

Somatocyst (figs. 5–8, *cs*).—The somatocyst is spherical, very large, and occupies the apical half of the ventral part of the first nectophore. It is filled with large vacuolate entoderm cells and therefore appears reticulate. It is connected at its dorsal side by a small inferior descending canal with the top of the stem (*aa*), and by a small superior ascending canal with the oleocyst (*co*). The somatocyst is twice as broad and half as long as the nectosac (*w*). The oleocyst (*co*) is a small cæcal process filled by an oil-globule, and is nearly in contact with the middle of the coryphal crest (*nk*).

Basal Nectophore (fig. 1, ventral view; fig. 2, dorsal view; fig. 3, lateral view from the right hand; fig. 4, from the left hand side).—The second nectophore (also called the distal, posterior, inferior or basal nectocalyx), is four times as long and twice as broad as the first, and of a very different form. It is in general a slender, pentagonal, truncate pyramid, the five edges of which are asymmetrically developed and somewhat spirally twisted. The ground-form is internally (with respect to the four radial vessels of the nectosac) quadriradial; externally (with respect to the five edges of the exumbrella) quinqueradial; and at the same time bilateral, with respect to the sagittal plane, which divides the body into right and left halves, and is determined by the ventral position of the hydroœcial canal, and the dorsal position of the nectosac (*w*).

The five edges of the truncate pyramid are more or less wing-like, prominent, and finish at the distal end in five triangular pyramidal teeth; they are elegantly denticulate in the lower third, and twisted in a deltoidal (or right-hand ascending) spiral. Their development is unequal and asymmetrical. The odd dorsal edge (*nd*), which runs along the dorsal median line of the nectosac, is less prominent than the four others, which are paired. The broadest wing, and the strongest terminal tooth, are developed from the left ventral edge (n^3), and next to this from the right dorso-lateral edge (n^2); whilst the right ventral edge (n^4), and the left dorso-lateral edge (n^1) are smaller.

The two dorso-lateral edges (n^1 , n^2) correspond to the two symmetrical lateral edges of a bilateral and quadriradial Medusa, whilst the two ventro-lateral edges are produced by the development of the hydroœcial canal on the ventral side of the second nectophore. This canal is not closed, but covered by the two broad wings which develop from the two ventro-lateral edges; the right of these (*nx*) is broader and overlaps the left (*nl*); their inferior free margin is dentate.

The truncate apical or proximal face of the second nectophore is obliquely bevelled, and bears a triangular apophysis, which enters into the hydroœcium of the first nectophore, and encloses the nectocalycine duct. The five edges are more equally developed at this superior end (fig. 10); a horizontal transverse section beyond it (fig. 11) demonstrates how the two ventro-lateral wings develop more strongly, and form the hydroœcial canal (*wi*). The differentiation of the five wings is strongest at the distal or inferior end.

The basal or distal face of the second nectophore (seen from below in fig. 12) exhibits