

form eight separate bean-shaped glands, lying regularly distributed internally on the subumbrel wall of the coronal intestine, above the eight tentacles. More minute investigation, however, shows that they are associated in pairs, as in the Cubomedusæ and Peromedusæ. Consequently, there are really four interradial pairs of genitalia present, which originally stood in immediate relation to the four septal nodes. We see clearly, especially from transverse sections, through the proximal halves of the ovaries, a little above the coronal muscle, that the eight genitalia really form four interradial pairs which have been developed from the four interradial septal nodes. Each pair of genitalia lies in a broad interradial pouch (*br'*), where the four interradial ocular pouches are still united with their two tentacular pouches (fig. 4); and rather further down, the sterigma of the two associated genitalia are curved and rolled inwards in such a way that their convex, lobed upper surfaces are turned towards one another. The two reproductive glands of each pair consequently correspond to arched halves of the four interradial genitalia of *Tesserantha*. The form both of the ovaries and the spermaria in *Nauphanta* is bean-shaped or kidney-shaped, concave on the axial side, convex on the abaxial. They extend above into the coronal sinus, near the septal nodes with the uppermost parts of their truncated proximal half, whilst they almost touch the distal margin of the coronal muscle and the tentacle basis, with the lowermost part of their thinner distal half. The two halves are separated externally from each other by the proximal margin of the coronal muscle (figs. 12, 14, *mc*), which stretches like a veil above the lower half. At a superficial view, it seems as if the genitalia lay in the subumbrel wall of the coronal intestine, and from thence form projecting pouches in the umbrella cavity. Comparison of longitudinal and transverse sections shows, however, that for the most part, they lie freely in the hollow space of the tentacular coronal pouches and are only connected with their subumbrel wall at a node-like point, which we shall call the genital root (figs. 4-11, 15, *st*₁). The fulcral frame ("sterigma"), bearing the endodermal germinal epithelium, runs out at this root from the gelatinous supporting lamella of the subumbrella.

The sterigma (*st*) or the fulcral frame of the genitalia runs out from the root as a short, thick cone; it immediately extends in the shape of a thin, strong, arched shield, having many folds, and bearing numerous irregularly-formed hollow papillæ on its convex upper surface. This fulcral frame of the genitalium then appears branched dendritically both in the transverse and the longitudinal sections (4-11, fig. 15), it corresponds to the pinnated genital rib of the Peromedusæ ("sterigma," p. 83, Pl. XXIII. fig. 38). The node-like root of the sterigma is crescentic, cut out concavely at the upper or proximal margin. At the same time, it is hollowed out by a cæcal arching outwards of the coronal pouch, in such a way that in the transverse section (fig. 6) it seems to begin with two separate radical branches, which are the two horns of the crescent (*st''*). The shape of the sterigma is, therefore, really very complicated (figs. 2-15). The cartilaginous connective tissue, which forms the fibrous stroma of the