

pyramidal caudal apophysis. Whilst the superior half of the dorsal face is nearly vertical, square, and concave, its inferior pentagonal half is convex and prominent, directed more dorsally downwards, and bisected by a sagittal crest which becomes obsolete towards the upper half. This crest bears about the middle of its length an odd prominent tooth (figs. 13, 14).

The two-paired lateral faces of the bract (right, fig. 13; left, fig. 14) are hexagonal, square and vertical in their upper half, irregularly hexagonal and more prominent in the lower half. The superior horizontal edge of each lateral face is half as long as the ventral, and one-third as long as the basal and the dorsal edge. The vertical ventral edge is concave. The opposite dorsal edge bears a prominent tooth between its middle and lower thirds, and so also does the obliquely descending basal edge.

The basal or inferior face of the bract is occupied by the square opening of the bracteal cavity (fig. 15, middle portion), and behind this by the triangular ventral face of the caudal apophysis (fig. 18).

The caudal apophysis, which distinguishes the cuboidal bract of *Aglaisma* from the similar bract of *Cuboides* (Pl. XLII.), is a bilateral oblique pyramid, which descends from the prolonged dorsal and basal part of the hydrophyllium. The pyramid is five-sided, directed downwards and dorsalwards up to the apex, which is slightly curved inwards. The five angles of its base are marked by the five above-mentioned teeth, viz., the odd dorsal tooth of the sagittal crest (in the inferior half of the dorsal face), the paired teeth of the latero-dorsal edges, and the paired (somewhat inferior) teeth of the lateral basal edges.

All the edges of the polyhedral transparent bract are elegantly denticulate, and more or less curved.

The bracteal cavity (figs. 13–18, *wi*) opens in *Aglaisma* (as in *Cuboides*) more on the basal or inferior face; whereas in *Amphiroa* and *Sphenoides* the aperture is rather on the ventral or anterior face. It occupies the greater part of the inferior half of the bract, and is obliquely campanulate. The apex of the cavity is directed dorsally.

*Phyllocyst* (figs. 13–18, *bc*).—The phyllocyst is a small subspherical cavity, placed immediately above the basigaster (*sb*), and gives off four large canals, two odd and two paired, which are comparable to the four radial canals of a bilateral Medusa. The superior odd canal (*cv*), which corresponds to the original ventral canal of the Medusa, ascends vertically near the median line of the dorsal face, and ends above in a spindle-shaped diverticulum which includes an oleocyst (*co*). The inferior odd canal (*cd*) is somewhat longer, also placed in the median plane, and descends obliquely downwards; it runs parallel to the neighbouring dorsal crest, and corresponds to the dorsal radial canal of a Medusa. The two paired lateral canals (*cx* right, *cl* left) are much shorter, wider, and sac-shaped, as in *Cuboides*. They are geniculate and filled by large vacuolate entoderm-cells; their dorsal half is placed nearly horizontally, whilst their ventral half is