaque white longitudinal stripes running regularly at equal intervals from the apex to the base, in the larger specimen, 9 in number (in the smaller they could not be counted; the whole air-chamber having become rather opaque under the influence of the spirit) as in the Stephanospira, where their number according to Gegenbaur is 8, and where they only occur in the lower half of the air-chamber. These stripes, which are not observed in the P. hydrostatica (they are said however, according to Keferstein and Ehlers l. c., fig. 30, to be found in P. Philippii Kölliker) are properly vertical mesenteric septa connecting the interior bag, the air-bag (Pneumatocyst) with the walls of the exterior bag or chamber (Pneumatophore) and thus keep it in position, as has been shewn by Huxley in Agalma breve (Oceanic Hydrozoa, Tab. 7, fig. 2). The top of the air-chamber has a large circular purple-or brown-red spot, the pigment of which is more accumulated or darker in the centre than at the periphery. In the smaller specimen, an extremely small circular place free from pigment was observed in the centre of this spot.

The filiform part of the axis (axis of the swimming column Kölliker) which bears the swimming bells is, like the lower bladder-shaped enlarged part, of a transparent light crimson-red color. It is not quite straight, but slightly contorted in some few (2—3) coils. If the swimming bells are removed, the axis contracts itself very strongly; and the insertion points of the bells can then be observed all along one side of the axis' on which they form a row of compressed pointed lobes on a sharp longitudinal ridge (fig. 2, 4, 23, k) more or less folded or corrugated by the contraction. This ridge, when the axis is extended with but a slight spiral twist, (see fig. 1) is always turned outwards, and extends downwards to the longitudinal furrow (which runs in the incision of the disc) and ends near the vegetation point for the various appendages.

The lower enlarged part of the axis (called by Kölliker “the polyparium”, and by Vogt “the disc”) has the form of a bladder somewhat depressed, or of a thick disc strongly convex on both sides especially on the upper side; and its dimensions have been previously given. This part has in the P. hydrostatica, been regarded very differently by two of the recent observers of Siphonophores, Kölliker and Vogt. The former considers it to be a peculiar sack-like enlargement of the axis; the latter on the contrary regards it as a shortened flattened continuation of the axis twisted

forkortede og affladede Fortsættelse af Stammen, saaledes at dens Form er mere tilsyneladende end virkelig skivedannet. Jeg har allerede andensteds (Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoral-Fauna, 2 Heft. p. 61) erklæret mig for Vogts Opfatning som den rigtige. Buens Concavitet antydes, som Vogt allerede bemærkede, ved en svag Impression eller lav Fure paa den ene Side, og denne Fure betegner Begyndelsen og Enden af den i Centrum forvoxne Spiralbue. Medens nu denne Blære eller Skive hos *P. hydrostatica* næsten er cirkelrund med en Fure eller et smalt Indsnit paa den ene Side, har den hos *P. borealis* et dybt og bredt, rundagtigt Indsnit, saa at den derved næsten faar Form af en Nyre, hvis ene Ende er bredere end den ander (se Fig. 2 og 3). Den smalere Ende, som er beliggende noget lavere nede end hin (hvilket ogsaa, skjøndt i ringere Grad, er Tilfældet hos *P. hydrostatica*), danner Vegetationspunktet, hvorfra de forskjellige Vedhæng spire frem. Her er det altsaa endnu mere tydeligt, end hos den middelhavske Art, at Skiven ikke, som Kölliker troede, er en særegen Dannelses, men kun en stærkt udvidet og i en enkelt næsten horizontal Spiral drejet Fortsættelse af Stammen. Den indre Bue af denne Spiral betegnes ved det ommeldte Indsnit, medens den ydre bærer de forskjellige Vedhæng. Vegetationspunktet for disse er beliggende paa den venstre Side af Indsnittet, hvor man bemærker de yngste fremspirende Vedhæng, og Stammens Ende paa høire Side af samme og noget høiere oppe end hint. Fra den ene Ende, hvor de største eller ældste Vedhæng findes, aftage disse gradvis i Størrelse henimod Vegetationspunktet, fra hvilket en Fure løber i lige Retning opad til den nederste Ende af den traadformige Del af Stammen. Spiralen er saaledes hos begge Arter *drejet tilhøire*. De forskjellige Vedhæng danne følgelig ikke, som man tilforn troede (Kölliker, Leuckart) sluttede Kredse, thi disse ere ved Indsnittet afbrudte; de udspringe derimod samtlige, ganske ligesom hos alle andre Physophorider, fra den ene Side af Stammen eller den ydre Omkreds af Spiralen, og danne ogsaa her paa hinanden følgende ligeartede Afsnit, skjøndt disse her ere langt mindre adskilte, end hos de fleste andre Siphonophorer, hvor de fornemmelig hos Diphyiderne opnaa den høieste Grad af Udvikling og Sondring, ja endog selvstændig Existens som frit omsvømmende Individgrupper (de saakaldte Eudoxia, Ersæa &c.)

SVØMMEKOKKERNE.

Svømmekokkerne (Fig. 1, 19) (*Nectocalyces*, Huxley), som angive den traadformige Del af Stammen, vare hos mit største Exemplar 7 (se Fig. 1), hos det mindste 4 i Tallet, de øverste som sædvanlig mindre, de nederste større. Foruden disse fandtes øverst oppe (Colonien altid tænkt svømmende eller svævende i Havet i dens naturlige Stilling) tæt under Luftkammeret, hvor som bekjendt Vegetationspunktet for disse Dannelser er beliggende, en sammentrængt Hob (7—8 i Tallet) af uudviklede Svømmekokker som fremspirende Knopper af bleg rødlig gjen-

nearly in a horizontal curve, so that its form is more apparently than really disc-like. I have already elsewhere (Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoral-Fauna, 2 Heft., p. 61) expressed myself in favor of Vogt's view as the correct one. The concavity of the curve is indicated, as Vogt already remarked, by a slight impression or low furrow on the one side; and this furrow denotes the beginning and the end of the spiral coil which is concreted in the centre. While this bladder or disc in the *P. hydrostatica* is nearly circular with a furrow or small incision on the one side, it has in the *P. borealis* a deep and wide roundish incision, and thereby acquires nearly the shape of a kidney, one end of which is broader than the other (see fig. 2 and 3). The smaller end, which is situated somewhat lower down than the other (as is also the case, although in a less degree, in the *P. hydrostatica*) forms the vegetation-point, whence the various appendages issue. It is thus more evident here than in the Mediterranean species, that the disc is not, as Kölliker thought, a special formation, but only a much enlarged continuation of the axis coiled in a nearly horizontal spiral. The interior curve of this spiral is indicated by the incision mentioned, while the exterior bears the various appendages. The vegetation-point for the latter is situated on the left side of the incision, where the youngest nascent appendages are observed; the end of the axis being on the right side, and somewhat above the incision. From the one end, where the largest and oldest appendages are situated, they diminish gradually in size towards the vegetation-point, from which a furrow runs in a straight direction upward to the lower end of the filiform part of the stem. The spiral turns therefore *to the right* in both species. The various appendages do not consequently form, as formerly supposed (Kölliker Leuckart) closed circles, for these are interrupted by the incision; but on the contrary they issue all of them exactly as in all other Physophoridae, from the one side of the stem or from the outer coil of the spiral, and form also here consecutive similar groups; although these are far less distinct than in most other Siphonophores, where, especially in the Diphyidae, they attain the highest degree of development and isolation, nay even independent existence, as groups of individuals swimming freely about (the so-called Eudoxia, Ersæa &c.)

THE SWIMMING BELLS.

The swimming bells (fig. 1—19) (*Nectocalyces* Huxley) which surround the filiform part of the stem, were in my largest specimen 7 in number (see fig. 1); in the smallest 4; the upper ones as usual smaller; the lower larger. Besides these there was at the top part (always supposing the colony to be swimming or floating in the sea in its natural position) close under the air-chamber where, as is well known, the vegetation-point for these formations is situated, a compact cluster of undeveloped swimming bells (7—8 in number) like nascent buds of a pale reddish-transparent

nemsigtig Farve, hvilke ovenfra nedad tiltage i Størrelse og Udvikling. De udviklede Svømmeklokker, som ere fuldkommen farveløse og vandklare, dannede ikke som hos *P. hydrostatica* en af 2 regelmæssige alternerende Rader bestaaende Svømmesøile, men vare hos den levende og kraftigt sig bevægende Coloni stillede mindre ordentligt eller noget spiralformigt, 4 i en skjævt ovenfra nedad gaaende Rad til den ene, 2 til den anden Side og 1 næsten i en ret Vinkel med hine. De ere (Fig. 19) forholdsvis temmelig store og i deres Form ikke væsentlig forskjellige fra samme af *P. hydrostatica*, ligesom ogsaa de paa Svømmesækken løbende Canaler eller Kar ganske stemme overens med Gegenbaurs Fremstilling (l. c. Tab. 30, Fig. 34, 35).

FØLERNE.

Følerne (brachia, Leuckart; hydrocysts, Huxley) sidde øverst paa den ydre Bue af Skivens Spiral. Hos de tvende iagttagne Exemplarer vare de fleste og største af dem afslidne; men Mærkerne efter deres Tilheftning (Fig. 6) vare meget tydeligt at erkjende som to tæt sammen siddende, regelmæssigt med hinanden alternerende og i hinanden gribende Rader af svage, ved ophøjede Linier begrænsede Fordybninger af polygonal Form, i den øvre Rad større end i den nedre og i begge efterhaanden mindre henimod Skivens smalere Ende eller Vegetationspunktet. I Centrum af hver af disse Fordybninger bemærkedes en meget liden rund Knop, som er Mærket af det afbrudte fra Sammen ind i Føleren gaaende Ernæringskar. Ganske det samme Forhold har jeg iagttaget hos *P. hydrostatica*. Der sad endnu igjen 8—10 af de mindre Følere nær ved Skivens smalere Ende, hvilke i contraheret Tilstand vare fra 1 til 5 Mm. lange, og, som jeg ved at afløse nogle af dem overbeviste mig om, fæstede i Fordybningerne af den nedre Rad. Følerne danne altsaa her ligesom hos *P. hydrostatica* to tæt sammen staaende og med hinanden alternerende Rader, og ere større i den øvre end i den nedre Rad, samt i begge desto større jo længere de ere fjerne fra Vegetationspunktet. De have iøvrigt (Fig. 5, f, Fig. 20) samme foranderlige Form og ormformige tastende Bevægelser, som hos *P. hydrostatica*; i fuldt udstrakt Tilstand ere de cylindriske med smalere og tilrundet Ende. Deres Basis er skraat afskaaren paa den underste Side; Afskjæringen er til Basis af Føleren fæstet en meget tynd Føletraad (Fig. 2, 5, 20, f') ganske ligesom den jeg (Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoral-Fauna 2 p. 60) først har gjort opmærksom paa hos *P. hydrostatica*, og hvis Tilstedeværelse senere er blevet bekræftet af Gegenbaur, Claus og Huxley. Denne hos Følerne forekommende accessoriske Føle- eller Fangtraad beviser, at Vogt har Uret i at antage Følerne hos Physophora for Dækblade, paa hvilke en saadan Traad aldrig forekommer, skjøndt Følerne hos denne Slægt vel med nogen Grund kunne siges physiologisk at udøve en

color, which increase in size and development from above downwards. The developed swimming-bells, which are completely colorless and pellucid, did not form, as in the *P. hydrostatica*, a swimming-column consisting of 2 regular alternating rows, but were, in the living and vigorously moving colony, placed less regularly or somewhat spirally; 4 in a row going obliquely from above downwards on one side; 2 on the other side, and 1 nearly at right angles with the latter. They are (fig. 19) relatively rather large, and in form not essentially different from those of *P. hydrostatica*; as likewise the canals or vessels which run along the swimming-sack agree entirely with Gegenbaur's description (l. c., Tab. 30, fig. 34, 35).

THE FEELERS.

The feelers (brachiæ Leuckart; hydrocysts Huxley) are situated uppermost on the exterior curve of the spiral of the disc. In the two specimens observed, most of them and the largest, had fallen off; but the traces of their attachment (fig. 6) were very plainly perceptible as two rows of slight indentations of polygonal form bordered by raised lines. These rows were close together, alternating with each other and fitting into each other. The indentations were larger in the upper row than in the lower; and in both rows gradually smaller towards the narrower end of the disc or the vegetation-point. In the centre of each of these indentations there was observed a very small round boss, a vestige of the broken alimentary vessel running from the stem into the feeler. I have noticed quite the same in *P. hydrostatica*. There were still 8—10 of the smaller feelers remaining near to the narrower end of the disc; and these feelers were, in a contracted state, from 1 to 5 Mm. long and, as I ascertained by detaching some of them, fixed in the indentations of the lower row. Thus the feelers form here, as in the *P. hydrostatica*, two rows situated close together and alternating with each other; being larger in the upper than in the lower row, and in both rows so much larger, as they are further removed from the vegetation-point. They have moreover (fig. 5 f, fig. 20) the same mutable shape and snake-like movements as in *P. hydrostatica*; when fully extended they are cylindrical, with taper rounded extremities. When detached from the animal their base appears obliquely truncated on the under-side; the plane of truncation, is oval surrounded by an annular ridge, and in the centre there appears a small round eminence, a vestige of the broken alimentary vessel. Close within or above the truncation there is fixed to the base of the feeler a very thin tentacular filament (fig. 2, 5, 20, f') quite like that which I first noticed (Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoral-Fauna 2 p. 60) in *P. hydrostatica*, and the presence of which has been subsequently confirmed by Gegenbauer, Claus and Huxley. This accessory filament accompanying the feelers; shews that Vogt is wrong in supposing the feelers in the Physophora to be protecting scales, on which such a filament never occurs; although the feelers in this genus may with some

lignende Function af Beskjærmelse for de øvrige Vedhæng, som Dækbladene, hvilke her flettes. Den omhandlede Føletraad er i contraheret Tilstand fra halvt indtil ligesaa lang som Føleren, simpelt cylindrisk med smalere tilrundet Ende, og viser et Antal ringformige Indsnøringer, der, som Claus udtrykker sig, se ud „som Leddene af en Bændelorm.“

Paa den ydre Ende af Følerne bemærkes under Mikroskopet en Hob af omtrent 20 langstrakt-elliptiske Nesselceller (Fig. 21), der indslutte en Nesseltraad af ualmindelig Størrelse. Denne Traad er nemlig, naar den er traadt ud af Cellen og strakt, mere end 1 Mm. lang eller omtrent $\frac{1}{4}$ af Følerens Længde; den er bøiglig, besat med overmaade smaa runde Knuder, og sidder paa Enden af et næsten dobbelt saa tykt, cylindriskt, stift Skaft, som rager frem udenfor Enden af den tomme Celle, og omtrent er saa langt som denne. Dette Skaft (Fig. 22) er i dets nederste Halvdel tæt omgivet af en tynd Hud, som i den øverste Del staar langt ud fra Skaftet og antager en tendannet Form af dobbelt saa stor Brede som dette; Overfladen af denne Hud viser talrige, overmaade fine tætte krumme (med Concaviteten nedad vendte) Tvaerstriber. Yderst ender Skaftet i 2 Spidser eller Smaapigge, hvilke omfatte Basis af den fra dets Top og som en umiddelbar Fortsættelse af denne udgaaende bløde Nesseltraad, og er omtrent ved Midten af dets Længde besat rundtom med et større eller mindre Antal af tilspidsede Børster eller Pigge, der ere $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ af Skaftets Længde og rettede skraat opad og udad.

SUGERØRENE.

Sugerørene eller de polypagtige Maver (polypites, Huxley) sidde nederst paa den ydre Bue af Skivens Spiral et lidet Stykke ind paa Underfladen. De vare, som allerede ovenfor anført, hos mit største Exemplar alle affaldne med Undtagelse af et større (Fig. 1—4, a), som udstrakt var 15 Mm. langt og i contraheret Tilstand 9 Mm. langt og 2 Mm. tykt, og et andet flere Gange mindre i Nærheden af Vegetationspunktet. Begge havde den sædvanlige langstrakte eller næsten cylindriske, i et inderste (Basaldelen), et mellemste (Maven) og et yderste Afsnit (Snabelen) afdelte Sækform. Mærkerne af de affaldne Sugerør var imidlertid synlige som en Rad af 16—18 lave (de største $\frac{2}{3}$ Mm. lange) coniske Knuder (Fig. 3, b b, Fig. 7) paa Skivens Underside nær ved den ydre Rand eller i nogen Afstand fra Kjønsknopperne; de aftage i Størrelse henimod den smalere Ende af Skiven, hvor de synes at flettes under de nærmest ved Vegetationspunktet fremspirende Kjønsvedhæng. Disse Knuder ere knopformige Fremragninger af Skiven, paa hvilke Sugerørene ere fastede og maa ikke forvexles med disses hyppig rundagtige Basaldel. Forresten syntes Sugerørene ikke at staa i lige Linie med Kjønsvedhængene, men heller med disses Mellemrum. Hos mit mindste Exemplar, som neppe var halvt saa stort som hint, vare Sugerørene (Fig. 23, a a, Fig. 24, vel bevarede og af rødlig Farve; de største vare i udstrakt Tilstand 10

reason be said physiologically to perform the same function in protecting the other appendages as the scales which are here wanting. The filament mentioned is, in its contracted state' from half to quite as long as the feeler, simply cylindrical with a taper rounded extremity, and shews a number of annular intstrictions, which, as Claus expresses himself, "look like the joints of a tape worm." On the outer extremity of the feelers, there appears under the microscope a cluster of about 20 elongated elliptical thread-cells (fig. 21) which inclose an urticary filament of unusual size. This filament is, when protruded from the cell and extended, more than 1 Mm. long, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the feeler; it is flexible, covered with extremely small round tubercles and situated at the extremity of a cylindrical stiff shaft, nearly twice as thick, projecting beyond the empty cell and about as long as the latter. The lower half of this shaft (fig. 22) is closely surrounded by a thin membrane, which in the lowest part stands far out from the shaft and assumes a fusiform shape of twice the width of the shaft. The surface of this skin shews numerous extremely fine close transverse stripes curved with the concavity turned downward. At its outward extremity, the shaft terminates in 2 points or small spikes enclosing the base of the soft urticary filament that issues from its top in immediate continuation; and about in the middle of its length it is covered round about with a greater or less number of pointed bristles or spikes which are $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the shaft, and directed obliquely upwards and outwards.

THE SUCTION-TUBES.

The suction-tubes or the polyp-like stomachs (polypites Huxley) are situated on the lowest part of the exterior curve of the spiral of the disc, advancing a little on to the under-surface. They had, as already previously mentioned, all fallen off in my largest specimen with exception of a larger one (fig. 1—4, a) which when extended was 15 Mm. long, and when contracted 9 Mm. long and 2 Mm. thick, and another many times smaller in the vicinity of the vegetation-point. Both had the usual elongated or nearly cylindrical sack-form divided into an inner section (the basal part) a middle section (the stomach) and an exterior section (the proboscis). The vestiges of the fallen suction-tubes were however visible as a row of 16—18 low conical tubercles (the largest $\frac{2}{3}$ Mm. long) (fig. 3 bb, fig. 7) on the underside of the disc, near to the exterior margin or at some distance from the sexual buds; they diminish in size towards the smaller end of the disc, where they appear to be wanting under the nascent sexual appendages nearest to the vegetation-point. These tubercles are knob-like prominences of the disc, on which the suction-tubes are fixed, and must not be confounded with the often roundish basal part of the latter. Moreover the suction tubes did not appear to stand in a right line with the sexual appendages, but rather in a line with their intervals. In my smaller specimen, which was scarcely half as

Mm. lange og $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. tykke over Midten, contraherede 5—6 Mm. lange og 2—3 Mm. tykke, altsaa forholdsvis større end hos *P. hydrostatica*. Deres Endestykke eller Snabelen (Fig. 24, s) viste rundtom 12 regelmæssige opake Længdestriber eller Folder.

FANGTRAADENE.

Fangtraadene (tentacula), som paa mit største Exemplar fattedes, vare paa det mindste overalt tilstede, en for hvert Sugerør, fæstet ved dets Basis umiddelbart over dens Tilheftningspunkt, med Undtagelse af de 2 yngste eller nærmest Vegetationspunktet siddende Sugerør, hvor den endnu ikke var udviklet. Fangtraaden (Fig. 23, 24 t) var i stærkt contraheret Tilstand (i Spiritus), i hvilken den var oprullet i 8—9 vide skrueformige Spiraler, 5—6 Mm. lang og lidt mere end $\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. tyk; i levende Tilstand og udstrakt har den sikkert, ligesom hos alle Physophorider, været mangfoldige Gange længere og tyndere. Den er cylindrisk, glat, men ved Contraction tæt ringet, og langs den ene Side besat med en Rad af overmaade tynde secundære Traade, hvilke ende i en saakaldet *Nesselknop*; denne fattes dog paa de inderste eller nærmest ved Basis af Fangtraaden siddende, mindre udviklede Sidetraade. Man kan nemlig her forfølge Nesselknoppens gradvise Udvikling. Først (d. e. inderst ved Fangtraadens Basis, hvor deres Vegetationspunkt er) ere Sidetraadene meget korte og ligesom smaa simple Blindtarme (Fig. 25, 26), hvilke efterhaanden forlænges og afdele sig i en inderste Del (Stilken, Fig. 27—29, a), en midterste tykkere Del (Nesselknoppen, sacculus, Huxley, ibid. b) og en yderste Del (Endetraaden, filamentum, Huxley, ibid. c). En gjennemsigtig Hud, Begyndelsen til den senere Kapsel eller Kappe (involucrum, Huxley) danner sig imidlertid om den fortykkede Del af Strengen eller Nesselknoppen, som efterhaanden begynder at vise Tegn til Spiraldreining ved 1 eller 2 langt udtrukne Skruenvendinger (Fig. 28, 29). Nu optræde Nesselceller, navnlig de store elliptiske saakaldte „gule Celler“, i et ringe Antal og uden synlig regelmæssig Anordning i den inderste Del af Skruen. Senere lægge Skruenvendingerne, som forsøges til 4 eller 5 (hos *P. hydrostatica* derimod, efter Keferstein og Ehlers, til omtrent 8), sig tæt sammen til hinanden (Fig. 29, 30), idet Kapselen bliver bredere eller oval og Endetraaden efterhaanden drages ind i den, saa at omsider kun en liden to- eller trelappet Del af den (Fig. 31, 31', c) rager frem ud af en liden paa Kapselens Ende værende Aabning. — Hos de mest udviklede af mig iagttagne Nesselknopper (Fig. 32, 33), var den omhullende Kapsel mere langstrakt eller elliptisk med smalere but tilrundet ydre Ende. Imidlertid er der foregaaet en Omdreining af den nu fuldkommen af Kapselen omsluttede og 5 Spiraldreninger dannende (intensiv purpurøde) Streng (det saakaldte Nesselbaand) saaledes, at de store gule Nesselceller, som før laa nærmest ved Kapselens Basis, ere komne til at ligge nærmest ved dens

large as the former, the suction-tubes (fig. 23, aa, fig. 24) were well preserved and of a reddish color; the largest when extended were 10 Mm. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. thick across the middle; when contracted 5—6 Mm. long, and 2—3 Mm. thick, that is relatively larger than in *P. hydrostatica*. Around the terminal part or proboscis (fig. 24 s) there appeared 12 regular opaque longitudinal stripes or folds.

THE TENTACULAR FILAMENTS.

The tentacular filaments (tentacula), which were wanting in my largest specimen, were all present in the smaller, one for each suction-tube fixed at the base immediately above the attachment of the tube, with exception of the two youngest suction-tubes situated nearest to the vegetation-point, in which two the filament was not yet developed. The filament (fig. 23, 24 t) was in a strongly contracted state (in spirit) and coiled up in 8—9 wide screw-like spirals, 5—6 Mm. long, and a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. thick; in the living state and when extended it has certainly been, as in all Physophoridae, many times longer and thinner. It is cylindrical smooth, but by contraction closely ringed, and along one side covered with a row of extremely thin secondary filaments which terminate in a so-called *urticary knob*; this is however wanting in the interior less developed lateral filaments situated nearest to the base of the tentacle. The gradual development of the urticary knobs can here be followed. First (i. e. innermost near the base of the tentacle where its vegetation-point is) the lateral threads are very short, and like small simple cæca (fig. 25, 26) which gradually become longer and divide themselves into an interior part (the stem fig. 27—29 a) a central thicker part (the urticary bud, sacculus Huxley ibid b) and an exterior part (the terminal thread, filamentum Huxley ibid c.) A transparent skin, the commencement of the future capsule or mantle (involutrum Huxley) forms itself round the thickened part of the chord or the urticary knob, which gradually begins to shew signs of spiral twisting in 1 or 2 long drawn screw-turns (fig. 28, 29). Now the thread-cells begin to appear, especially the large elliptical so-called “yellow cells”, in small number and without any apparent regular arrangement in the interior part of the screw. Subsequently the coils of the screw, which are increased up to 4—5 in number (but in the *P. hydrostatica* according to Keferstein and Ehlers to about 8) lay themselves closely together (fig. 29, 30) while the capsule becomes wider or oval, and the terminal filament is gradually drawn into it, so that at last there is only a small two- or three-lobed part of it (fig. 31, 31'c) projecting from a small aperture at the extremity of the capsule. In the most developed urticary knobs observed by me (fig. 32, 33) the enveloping capsule was more elongated or elliptical with a thinner obtusely rounded outer extremity. In the mean time there has occurred a revolution of the (intense purple-red) chord (the so-called urticary band) — which is now completely enveloped by the capsule and forms 5 spiral coils — so that the large yellow

Ende og nu ere ordnede i en regelmæssig Tværrad, der indtager den $1\frac{1}{2}$ sidste Vending af Strengen. Denne Om-dreining foraaarsages derved, at Stilkens skaalformigt udvidede Ende indgaar i Kapselens Dannelse, og idet den voxer mere og mere langs nedad dennes ene Side (Fig. 31), fører Strengens proximale, ved sine store gule Nesselceller kjendelige Ende med sig, saa at denne omsider kommer til at ligge ved Kapselens distale Ende.

De store gule Celler (Fig. 34) indslutte en i mangfoldige Bugter slynget fin Nesseltraad, som synes at være indplantet paa en tykkere Del ligesom et Skaft, der er beliggende nærmest ved den smalere Ende af Cellen. De talløse Nesselceller, som besætte de øvrige Vendinger, paa hvilke de staa lodrette og tæt sammentrængte, ere meget smaa (Fig. 35), langstrakt-elliptiske og noget bøiede; de syntes at indslutte en mangfoldig spiraldreiet Nesseltraad, som dog kun utydeligt kunde skjernes.

Ingen af de af mig iagttagne Nesselknopper viste flere end 5 Spiralvendinger; hvormod Claus (l. c. Tab. 26, Fig. 26) hos *P. hydrostatica* afbilder 9—10 saadanne, og Gegenbaur (l. c. Fig. 42) bemærker, at Spiralen hos de fuldkomneste Nesselknopper opløser sig og ligger sammen-slynget i uregelmæssige Vendinger, hvilket ogsaa er synligt hos nogle af de af mig fra Middelhavet hjembragte Exemplarer.

Nesselknopperne af *P. borealis* afvige fra samme af *P. hydrostatica* ved Kapselens but tilrundede (ikke tilspidsede) distale Ende, ved Mangelen af de 2 tilspidsede Side-flige, og ved Nesselstrængens ringere Antal af Spiralvendinger.

KJØNSVEDHÆNGENE.

Kjønsvedhængene (Gonophorerne) ere anbragte i Rummet mellem Følerne og Sugerørene, altsaa netop paa Randen af Skivens ydre Bue, et Par for hvert Afsnit. Ligesom alle de før omtalte Vedhæng spire de frem fra den smalere Ende af Skiven og tiltage gradvis i Størrelse mod den bredere. De have ligesom hos *P. hydrostatica* Form af Drueklaser, idet de talrige Knopper, der indslutte Kjønsstofferne, sidde fast paa cylindriske, fra Stammen (Skiven) udgaaende Stilke (gonoblastidia, Huxley). Hver af disse Drueklaser (Fig. 14) viser sig ved nærmere Betragtning at bestaa af to i Udseende forskjellige Hovedgrene, den ene stillet udenfor eller rettere ovenover den anden, hvilke have deres Udspring saa ganske tæt ved hinanden, at de synes at udgaa fra en fælles Basis. Knopperne paa den øverste Gren (Fig. 14, q), som vender mod Følerne, danne nemlig talrige, meget smaa, tæt sammenhobede rundagtige Bær; men paa den underste (ibid. m.), som vender mod Sugerørene, ere de færre i Antal, større og af langstrakt, næsten cylindrisk Form. Hertil kommer endnu den Forskjel, at den øverste Gren eller Stamme er forgrenet, den nederste derimod simpelt traaddannet. Hin bærer lutter kvindelige, denne lutter mandlige Kjønsknopper.

thread-cells which were previously situated nearest to the base of the capsule, are now situated nearest to its extremity and arranged in a regular transverse row occupying the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ coils of the chord. This revolution is caused by the calyx-like enlarged extremity of the stem going into the formation of the capsule, and, while growing more and more along one side of it downwards (fig. 31), carrying in the same course the proximal extremity of the chord — (recognisable by its large yellow thread-cells) — which thus comes at last to the distal extremity of the capsule.

The large yellow cells (fig. 34) enclose a fine urticary filament, twined in many coils, which seems to be planted on a thicker part as if on a shaft situated nearest to the narrower extremity of the cell. The innumerable thread-cells covering the other coils on which they stand perpendicularly and closely compressed, are very small (fig. 35) elongated, elliptical and somewhat curved; they appeared to contain a many-coiled spiral urticary filament, which however could not distinctly be perceived.

None of the urticary knobs observed by me shewed more than 5 spiral coils; but Claus (l. c., Tab. 26, fig. 26) in *P. hydrostatica* delineates 9—10 of them, and Gegenbaur (l. c., fig. 42) remarks that the spiral in the most perfect urticary knobs becomes decomposed and lies twisted together in irregular coils, which is also apparent in some of the specimens brought home by me from the Mediterranean.

The urticary knobs of the *P. borealis* differ from those of the *P. hydrostatica* in the obtusely rounded (not pointed) distal extremity of the capsule, in the absence of the 2 pointed lateral lobes, and in the smaller number of the spiral coils of the urticary chord.

THE SEXUAL APPENDAGES.

The sexual appendages (Gonophores) are placed in the interval between the feelers and the suction-tubes, that is just at the margin of the exterior curve of the disc, a pair for each section. Like all the appendages previously mentioned, they issue from the narrower end of the disc, and increase gradually in size towards the wider end. They have, as in the *P. hydrostatica*, the form of clusters (bundles of grapes); the numerous buds which contain the sexual matter being attached to cylindrical stalks proceeding from the axis (the disc) (gonoblastidia Huxley). Each of these clusters (fig. 14) is found on closer examination to consist of two main branches differing in appearance, one placed outside of, or more properly above the other, and issuing at first so closely together that they seem to proceed from a common base. The buds on the upper branch (fig. 14, q) which are turned towards the feelers, form numerous very small closely congregated roundish berries; but on the lower branch (ibid. m) which is turned towards the suction-tubes, they are fewer in number, larger and of an elongated nearly cylindrical form. There is also the difference that the upper branch or stem is branched, while the lower on the contrary is simply filiform: the for-

De kvindelige Klaser (Gynophorer, Huxley) (Fig. 1—4, q) have i mest udviklet Tilstand en Længde af 5 Mm. og en Bredde af $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. i deres ydre Del, men afsmalnes efterhaanden mod deres Basis. De bestaa hver af en Mængde Smaadruer af langstrakt pæredannet eller kølle-dannet Form (Fig. 16), hvilke sidde tæt sammenhobede overalt rundtom den temmelig tykke, cylindriske, indvendig hule Stilk. Hver af disse Smaadruer dannes af en ligefraet cylinderisk hul, fra Stilken udgaaende tyndere Gren, som rundtom bærer de meget tæt sammen siddende kugleformige eller ganske lidt ovale Knopper (Fig. 17), hvilke ved en kort smal Stilk ere fæstede til Grenen. De yderste Grene ere altid større og bære de mest udviklede Knopper, mod Basis blive de efterhaanden kortere og deres Knopper mindre udviklede. Hver Knop indslutter indenfor et tyndt Hylster kun et eneste kugledannet Æg (Fig. 18) med finkornet gjennemsigtig farveløs Blomme, hvori Kimblæren og især Kimpletten er meget tydelig. I Væggene saavel af Stilken som dens Grene bemærkes tætstaaende longitudinale Muskelfibre, ved hvilke det hele Vedhæng betydelig kan contraheres.

De mandlige Klaser (Androphorer, Huxley) (Fig. 1—4, m) ere smalere end de kvindelige, men i udstrakt Tilstand mange Gange længere, idet de, som allerede ovenfor anført, dannes af en Stilk, som kan udstrækkes til en Længde næsten lige saa stor som Coloniens hele Stamme eller over 30 Mm. og har da Udseendet af en Fangtraad (Fig 1, c), men ved den ringeste Berørelse hurtigt contraherer sig og i denne Tilstand ikke er længere end de kvindelige Klaser. Denne Stilk (Fig. 9—11, c) er simpelt cylindrisk eller traaddannet, ugrenet, indvendig hul, og i dens Vægge bemærkes talrige tætstaaende longitudinale Muskelfibre samt længere fra hinanden staaende Tvær- eller Cirkelfibre, Knopperne eller Sædkapslerne (Fig. 13) sidde fæstede ved en kort og smal Stilk enkeltvis rundt om Hovedstilken; nær ved deres Basis ere de meget smaa og kugleformige, længere ude blive de efterhaanden større, ovale eller elliptiske, og tilsidst meget store, indtil 2 Mm. lange og cylindriske med but tilrundet Ende, 5—6 Gange længere end tykke og 6—10 Gange længere end de mest udviklede kvindelige Knopper. Deres ydre Hud (calyx, Huxley) er hyalin; den indre, efter de ydre Conturer dannede Kjærne (manubrium, H.), som i sine Vægge indslutter Sæden, er hos de mere udviklede Knopper lys og gjennemsigtig orangegul, hos de mindre udviklede hyalin. Paa den ydre, snart større snart mindre Del af Stilken flettes sædvanlig disse Knopper og istedetfor dem bemærker man mere eller mindre talrige meget smaa, kort-cylindriske Knuder (Fig. 9—11, c, Fig. 12), hvilke, naar Stilken i levende Tilstand er udstrakt, bemærkes, (Fig. 8, c) at være stillede i 2 alternerende Rader, 1 til hver Side, idet Stilken her er lidt zigzagformig bugtet saaledes, at Knuderne altid staa i dens Udbugtninger. Disse Knuder viser paa deres lige afskaarne Ende en cirkelrund Fordybning omgiven af en

mer bears only female sexual buds, the latter only males.

The *female clusters* (gynophores Huxley) (fig. 1—4, q) have in the most developed state a length of 5 Mm. and in their outer part a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm., but they taper gradually towards their base. They consist each of a number of small grapes of an elongated pear-like or club-like form (fig. 16) which are everywhere closely congregated round a tolerably thick cylindrical hollow stem. Each of these small grapes consists of a similarly cylindrical hollow thinner branch proceeding from the stem and bearing the very closely clustered globular or slightly oval buds (fig. 17) attached round the branch by short and slender stalks. The outermost branches are always larger, and bear the most developed buds; towards the base they become gradually shorter, and their buds less developed. Each bud contains, within a thin envelope, only a single globular egg (fig. 18) with a finely granulated transparent colorless yolk, wherein the germinal vesicle and especially the germinal spot is very distinct. In the walls of the stem, as well as in those of its branches, there appear close-lying longitudinal muscular fibres by which the whole appendage can be greatly contracted.

The *male clusters* (Androphores, Huxley) (fig. 1—4 m.) are more slender than the female, but when extended are many times longer, being, as above already mentioned, formed of a stem which can be extended to a length nearly as great as that of the whole colony or more than 30 Mm., and has the appearance of a tentacular filament (fig. 1 c); but which contracts suddenly on the slightest touch, and when contracted is not longer than the female clusters. This stem (fig. 9—11 c) is simply cylindrical or filiform, unramified and hollow, exhibiting in its walls numerous close-lying longitudinal muscular fibres, and less closely-lying transverse or circular fibres. The buds or seed-capsules (fig. 13) are attached singly round the main stem by short and slender stalks; near the base of this stem they are very small and globular; further outward they become gradually larger, oval or elliptical and at last very large, up to 2 Mm. long and cylindrical with obtusely rounded extremity; their length being 5—6 times as great as their thickness, and 6—10 as great as that of the most developed female buds. Their exterior skin (calyx Huxley) is hyaline; the interior nucleus (manubrium, H.) in form similar to the outer contour, and containing the seed in its walls, is in the most developed buds light and transparent orange yellow; in the less developed, hyaline. On a sometimes greater sometimes smaller exterior part of the stem, these buds are usually wanting; and in their stead appear more or less numerous, very small short cylindrical tubercles (fig. 9—11 c, fig. 12) which, when the stem in the living state is extended, are observed (fig. 8 c) to be placed in 2 alternating rows, one on each side; the stem being here bent a little in zig-zag, so that the tubercles always stand on its convexities. These tubercles exhibit on their squarely truncated extremity a circular indentation surrounded

ringformig Vulst (Fig. 12) og frembyde saaledet Udseendet af Sugevorter, som jeg tidligere feilagtig holdt dem for. De ere imidlertid i Virkeligheden intet andet end de gjensiddende Smaastilke, ved hvilke de allerede affaldne modne Kjønknopper vare fæstede til Hovedstilken. Denne Antagelse bestyrkes yderligere derved, at man undertiden (Fig. 11) finder Knopper eller vel udviklede Sædkapsler ganske nær ved den yderste Ende af Stilken og indenfor disse enkelte deslige Knuder, som i deres Dimensioner svare til de Smaastilke, ved hvilke hine ere fæstede.

Af de beskrevne Kjønsvedhæng fandtes paa det første Exemplar 15—16 Par vel udviklede, foruden 5—6 Par meget smaa nær ved Skivens smalere Ende samt ved dens bredere Ende 4 efterhaanden mindre blivende kvindelige Klaser, under hvilke, med Undtagelse af den største, de mandlige endnu ikke vare udviklede. Man ser heraf, at disse Vedhæng ikke alene spire frem ved den smale, men ogsaa ved den brede Ende af Skiven eller Enden af Spiralen, hvor ellers de største eller ældste af de øvrige Vedhæng findes. — Gegenbaur beskriver (l. c. pag. 61) de mandlige Klaser hos *P. hydrostatica* som „mindre forgrenede end de kvindelige“ og tilføjer, at „Knoppernes korte Stilk forbinder sig med sin Lige til en Gren, paa hvilken de ældre Knopper sidde paa Spidsen og de yngre nærmere dens Udspring. Jeg kan ikke hos mine Exemplarer af denne middelhavske Art finde nogen Forgrening af de mandlige Klaser, hvilke i alle Henseender forholde sig som hos den nordiske Art: Knopperne sidde hos begge enkeltvis rundtom den cylindriske ugrenede Stilk. Ligesaa stemme de kvindelige Klaser hos begge Arter fuldkommen overens.“

Til Slutning vil jeg ikke undlade at henlede Opmærksomheden paa den i mange Henseender betydelige Lighed som synes at finde Sted mellem vor nordiske Physophora og den af Gegenbaur (*Acta nat. Curios.* 1859, p. 67 Tab. 32 Fig. 53—56) beskrevne *Stephanospira insignis*.

Foruden i Luftsækvens lignende Form stemme begge paafaldende overens i Formen af Skiven eller den udvidede nederste Del af Stammen, hvis laterale Indsnit hos *Stephanospira* er endnu dybere og bredere, hvorved Spiralen, som ogsaa her er dreiet tilhøire, bliver mere udtrukken, saa at dens bredere Ende, som bærer de ældste Vedhæng, kommer til at ligge endnu høiere oppe eller længere fjernet fra den smale Ende, hvor deres Vegetationspunkt findes, end hos vor Physophora. — Hvad de „smaa sugevortelignende“ Dannelser angaar, som Gegenbaur hos *Stephanospira* ansaa for Sugerør eller „polypagtige Maver“, hvilke saaledes her skulle være meget afvigende fra alle andre Physophoriders, da tror jeg mig ved de ovenfor anførte Exemplarer fra Physophora besøjet til at antage, at de sandsynlig ikke er andet end de knopformige Fremragninger af Skiven, der bære Sugerørene, hvilke sidste udentvivl vare affaldne paa Gegenbaurs Exemplarer.

En anden Forskjel mellem *Stephanospira* og *Physophora* tror Gegenbaur at finde deri, at hos den første „de

by an annular elevation (fig. 12) and thus present the appearance of suckers for which I previously mistook them. They are however nothing else but the remaining small stalks, by which the mature sexual buds (already fallen off) were attached to the main stem. This assumption is further corroborated by buds or well developed seed capsules (fig. 11) being sometimes found quite close to the extreme end of the stem, and in the intervals between them simple tubercles corresponding in dimensions to the small stalks by which the buds are attached..

Of the sexual appendages described there were in the largest specimen 15—16 pairs well developed, besides 5—6 pairs very small near the narrower end of the disc; and at the wider end 4 gradually smaller female clusters, beneath which, with exception of the largest, the males were not yet developed. It thus appears that these appendages issue not only from the narrow end, but also from the broad end of the disc or the end of the spiral, where the largest and the oldest of the other appendages are found. — Gegenbaur describes (l. c. p. 61) the male clusters in *P. hydrostatica* as “less ramified than the females” and adds that “the short stem of the buds connects itself with its fellow to a branch on which the older buds are situated at the point, and the younger nearer to its source. I cannot in my specimens of this Mediterranean species find any ramification of the male clusters which appear to be in all respects similar to those of the northern species: the buds are in both placed separately around the cylindrical unbranched stem. Likewise the female clusters of both species correspond entirely.

In conclusion I cannot omit to draw attention to the great resemblance apparent in many respects between the northern Physophora and the *Stephanospira insignis* described by Gegenbaur (*Acta Nat. Curios.* 1859 p. 67 Tab. 32 fig. 53—56).

Besides the similar form of the air-chamber, both agree perfectly in the form of the disc or enlarged lower part of the axis, the lateral incision of which in the *Stephanospira* is still deeper and wider, whereby the spiral — also here turning to the right — becomes more drawn out; so that its broader end, bearing the oldest appendages lies still higher up or further removed from the narrower end, where their vegetation-point is, than in our Physophora. — With respect to the “small sucker-like” formations which Gegenbaur took for suction tubes or *polyp-like stomachs* in the *Stephanospira*, and which thus would seem to be very different from those of all other Physophoridae, I feel justified, by inference from what has been stated above relatively to the Physophora, in presuming that they are probably nothing else but the knob-like processes of the disc which bear the suction-tubes; the latter having doubtless fallen off in Gegenbaur’s specimens.

Another difference between the *Stephanospira* and *Physophora* is considered by Gegenbaur to be, that in the

kvindelige Kjønsvedhæng staa indenfor de mandlige", hvorimod det omvendte Forhold skal finde Sted hos Physophora, „hvor netop hine sidde udenfor disse“. Der synes heri at være en Confusion. Naar, som her, begge Slags Kjønsvedhæng sidde paa eller lige ved Randen af Skiven, vil det ofte være vanskeligt at sige, hvilke af dem, der staa udenfor eller indenfor hinanden, hvorimod det lettere lader sig bestemme, hvilke af dem der staa øverst (d. e. nærmest Coloniens øverste Ende, som bærer Luftsækken) eller nederst. Efter Gegenbaurs Fig. 53, som viser Skivens underste Side, kjendelig ved de knopformige Fremragninger, der bære Sugerørene, staa de mandlige Kjønsvedhæng tydeligt under de kvindelige. Forholdet er altsaa ogsaa i denne Henseende ganske det samme som hos begge de ommeldte Arter af Physophora, ligesom og selve Kjønsvedhængenes Bygning ligeledes er fuldkommen overensstemmende.

Paa Grund af alle disse Ligheder vilde jeg derfor uden Betænkning have henført Stephanospira insignis som en tredie Art til Slægten Physophora, naar ikke Mangelen af Følere, hvilke dog kunne have været affaldne og saaledes undgaaet Opmærksomheden, men især Forholdet af Fangtraadene stod i Veien. Disse, som ere grenede eller besatte med Sidetraade, der ende i Nesselknopper, som ganske stemme overens med samme af Physophora, skulle nemlig efter Gegenbaur (l. c. 71, Fig. 54), udspringe fra Enden af de kvindelige Kjønsvedhængs Stamme. En saadan Forbindelse af de egentlige Fangtraade (accessoriske simple Fangtraade uden Nesselknopper forekommer som bekjendt ved Roden af Følerne hos Physophora) med Kjønsvedhængene er hidtil uden Exempel blandt Physophoriderne ja blandt alle Siphonophorer, hvor de altid udspringe fra Roden af Sugerørene. Der tør derfor endnu være Tvivl om Rigtigheden af dette mærkværdige afvigende Forhold, som kun er iagttaget paa et Spiritusexemplar, hvor en Skuffelse let kan finde Sted, indtil det ved en fornyet Undersøgelse, især af levende Exemplarer, bliver stadfæstet eller modtaget, i hvilket sidste Tilfælde Slægten Stephanospira maatte forsvinde af Systemet og dens eneste Art blive at henføre til Slægten Physophora.

first "the female appendages are situated to the inside of the males while, the contrary is the case in the Physophora where they are placed outside." There seems here to be a confusion. When, as in this case, both sorts of sexual appendages are situated on, or close to the margin of the disc, it will often be difficult to say which are outside and which are inside of the others; while on the contrary it is more easy to determine which of them stand highest (i. e. nearest to the upper extremity of the colony which bears the air-chamber) or lowest. According to Gegenbaur's fig. 53 which shews the under side of the disc distinguishable by the bud-like prominences which bear the suction-tubes, the male sexual appendages are evidently placed under the females. The case is therefore in this respect quite the same in both the species of Physophora mentioned; and the structure of the sexual appendages is likewise perfectly similar.

On account of all these similarities I should therefore without hesitation have classed the Stephanospira insignis as a third species of the genus Physophora, if the absence of feelers — which might however have fallen off and thus escaped observation — and especially the insertion of the tentacular filaments did not form an obstacle to such classification. The tentacular filaments, which are branched or have lateral threads terminating in urticary knobs quite similar to those of the Physophora, are said according to Gegenbaur (l. c. p. 71 fig. 54) to issue from the extremity of the stem of the sexual appendages. No such connexion of the proper tentacular filaments (accessory simple tentacular filaments without urticary knobs occur as is well known at the root of the feelers in the Physophora) with the sexual appendages has hitherto been noticed in any of the Physophoridae, nor even among all the Siphonophores, where they always issue from the root of the suction-tubes. There may therefore still be some doubt as to the reality of this very remarkable divergence — which has only been observed in a spirit specimen where a mistake might easily occur. — until, the assumption be confirmed or contradicted by repeated observations especially of living specimens; in the latter case the genus Stephanospira must disappear from the system, and its only species must be classed under the genus Physophora.

Efter de ovenanførte Iagttagelser kan den norske Art diagnosteres saaledes:

Physophora borealis M. Sars.

Camera aërifera majuscula, obpyriformis seu inferne latior, superne acuminata, striis (septis) longitudinalibus æquidistantibus (in specimine observato 9), vertice purpureo. Campanulæ natatoriæ minus distincte distichæ aut potius subspiraliter dispositæ. Axis (stipes communis) superne filiformis, inferne in vesicam dilatatus magnam depressiusculam, incisura laterali rotundata subreniformem, spiram distinctam dextrorum tortam formantem. Peripheria spiræ superne obsita brachiis biserialibus alternantibus, ad basin filo tentaculari simplice munitis, inferne tubulis suctoriis

According to the foregoing observations, our Norwegian species may be thus diagnosticated:

Physophora borealis. M. Sars.

Camera aërifera majuscula obpyriformis seu inferne latior superne acuminata striis (septis) longitudinalibus æquidistantibus (in specimine observato 9) vertice purpureo. Campanulæ natatoriæ minus distincte distichæ aut potius subspiraliter dispositæ. Axis (stipes communis) superne filiformis inferne in vesicam dilatatus magnam depressiusculam incisura laterali rotundata subreniformem, spiram distinctam dextrorum tortam formantem. Peripheria spiræ superne obsita brachiis biserialibus alternantibus, ad basin filo tentaculari simplice munitis, inferne tubulis suctoriis

uniseriatis, ad basin tentaculo præditis longissimo ramulis clavatis, clava (pallio) oblonga apice obtuse rotundato lobisque lateralibus nullis, filum in spiras 4—5 contortum includente. In intervallo brachia a tubulis suctoriis separante adsunt appendices genitales biseriatæ, approximatæ (seu binæ quasi e basi communi orientes) superiores femineæ, ramosæ uviformes, capsulis parvis globosis seu ovatis, inferiores masculæ, filiformes, capsulis majoribus ellipticis aut subcylindricis obsitæ. Punctum vegetationis omnium harum appendicum, segmenta quodammodo sed maxime approximata formantium inferne ad incisuram lateralem collocatum. Longitudo totius coloniæ (axis) sine appendicibus 38 Mm.

Habitat ad Bodö Norvegiæ latit. bor. 67° 15'.

SENERE TILLÆG.

Efterat Tab. 3 allerede forlængst var stukken og den ovenfor meddelte Beskrivelse udarbeidet, blev 3 skjønne Exemplarer af denne Art fundne af min Søn i Begyndelsen og Midten af Juni 1866 ved Fiskeværet Skraaven i Lofoten. Af disse fuldkommen hele og uskadte Exemplarer viste det sig nu, at de af mig ved Bodø iagttagne have været baade ganske unge og i flere Henseender ufuldstændige. Coloniens Axe eller Stammen af det største Exemplar (Tab. 4 Fig. 1) har i Spiritus, altsaa i stærkt contraheret Tilsand den anselige Længde af 60 Mm., altsaa næsten dobbelt saa stor som det største af de 2 af mig iagttagne Exemplarer. Svømmeklokkerne vare paa dette Exemplar foruden de smaa uudviklede lige under Luftkammeret 11 i Tallet, eller ligesaa mange som hos de største af de af Vogt i Middelhavet observerede Exemplarer af *P. hydrostatica*, og ordnede paa samme Maade som hos denne Art i 2 opposite Rader, 6 i den ene og 5 i den anden. Deres Form (Fig. 3, 4) stemmer temmelig nøie overens med samme af *P. hydrostatica*, saaledes som de af Claus (*l. c.*) ere blevne beskrevne og afbildede; idet Kappen fortil gaar ud i 2 triangulære under Klokkens Aabning frem-skydende Lapper, hvilke ikke observeredes paa de af mig tidligere iagttagne Exemplarer. Luftkammeret var paa dette Exemplar af en lignende omvendt pæredannet Form som paa hine; paa et af de mindre Exemplarer var det derimod (Fig. 2) smalere og mere langstrakt, næsten af cylindrisk Form, men viste hos alle Exemplarer meget tydeligt den ovenomtalte eiendommelige longitudinale Stribning. Selve Axens Form, saavel dens øvre traaddannede Del som den nedre udvidede Del (Skiven), stemmende paa alle 3 Exemplarer fuldkommen overens med mine Exemplarer fra Bodø. De talrige cylindriske rundtom Skiven tæt sammen fæstede Følere (Fig. 1, f. f.), der paa det levende Dyr bevægede sig paa forskjellig Vis, strækende og bøiende sig i alle Retninger, være paa det største Exemplar 40 Mm. lange i contraheret Tilstand og hos det levende Dyr omrent af samme Længde som den traaddannede Del af Axen. De vare paa dette Exemplar af en livlig minierød Farve, imod Spidsen noget lysere, hos de 2

uniseriatis ad basin tentaculo præditis longissimo ramulis clavatis clava (pallio) oblonga apice obtuse rotundato lobisque lateralibus nullis, filum in spiras 4—5 contortum includente. In intervallo brachia a tubulis suctoriis separante adsunt appendices genitales biseriatæ approximatæ (seu binæ quasi e basi communi orientes) superiores femineæ ramosæ uviformes capsulis parvis globosis seu ovatis inferiores masculæ filiformes capsulis majoribus ellipticis aut subcylindricis obsitæ. Punctum vegetationis omnium harum appendicum, segmenta quodammodo sed maxime approximata formantium, inferne ad incisuram lateralem collocatum. Longitudo totius coloniæ (axis) sine appendicibus 38 Mm.

Habitat ad Bodø Norvegiæ latit. bor. 67° 15'.

LATER ADDITION.

A long time after Tab. 3 was engraved and the above description elaborated, 3 fine specimens of this species were found by my Son in the beginning and in the middle of June 1866 at the fishing place Skraaven in Lofoten. From these perfectly entire and uninjured specimens it appeared that those which I had examined at Bodø were both quite young, and in many respects imperfect. The axis of the colony or the stem of the largest specimen (Tab. 4 fig. 1) has — preserved in spirit and therefore in a strongly contracted state — a length of 60 Mm. that is nearly double the length of the larger of the 2 specimens observed by me. The swimming bells in this specimen, not counting the small undeveloped ones close under the air-chamber, were 11 in number, or just as many as in the largest specimen of *P. hydrostatica* observed by Vogt in the Mediterranean, and arranged in the same manner as in this species in 2 opposite rows, 6 in the one and 5 in the other. Their form (fig. 3, 4) agrees rather accurately with that of the swimming bells in *P. hydrostatica* as described and delineated by Claus (*l. c.*); the mantle terminating in front in 2 triangular lobes projecting under the opening of the bell; which 2 lobes were not noticed in the specimens previously examined by me. The air chamber was in this specimen of an inverted pear-like form as in those previously observed; but in one of the smaller specimens (fig. 2) it was narrower, more elongated and nearly cylindrical. In all the specimens however it exhibited very distinctly the before mentioned peculiar longitudinal striping. The form of the axis itself, its upper filamentary parts as well as the lower enlarged part (the disc) agreed completely in all 3 specimens with my specimens from Bodø. The numerous cylindrical feelers (fig. 1 f. f.) attached closely together round about the disc, which feelers in the living animal moved themselves in various manners, stretching and curving themselves in all directions, were in the largest specimen 40 Mm. long in the contracted state, and in the living animal about of the same length as the filiform part of the axis. They were in this specimen of a lively minium-red color, somewhat lighter towards the point; but in the two smaller speci-

mindre Exemplarer derimod meget blev orangegulagtige. De ved Roden af disse Følere fæstede accessoriske Fangtraade ($f' f'$) vare hos det levende Dyr meget stærkt forlængede, næaede næsten til Enden af Følerne og bøiede sig paa forskjellig Vis ofte i flere Spiraler. Sugerørene (aaa) og Generationsklaserne viste i almindelighed den ovenfor udførligt beskrevne Form og Bygning og vare paa det levende Dyr af en lys gulagtig Farve. Derimod viste de egentlige Fangtraade (tt) sig langt mere udviklede end paa mine Exemplarer fra Bodø og vare tilstede i et meget betydeligt Antal. Paa det levende Dyr frembøde disse Fangtraade et uforligneligt Syn ved sit stadigt vekslende Spil, idet de afvexlende og med stor Hurtighed paa forskjellig Vis forkortede sig og igjen strakte sig ud, hvorved de kunde opnaa en Længde mere end 3 Gange saa stor som hele Coloniens Axe. Nesselknopperne, der i stor Mængde vare med korte Mellemrum fæstede langs hele Fangtraaden til temmelig korte og tynde Sidegrene (Fig. 5), viste hos alle 3 Exemplarer paa den inderste Del den af mig ovenfor beskrevne Form og Bygning, idet de største af dem ere elliptiske med but tilrundet Spids og indslutte en i 4 eller 5 skrueformige Spiraler eller Vendinger dreiet Streng (det saakaldte Nesselbaand). Længere ud paa samme findes der Nesselknopper, der vel ere noget mere langstrakte, men dog vise en meget lignende elliptisk Form, og i hvilke Nesselbaandet beskriver 6 eller 7 Vendinger (Fig. 6). Paa hele den øvrige eller ydre Del af Fangtraadene have derimod Nesselknopperne en meget forskjellig Form, der mere stemmer overens med samme hos de middelhavske Arter *P. hydrostatica* og *P. Philippii*. De er her nemlig (Fig. 5, u, Fig. 7) af omvendt pæredannet Form, tykkest ved Basis og efterhaanden afsmalnende mod Enden, der gaar ud i en tynd med smaa tilspidsede Fortsatser besat Spids. Den indsluttede Nesselstreng er ikke længere oprullet i de regelmæssige spiraldreide Vendinger som paa de yngre Nesselknopper, men ligger nu uordentlig sammenslyngt i flere uregelmæssige Bugter. Den indre Hule (Fig. 7, $b^1 b^1$) paa disse Nesselknopper indtager ogsaa et meget mindre Rum end paa de mindre udviklede, hvorimod den ydre Kapsel (b), der nu synes at bestaa af flere Lag, har betydelig tiltaget i Tykkelse. Kun paa et Punct nær ved Basis, hvor den ene Ende af Nesselstrengen fæster sig til Kapselens Væg, og hvorigennem Nesselstrengen rimeligvis tilsidst finder sin Udvei, har Kapselen bibeholdt sin oprindelige Tyndhed; der synes her endog at være en lidet Aabning i Kapselens Væg, antydet ved en mørkere Plet (d). Sprænges Kapselelen paa en af disse Nesselknopper, retter Nesselstrengen sig ved sin Elasticitet strax mere eller mindre fuldstændigt ud (Fig. 8), og de 2 muskuløse Baand (yy), der forbinde begge Ender af samme og som i Begyndelsen ligesom Nesselstrengen selv har været spiraldrejet følgende nøiagtgiv dennes forskjellige Vendinger, træde nu tydeligt ud fra samme. Paa den Ende af Nesselstrengen, der forbinde sig med Kapselens Væg, ere begge disse Strenge fæstede tæt sammen til dennes yderste Spids, medens de paa den modsatte med de store elliptiske Nesselceller for-

mens very pale orange-yellowish. The accessory filament attached at the root of these feelers ($f^1 f^1$) were in the living animal very strongly elongated, reaching nearly to the end of the feelers, and were twisted in various manners, often in several spirals. The suction-tubes (aaa) and the generative clusters exhibited generally the above minutely described form and structure, and were in the living animal of a light yellowish color. But the proper tentacles (tt) appeared far more developed than in my specimens from Bodø, and were present in very considerable numbers. In the living animal these tentacles presented a very beautiful spectacle by their continually varying play; alternately and with the greatest rapidity shortening themselves and in various manners stretching themselves out again, whereby they could attain a length more than 3 times as great as that of the whole colony. The urticary knobs, which in great numbers and at small intervals were fixed all along the tentacle to rather short and thin lateral branches (fig. 5), exhibited in all 3 specimens on the interior part the form and structure above described by me; the largest of them being elliptical with an obtusely rounded point, and containing a chord (the so-called urticary band) twisted in 4 or 5 screw-like spirals or coils. Further out on the tentacles there are urticary knobs which are indeed somewhat more elongated, but yet shew a very similar elliptical form; and in these the urticary band describes 6 or 7 turns (fig. 6). On the whole remaining or exterior part of the tentacles the urticary knobs have on the contrary a very different form, which more agrees with that observed in the Mediterranean species *P. hydrostatica* and *P. Philippii*. They are here (fig. 5 u. fig. 7) inversely pear-shaped, thickest at the base, and gradually tapering to the extremity, which terminates in a thin point covered with small pointed processes. The enclosed urticary chord is no longer twisted in regular spiral coils, as in the younger urticary knobs; but now lies loosely convolved in many irregular bends. The interior cavity (fig. 7 $b^1 b^1$) in these urticary knobs occupies also a much smaller space than in those less developed, while on the contrary the exterior capsule (b) which now seems to consist of several layers, has become considerably thicker. Only in one point near to the base, where one end of the urticary chord is attached to the wall of the capsule, and through which the urticary chord probably finds at last its exit, the capsule retains its original thinness; there seems at this point to be even a small opening in the wall of the capsule, indicated by a darker spot (d). If the capsule of one of these urticary knobs is ruptured, the urticary chord straightens itself immediately by its own elasticity more or less completely (fig. 8) and the two muscular bands (yy) which connect both ends of it and which at first, like the urticary chord itself, were spirally twisted, following exactly its various windings, stand out from it in distinct relief. At the end of the urticary chord that is connected with the wall of the capsule both these bands are attached, close together, to its extreme point, while at the opposite end, where are the large el-

synede Ende forbinde sig med Nesselstrengen i ulige Høide, idet den ene fæster sig til Spidsen, den anden et godt Stykke ovenfor samme. Langs den ene Kant af Nesselstrengen bemærkes nu ogsaa tydeligt en tynd gjennemsigtig Bræm (x), der ligeledes synes at være af elastisk Natur og ligesom de 2 muskuløse Baand at bidrage til at forøge den stærkt spendte Tilstand, hvori hele Nesselstrengen befinder sig, medens den er indsluttet i Kapelen. Disse ydre fuldt udviklede Nesselknopper vare paa det levende Dyr næsten ganske farveløse og hyaline, kun med den yderste tilspidsede Ende svagt gulagtigt pigmenteret. Selve Fangtraaden (Fig. 5. t. t.), der var af en svag rosenrød Farve, viste meget tydeligt den af Claus omtalte eiendommelige ligesom leddede Form, idet den med bestemte Mellemrum havde tydelige cirkulære Indsnøringer. Dens ydre Overflade viste en uregelmæssig rynket Epithelialschicht fyldt med smaa stærkt lysbrydende Celler (begyndende Nesselceller), som ogsaa strakte sig et Stykke ud paa de i Nesselknopperne endende korte Sidegrenene (Fig. 7, a).

FORKLARING AF FIGURERNE.

- Tab. 5, Fig. 1 forestiller det største af de 2 ved Bodø fundne Exemplarer af *Physophora borealis* noget forstørret, tegnet efter det levende Dyr. α det største af de 2 igjensiddende Sugerør; cc de mandlige Klaser forlængede traaddannede Stilk i fuldt udstrakt Tilstand; mm de ved Basis af denne Stilk fæstede mandlige Gemmer; qq de kvindelige Klaser; p Luftkammeret.
- Fig. 2. Det samme Exemplar i kontraheret Tilstand seet ovenfra, noget stærkere forstørret. $f^1 f^1$ de accessoriske fra Basis af Følerne udgaende Fangtraade; kk den langs Stammens traadformige Del gaaende foldede eller krusede Længdekant, hvortil Svømmeklokkerne ere fæstede; de øvrige Bogstaver som paa Fig. 1.
- Fig. 3. Samme seet nedenfra. bb de koniske Knuder, hvortil de affaldne Sugerør have været fæstede; de øvrige Bogstaver som paa Fig. 1 og 2.
- Fig. 4. Samme seet fra den Side, hvor Skivens Indsnit befinder sig. Bogstaverne som paa Fig. 2.
- Fig. 5. Et Stykke af Skivens ydre Rand med de hertil fæstede Vedhæng ovenfra, b Knude, hvortil et Sugerør har været fæstet; ff Føller; $f^1 f^1$ accessoriske fra disses Basis udgaende Fangtraade; q kvindelige Klaser; mm mandlige Klaser.
- Fig. 6. Et Stykke af Randen fra Siden stærkere forstørret, visende Mærkerne efrer de i 2 alternerende Rader fæstede Følere, b og q som paa foregaaende Figur.
- Fig. 7. 2 af de koniske Knuder, hvortil Sugerørene have været fæstede, i mere eller mindre udstrakt Tilstand.
- Fig. 8. Et Stykke af en af de mandlige Klaser i udstrakt Tilstand; c den traadformige Stamme; m Gemmer.
- Fig. 9. En hel mandlig Klase i kontraheret Tiistand. c den traadformige Ende af Stammen med Mærker efter de affaldne Gemmer; mm udviklede Gemmer.
- Fig. 10. Enden af en saadan mandlig Klase. $c-m$ som paa foregaaende Figur.
- Fig. 11. Enden af en anden mandlig Klase, paa hvilken der findes Gemmer næsten lige til Enden af Stilkken. m' den hyaline gjensiddende Hud af Gemmer, hvorfaf Indholdet er udtrømt.
- Fig. 12. Enden af en mandlig Gemmestamme, 60 Gange forstørret, for at vise de med en cirkelformig Fordybning forsynede Knuder, hvortil de modne Gemmer have været fæstede.

liptical urticary cells; the muscular bands are attached to the urticary chord at different heights; one being fixed at the point, and the other some distance above it. Along one side of the urticary chord there is now plainly discernible a transparent rim (x) which also appears to be of an elastic nature, and, like the two muscular bands, to contribute to the tension of the whole urticary chord during its confinement within the capsule. The exterior fully developed urticary knobs were in the living animal almost entirely colorless and hyaline, having only their outer pointed extremities slightly tinted with yellow. The tentacle itself (fig. 5 t. t.), which was of a pale rosy red color, shewed very plainly the apparently articulated form noticed by Claus, having evident circular instrictions at regular intervals. Its outer surface shewed an irregular corrugated epithelial stratum full of small strongly refracting cells (incipient thread-cells) which also extended some distance out on the short lateral branches (fig. 7 a) that terminate in the urticary knobs.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

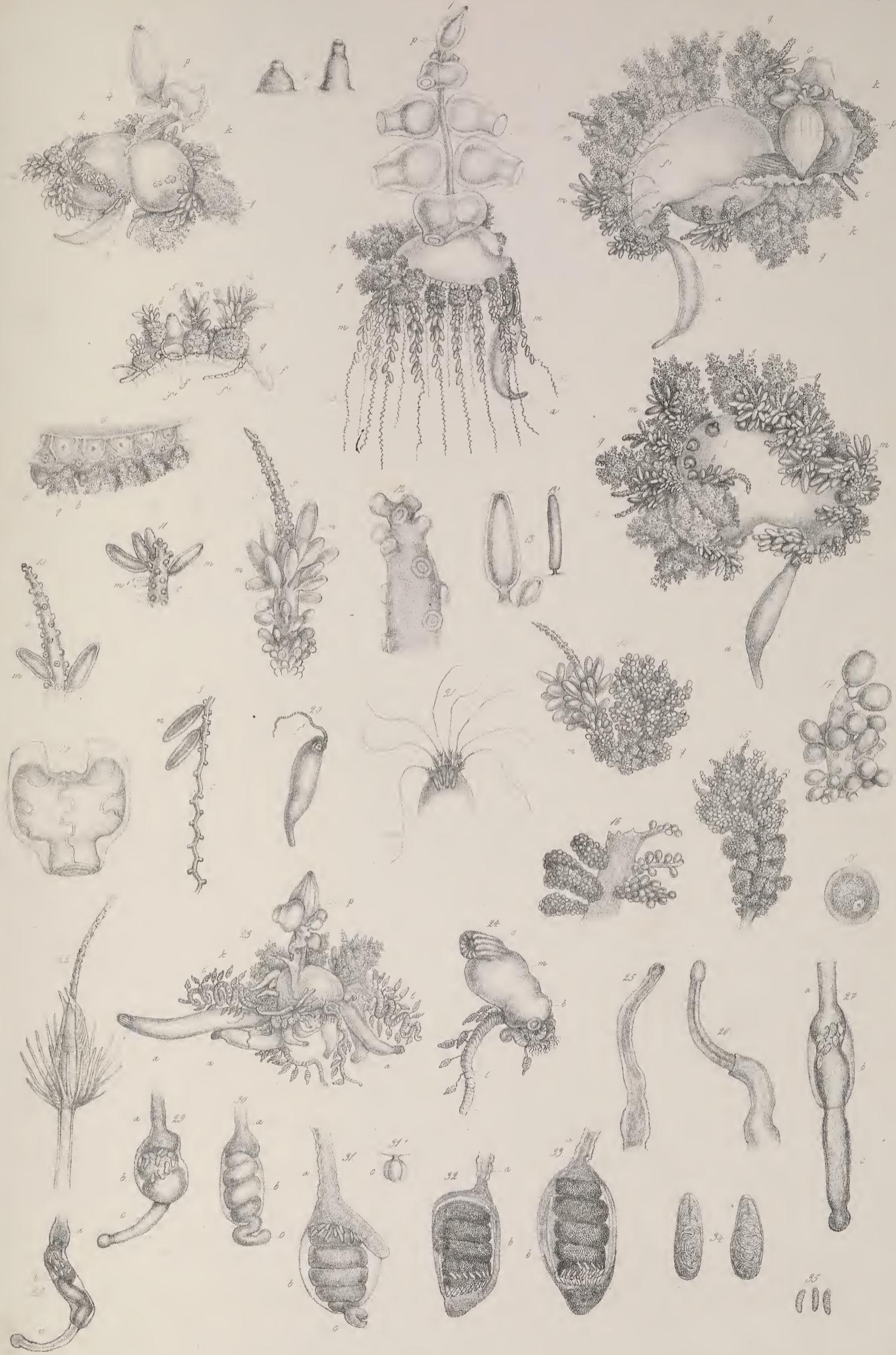
- Tab. 5, fig. 1 represents the larger of the 2 specimens of *Physophora borealis* found at Bodø somewhat magnified, drawn from the living animal; α , the larger of the 2 remaining suction-tubes; cc , the elongated filiform stem of the male clusters in a fully extended state; mm , the male germs attached to the base of this stem; qq , the female clusters; p , the air-chamber.
- Fig. 2. The same specimen in a contracted state seen from above, somewhat more magnified; $f^1 f^1$, the accessory filaments issuing from the base of the feelers; kk , the longitudinal folded or corrugated border running along the filiform part of the axis, and bearing the swimming bells; the other letters as in fig. 1.
- Fig. 3. The same seen from below. bb , the conical tubercles to which the fallen off suction-tubes have been attached; the other letters as in 2.
- Fig. 4. The same seen from the side where is the incision of the disc; the letters as in fig. 2.
- Fig. 5. A portion of the outer border of the disc with the appendages attached, viewed from above. b , a tubercle to which a suction tube had been attached; ff , feelers; $f^1 f^1$, accessory filaments issuing from the base of the feelers; q , female clusters; mm , male clusters.
- Fig. 6. A portion of the border from the side more strongly magnified, shewing the traces of the feelers fixed in 2 alternating rows; b and q , as in the foregoing figure.
- Fig. 7. 2 of the conical tubercles to which suction tubes had been attached, in a more or less extended state.
- Fig. 8. A portion of one of the male clusters in an extended state; c , the filiform stem; m , capsules.
- Fig. 9. An entire male cluster in a contracted state. c , the filiform end of the stem with traces of the fallen capsules; mm , developed capsules.
- Fig. 10. The extremity of a similar male cluster. $e-m$, as in the foregoing figure.
- Fig. 11. The extremity of another male cluster, on which are found capsules nearly to the very end of the stem. m' the remaining hyaline skin of the capsules which have been emptied of their contents.
- Fig. 12. The extremity of a male reproductive stem, magnified 60 times, shewing the tubercles with the circular indentation where the mature capsules have been attached.

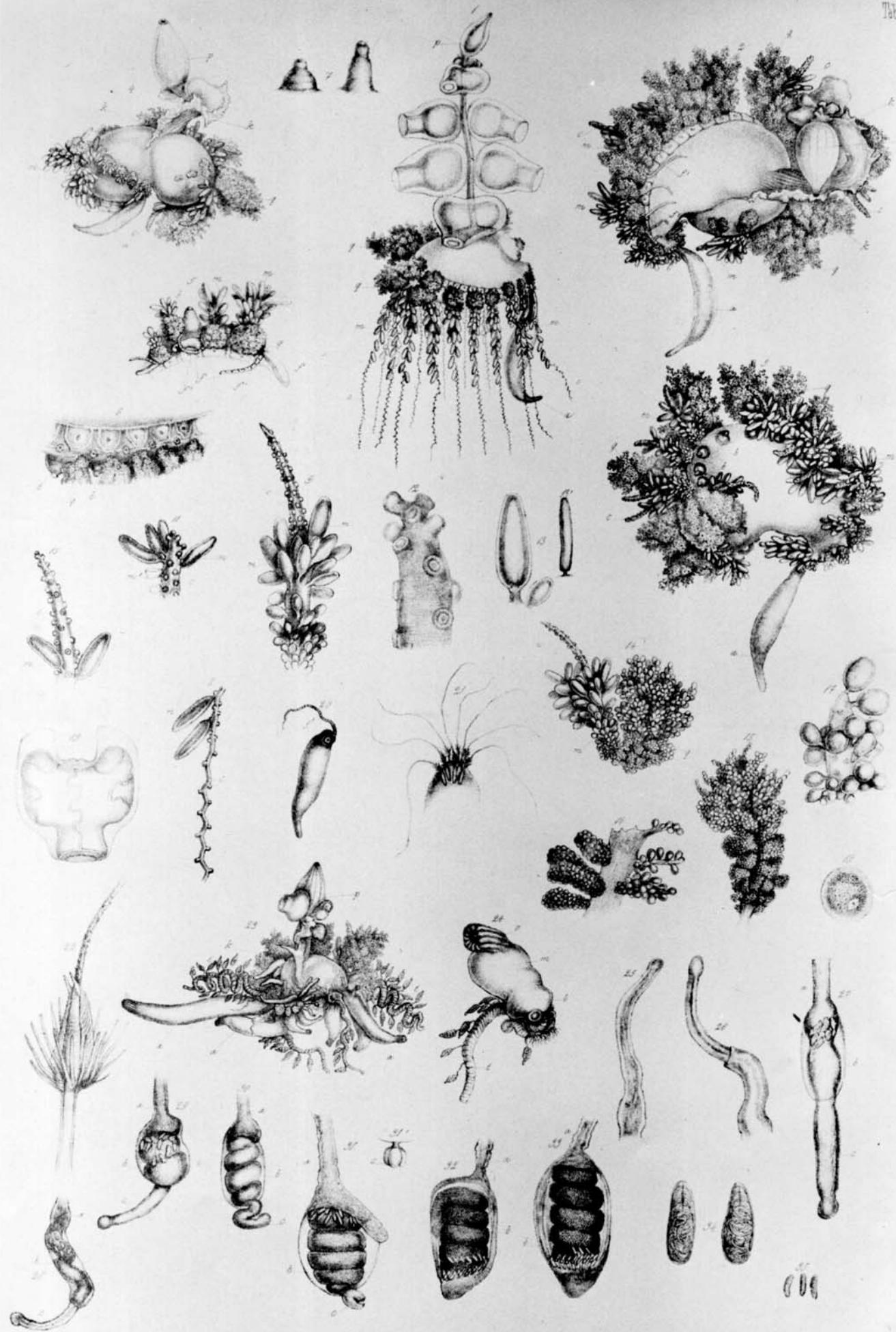
- Fig. 13. 2 ulige udviklede mandlige Gemmer stærkt forstørrede.
 Fig. 13¹. En fuldt udviklet cylindrisk Gemme svagere forstørret.
 Fig. 14. Et Par af Kjønsvedhængene i sin naturlige indbyrdes Stilling til hinanden. *m* den mandlige; *q* den kvindelige Klase.
 Fig. 15. En kvindelig Klase isoleret.
 Fig. 16. Et Stykke af den fælles Stamme af en kvindelig Klase med sine Sidegrene, visende tilhøire mere udviklede, til-venstre mindre udviklede Gemmer.
 Fig. 17. En af Endegrenene af en kvindelig Klase, med de mest udviklede Gemmer, 60 Gange forstørret.
 Fig. 18. Et Æg udtaget af en af Gemmerne, meget stærkt forstørret.
 Fig. 19. En Svømmeklokke seet ovenfra.
 Fig. 20. En Føler med den ved Basis fæstede accessoriske Fangtraad (*f'*).
 Fig. 21. Enden af en Føler, 30 Gange forstørret, visende de her sammenhobede Nesselceller, hvoraf den lange Nesseltraad er udtraadt.
 Fig. 22. Basis af en saadan Nesseltraad, 490 Gange forstørret, vi- sende det eiendommelige med Pigger og Børster besatte Skaft.
 Fig. 23. Det mindre af de 2 ved Bodø fundne Exemplarer, seet fra Siden, forstørret. *aaa* Sugerør; *k* den langs Stammens traadformige Del løbende Længdebræm, hvortil Svømmeklokkerne ere fæstede; *p* Luftkammeret; *tt* de med talrige Nesselknopper forsynede egentlige Fangtraade.
 Fig. 24. Et af Sugerørene tilligemed den fra Basis af samme ud-springende Fangtraad; *b* Sugerørets Basaldel; *m* dets midterste Del eller Maven; *s* dets yderste Del eller Snabelen; *t* Fangtraaden.
 Fig. 25. En af de allerinderste til Fangtraaden fæstede Sidegrene, paa hvilken endnu ikke Nesselknoppen er anlagt, 60 Gange forstørret.
 Fig. 26. En anden Sidegren, der har delt sig i 2 Afsnit.
 Fig. 27. En tredie, hvor allerede de 3 Afsnit ere tydelige; *a* Stilken; *b* den midterste opsvulmede Del (Nesselknuppen), paa hvilken der allerede har dannet sig en ydre Kapsel; *c* Endetraaden.
 Fig. 28. En fjerde, paa hvilken det midterste af Kapselen omhyllede Parti af Strengen allerede viser et Par langt ud-trukne Skruvendinger.
 Fig. 29. En femte, paa hvilken det midterste Parti (den egentlige Nesselknop) har betydeligt tiltaget i Volum og den ind-sluttede Strengs Skruvendinger ere blevne tættere; de store gule Nesselceller ere ligesom paa de 2 foregaaende Figurer tydelige ved den øverste Del af Strengen.
 Fig. 30. En sjette, paa hvilken Nesselstrengen allerede beskriver 4 Spiralvendinger; Endetraaden har begyndt at forkorte sig.
 Fig. 31. En betydelig større Nesselknop, paa hvilken Kapselen har tiltaget betydeligt i Størrelse og Nesselstrengen forøget sine Spiralvendinger med en ny; af Endetraaden rager endnu kun en liden Blappet Del (*c*) udenfor Kapselen.
 Fig. 31'. Det Blappede Endevedhæng seet fra den brede Side.
 Fig. 32. En Nesselknop, paa hvilken Endetraaden ganske er ind-draget i Kapselen, 85 Gange forstørret. Den hele Nessel-streng har nu forandret sin Stilling, saa at de store Nesセルceller komme til at ligge ved den ydre Ende af Nesセルkapselen.
 Fig. 33. En af de største Nesselknopper paa dette Individ, 85 Gange forstørret.
 Fig. 34. 2 af de store Nesselceller isolerede, 270 Gange forstørrede.

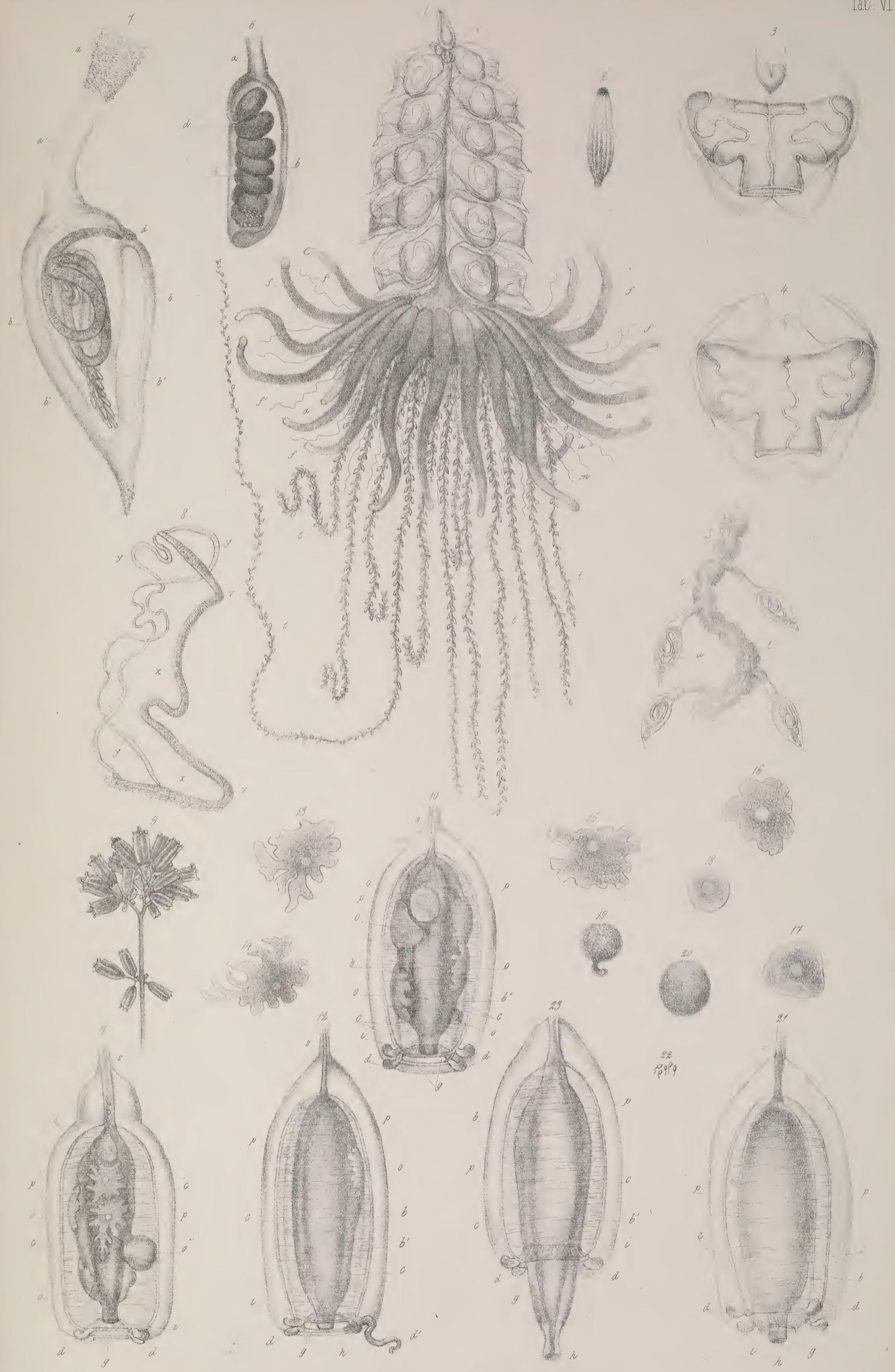
- Fig. 13. 2 unequally developed male capsules, strongly magnified.
 Fig. 13¹. A fully developed cylindrical capsule, less magnified.
 Fig. 14. A pair of sexual appendages in their natural relative po- sition. *m*, the male; *q*, the female cluster.
 Fig. 15. A female cluster isolated.
 Fig. 16. A portion of the common stem of a female cluster with its side branches, shewing on the right more developed capsules, and on the left those less developed.
 Fig. 17. One of the terminal branches of a female cluster, with the most developed capsules, magnified 60 times.
 Fig. 18. An egg taken out of one of the capsules, strongly mag-nified.
 Fig. 19. A swimming bell seen from above.
 Fig. 20. A feeler with the accessory filaments (*f'*) attached to its base.
 Fig. 21. The extremity of a feeler, magnified 30 times, shewing the accumulated thread-cells from which the long urticary filament is extended.
 Fig. 22. The base of such an urticary filament, magnified 490 times, shewing the peculiar shaft covered with spikes or bristles.
 Fig. 23. The smaller of the 2 specimens found at Bodø viewed from one side, magnified. *aaa*, suction tubes; *k*, the longitudinal rim running along the filiform part of the axis, and bearing the swimming bells; *p*, the air-chamber; *tt*, the proper tentacular filaments covered with numerous urticary knobs.
 Fig. 24. One of the suction tubes together with the tentacle issuing from its base. *b*, the basal part of the suction tube; *m*, its central part or stomach; *s*, its exterior part or proboscis; *t*, the tentacle.
 Fig. 25. One of the innermost lateral branches of the tentacle, whereon the urticary knob is not yet formed, magnified 60 times.
 Fig. 26. Another lateral branch which has divided itself into 2 sections.
 Fig. 27. A third where the 3 sections are already perceptible. *a*, the stem; *b*, the central enlarged part (the urticary knob) on which an exterior capsule has already formed itself; *e*, the terminal filament.
 Fig. 28. A fourth, in which the central part of the chord en-veloped in the capsule exhibits already a few long drawn spiral coils.
 Fig. 29. A fifth, in which the central part (the proper urticary knob) has increased considerably in size, and the coils of the enclosed chord have become closer; the large yellow thread-cells are as in the 2 foregoing figures, discerned at the upper extremity of the chord.
 Fig. 30. A sixth, in which the urticary chord already describes 4 spiral turns; the terminal filament has begun to get shorter.
 Fig. 31. A much larger urticary knob, in which the capsule has considerably increased in size, and the urticary filament has added a new coil to its spiral; there is still only a small 8-lobed part (*c*) of the terminal filament projecting outside of the capsule.
 Fig. 31'. The 3-lobed appendage seen from the broad side.
 Fig. 32. An urticary knob, of which the terminal filament is quite drawn into the capsule, magnified 85 times. The whole urticary chord has now changed its position; so that the large thread-cells lie at the outer end of the urticary capsule.
 Fig. 33. One of the largest urticary knobs on the same individual, magnified 85 times.
 Fig. 34. 2 of the large thread-cells isolated, magnified 270 times.

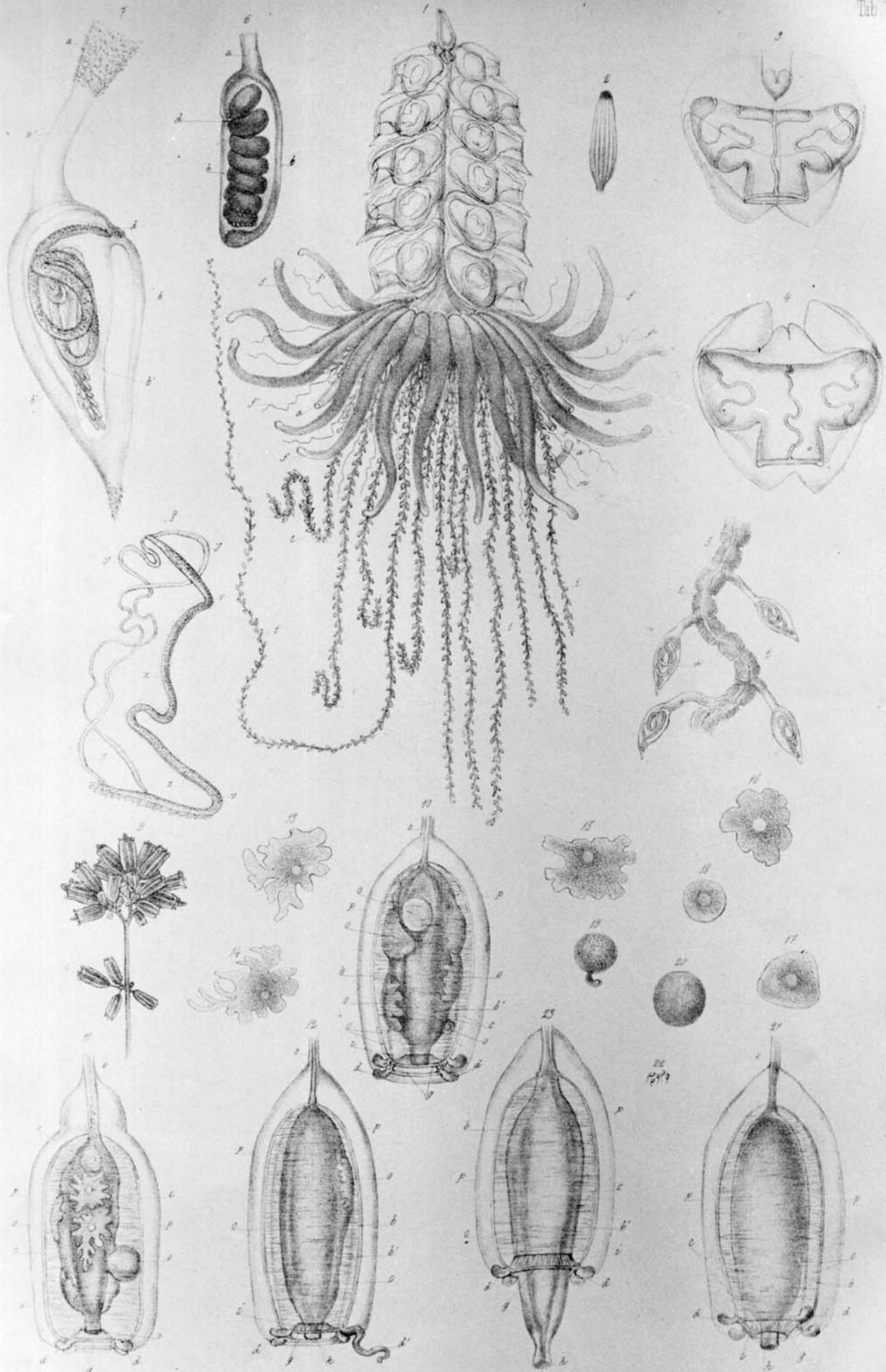
- Fig. 35. Mindre Nesselceller fra Nesselstrengen, 490 Gange forstørrede.
- Tab. 6, Fig. 1 forestiller det største af de 3 ved Lofoten tagne Exemplarer af *Physophora borealis* i naturlig Størrelse, tegnet efter det levende Dyr; *aaa* Sugerørene; *fff* Følerne; *f'f'f'* de accessoreriske Fangtraade; *m* de mandlige Klaser; *tt* Fangtraadene.
- Fig. 2. Luftkammeret af et af de mindre Exemplarer, forstørret.
- Fig. 3. En Svømmeklokke af det største Exemplar forstørret, set ovenfra.
- Fig. 4. Samme nedenfra.
- Fig. 5. Et Stykke af en af Fangtraadenes ydre Del med de paa-siddende Nesselknopper. *tt* Fangtraaden med sin ydre rynkede Epithelialschicht; *u* fuldt udviklede Nesselknopper.
- Fig. 6. En ikke fuldt udviklet Nesselknop, hvori Nesselstrengen beskriver 7 fuldstændige Spiralvendinger. *a* Stilken; *bb* den ydre Kapsel.
- Fig. 7. En fuldt udviklet Nesselknop tilligemed Stilken, hvormed den er fæstet til Fangtraaden, stærkt forstørret. *a* Stilkens inderste Del, paa hvilken Fangtraadenc Epithelialschicht fortsætter sig; *a'* den ydre glatte Def af Stilken: *bb* Nesselknoppens ydre Kapsel; *b'b'* dens indre Hule med den uordentlig sammenslyngede Nesselstreng.
- Fig. 8. Nesselstrengen udtagen af Kapselen tilligemed dens tilhørende Dele. *vv* Nesselstrengen; *x* det elastiske langs denne ene Kant løbende Baand; *yy* de 2 Muskelbaand.

- Fig. 35. Smaller thread-cells from the urticary chord, magnified 490 times.
- Tab. 6, fig. 1 represents the largest of the 3 specimens of the *Physophora borealis* taken at Lofoten, natural size, drawn after the living animal. *aaa*, the suction tubes; *fff*, the feelers; *f'f'f'*, the accessory filaments; *m*, the male clusters; *tt*, the tentacles.
- Fig. 2. The air chamber of one of the smaller specimens, magnified.
- Fig. 3. A swimming bell from the largest specimen, magnified, seen from above.
- Fig. 4. same, seen from below.
- Fig. 5. A portion of the exterior part of one of the tentacles with the urticary knobs attached. *tt*, the tentacle with its exterior corrugated epithelial stratum; *u*, fully developed urticary knobs.
- Fig. 6. A not quite fully developed urticary knob, in which the urticary chord describes 7 complete spiral coils. *a*, the stem; *bb*, the exterior capsule.
- Fig. 7. A fully developed urticary knob, together with the stem by which it is attached to the tentacle, strongly magnified. *a*, the interior part of the stem on which the epithelial stratum of the tentacle is continued; *a'*, the exterior smooth part of the stem; *bb*, the exterior capsule of the urticary knob; *b'b'*, its interior cavity with the irregularly convolved urticary chord.
- Fig. 8. The urticary chord taken out of the capsule with its appendages. *vv*, the urticary chord; *x*, the elastic band running along one side of it; *yy*, the 2 muscular bands.









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Heft. 3
Invert. Zool.

FAUNA

LITTORALIS NORVEGIÆ

UDGIVET

AF

J. KOREN og Dr. D. C. DANIELSEN,
Dr. J. Koren
OVERLÆGE,

3^{DE} HEFTE.

MED 16 TAVLER.

BERGEN.

TRYKT HOS J. D. BEYER,
1877.