

broader in the upper than in the lower half. It occupies the two distal thirds of the nectophore, whilst its proximal third is taken by the somatocyst (*cs*). Its ventral side is separated by a thin frontal septum from the adjacent hydræcium. The basal mouth of the nectosac is obliquely truncate and surrounded by five strong triangular teeth, the distal ends of the five exumbrellar crests. The two ventral teeth (as the terminal lobes of the two hydræcial plates) are about four times as large as the three other teeth, which form an odd dorsal point and two paired lateral points.

*Canals of the Nectosac.*—The nectocalycine duct, which arises from the top of the stem (*aa*), descends nearly to the middle of the dorsal median line of the subumbrella, and divides here into four radial canals, two odd and two paired. The odd ventral canal (*cv*) is the shortest, and descends immediately straight to the ostium of the nectosac. The odd dorsal canal (*cd*) is the longest; it ascends, in the dorsal median line, to the apical top of the nectosac, and then descends downwards along its whole ventral median line. The two paired lateral canals (right *cx*, and left *cl*) are intermediate in length between the former and the latter, and have a strongly bent course. They run firstly ascending towards the dorsal side, form in the upper half of the nectosac a nearly circular loop, and then are turned ventrally and downwards. The four radial canals are united at the ostium of the nectosac by a circular canal, which embraces the velum (*v*).

*Hydræcium* (figs. 1-4, *ui*).—The funnel-cavity of the nectophore, into which the contracted siphosome may be partly retracted, is a long, nearly cylindrical and slightly bent canal, which occupies the two distal thirds of the ventral half of the umbrella. It is separated from the dorsally adjacent nectosac by a thin frontal septum, and incompletely closed on its ventral side by the two triangular ventral wings of the exumbrella overlapping one another (figs. 3, 4, *nx* right, *nl* left). Its basal ostium is protected at the dorsal side by the two terminal lobes of the ventral crest. The apex of the hydræcial canal touches the base of the somatocyst.

*Somatocyst* (*cs*).—The axial canal of the tubular stem is prolonged above its apex into a pyriform cavity, nearly filled up by large vacuolated entoderm-cells. This is the pyriform somatocyst, which encloses in its dilated uppermost part a hydrostatic oil-globule (*co*). It occupies the uppermost or apical third of the nectophore, and is far prominent over the top of the nectosac. It is twice as long as broad, and nearly one-third as long as the nectophore.

*Siphosome.*—The common tubular stem, which arises in the closed apex of the hydræcium, at the base of the somatocyst, proceeds through the basal ostium of the former to a considerable length. It is beset by a series of numerous buds in the upper part, and eight to twelve fully-developed cormidia in the lower part. These are alternating male and female, separated by equal free internodes (fig. 1).

*Cormidia* (figs. 6, 7).—Each cormidium, or "group of individuals," is a eudoxome, composed of two medusomes, a sterile and a fertile. The sterile Medusa exhibits a