

position, and therefore perpendicular to the horizontal main axis of the smaller apical pneumatophore. The truncated apical or upper face, where it unites with the latter (fig. 10), exhibits a short condyle or apical apophysis, is deeply notched, and presents a sort of articular face, into which the solid angle of the apical nectophore, formed by the junction of its two ventral faces, is received. The siphosome (fig. 10, *a*) enters through the apical apophysis into the hydroœcial canal (*ui*).

The opposite basal face of the basal nectophore (fig. 9), or the base of the obelisk, is nearly rectangular; its sagittal diameter is twice as great as its frontal axis. The centre of the dorsal half of the basal face is occupied by the small aperture of the nectosac, which is surrounded by a broad velum (*v*) and the circular canal, whereas the ventral half of the basal face contains the wide opening of the funnel canal (*ui*) through which the trunk (*a*) proceeds. The four corners of the basal face are somewhat asymmetrical and project downward as irregular three-sided pyramids; the two dorsal corners are smaller than the two ventral; the right dorsal corner (*u*³) is the smallest, and the right ventral corner (*u*¹) the largest.

The four lateral faces of the basal nectophore (standing vertically in figs. 1-4) are nearly rectangular, slightly concave, and separated by four prominent, finely serrated edges. The nectosac is seen through the dorsal face (fig. 4, *w*), the hydroœcial canal with the included siphosome through the ventral face (fig. 3, *a*). This latter is bisected in the basal half by the hydroœcial fissure; a broad dentate plate stretching from the right ventral ridge (*u*¹) over the smaller opposite plate, which arises from the left ventral ridge (*u*²). These two ventro-lateral crests are stronger and project more downwards over the basal face than the two dorso-lateral crests; the right of these (*u*³) is somewhat larger than the left (*u*⁴). The four interrarial crests are not rectilinear, but slightly curved, S-shaped, and turned a little spirally around the vertical main axis.

The Nectosac of the Basal Nectophore (figs. 1-4, *w*) is slenderly ovate and occupies its dorsal half. It is twice as broad and three times as long as the nectosac of the apical nectophore. The dorsal face is more strongly vaulted than the ventral. The circular basal aperture is small and surrounded by a broad velum (*v*). The four radial canals of the subumbrella, which discharge into the circular canal, are of unequal length; the ventral (*cv*) is shorter, the dorsal (*cd*) longer than the two curved lateral canals (*cx* right, *cl* left). The four canals do not meet in the apex of the nectosac, but a little beyond it on the ventral face; and from their meeting point arises a rather long peduncular canal, which ascends nearly vertically, pierces the articular apophysis of the upper face of the nectosac, and unites at its apex with the top of the siphosome (figs. 1, 10).

The Hydroœcial Canal occupies the half of the basal nectophore; it is rather narrow, subcylindrical, and is separated by a thin jelly-plate from the ventral side of the neighbouring nectosac. Its apical opening (fig. 10) is obliquely truncate, ovate, and opens into the apical dorsal part of the apical nectophore (fig. 1). Its basal opening (fig. 9, *ui*)