

nectophore (first, superior or proximal nectocalyx) has the form of a pentagonal prism. Its main axis is 5 mm. long, lies in the natural position of the vertical cormus (figs. 1-4) nearly horizontally, and is therefore perpendicular to the vertical main axis of the large basal nectophore. The latter is three times as long as the former. The length of the main axis of the apical nectophore equals the sagittal diameter of the basal nectophore.

The dorsal face of the apical nectophore (fig. 6) is pentagonal, and in the natural position of the vertically standing cormus directed upwards (fig. 1-3, *ud*). Seen from above (fig. 6) the somatocyst (*cs*) and the nectosac (*w*) are visible through the transparent dorsal face. The ventral face (fig. 5) is heptagonal, in the natural position (figs. 1-4) directed downwards, and bisected by a horizontal transverse crest. The apical half of the bisected face is pentagonal, slightly concave, and through it appears the somatocyst (fig. 5, *cs*), whereas the basal half is excavated, and contains the campanulate hydræcium (fig. 5, *ui*), in the fundus of which the siphosome arises. The basal face of the apical nectophore (fig. 8) is square with four equal concave edges, and in its centre is placed the aperture of the nectosac (*uo*). The remaining four faces are two basi-laterals and two apici-laterals; the former are pentagonal, the latter tetragonal; and these two are separated by the coryphal crest or sagittal edge (*nk*).

*The Nectosac of the Apical Nectophore* (fig. 6, *w*; fig. 8, *w*) is ovate and occupies its basal half. Its circular basal aperture (fig. 8, *uo*) is small and surrounded by a broad velum (*v*), and a circular canal (*cc*). The four radial canals of the subumbrella, which discharge into the latter, are of unequal length; the ventral canal (*cv*), near the hydræcium, being shorter, the dorsal canal (fig. 6, *cd*) longer than the two curved lateral canals (*cx* right, *cl* left). The four radial canals unite in the apex of the nectosac, which is united by a very short peduncular canal with the apex of the siphosome.

*Somatocyst* (figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, *cs*).—The somatocyst is subglobular, or spheroidal, with slightly shortened main axis. It occupies the apical half of the proximal nectophore and is nearly filled with large polyhedral entoderm cells, so that its central cavity is very small. It is everywhere surrounded by the thick jelly-mass of the umbrella, and only at its base in contact with the apex of the nectosac (fig. 6, *w*) and with the meeting apex of the hydræcium (fig. 5, *ui*) and the siphosome.

*Hydræcium* (fig. 1, *ui*; fig. 5, *ui*).—The hydræcium or the funnel-cavity is campanulate or obliquely conical, and its wide quadrangular mouth occupies the basal half of the ventral face of the apical nectophore. The main axis of the hydræcium is obliquely inclined, and in the normal position (figs. 1, 2) directed from above and behind downwards and forwards. The apex of the hydræcium is the common central point, in which the somatocyst meets with the peduncular canal of the apical nectophore and the apex of the siphosome.

*The Basal Nectophore* (figs. 1-4), or the distal nectocalyx, has in general the form of an obelisk, or of a truncated four-sided pyramid. Its main axis is vertical in the normal