

The large sabre-shaped or lateral thread-cells (*Cnidocystæ ensiformes*, *kg*) form constantly two small lateral groups in the basal or proximal part of the sacculus, covering both the right and left sides of the base of the cnido-battery. Their number and form are often characteristic of the individual species of Calyconectæ. Thus, for example, *Mitrophyes peltifera* (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 8) has only two, *Cymbonectes huxleyi* (Pl. XXVII. fig. 7) three, *Diphyopsis compressa* (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 18) six large lateral thread-cells on each side of the base of the sac; their number is larger in the Abylidæ (usually eight to twelve), and especially in the Prayidæ (sixteen to twenty, or more, on each side). Their form is usually slender, spindle-shaped or sabre-shaped, four to eight times as long as broad, straight, sometimes slightly curved; but sometimes they are more rounded, ovate (as in the smallest Calyconectæ). They are always placed in a single longitudinal row, parallel to one another, and also (more or less) to the axis of the sacculus. Usually the axis of the ensiform cnidocysts is so directed obliquely that the dorsal end is more proximal and medial, the ventral end more distal and lateral.

The small pear-shaped or distal thread-cells (*Cnidocystæ pyriformes*, *kp*) always form an odd group at the distal end of the cnidosac and touch the base of the terminal filament (*tf*). Their number is very variable, usually between twenty and sixty. The group formed by these pyriform cnidocysts has usually the form of a rounded cap, covering the distal end of the cnido-battery, and is evidently sensitive to a remarkable degree, since long cnidocils arise from these thread-cells. Sometimes the group is trilobate, with an odd middle and two lateral lobes; and in some species it is even divided into three separate parts, an odd medial group being separated from two paired lateral groups, as in *Praya* (Pl. XXXII. figs. 12-14) and in *Bassia* (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 16).

The elastic angle-band, composed of two very long linear and parallel ribbands, is closely coiled up spirally in the thin-walled ventral pouch of the closed cnidosac. But when this becomes opened (by rupture of the thin ventral wall), then the angle-band is expanded to a great length, often folded in a zigzag. Its proximal end remains in connection with the pedicle (*tp*), its distal end with the terminal filament (*tf*). The cnido-battery becomes hung out, and is freely prominent, and its distal end only remaining in connection with the proximal part of the terminal filament and its junction with the elastic angle-band (Pl. XL. fig. 20).

*Gonophores*.—The sexual persons of the Calyconectæ are always quadriradial Medusæ, with a well-developed umbrella and a manubrium, in the thickened wall of which the sexual cells are produced from the exoderm. The cavity of the manubrium has, however, no mouth opening, and the margin of the umbrella bears no tentacles. Originally each cormidium possesses only one gonophore, and in many Calyconectæ never more than a single sexual medusome is attached to the siphon. But when this gonophore is mature, it usually detaches itself from the cormidium (*Eudoxia*) and may be replaced by a secondary or vicarious gonophore. In many species (mainly of Abylidæ)