

	mm.
Height of the corm (vertical axis), without nectophores and tentacles,	40
Breadth of the corm (greatest horizontal diameter),	60
Height of the pneumatophore (vertical),	11
Breadth of the pneumatophore (horizontal),	22
Length of the aurophore,	7
Breadth of the aurophore,	6
Length of the nectophores (with pedicles),	20
Breadth of the nectophores (diameter of the umbrella),	10
Diameter of the trunk (vertical and horizontal axes of the siphosome),	30
Length of the siphons (much contracted),	10
Breadth of the siphons (diameter of the stomach),	3
Length of the tentacles (on an average),	200
Breadth of the tentacles,	1
Diameter of the gonodendra,	10
Diameter of the gonophores,	1

Figures.—Figures 1, 6, 13, and 14, which represent the complete corm (1 from above, 6 from below, 13 from the left side, and 14 from the dorsal side), are semi-diagrammatic, inasmuch as the detached nectophores are placed in their probable position and form, and in fig. 13 the detached tentacles are added. Of course the form and position of the detached nectophores could not be recognised in the spirit specimens with full certainty, the soft jelly-substance being much contracted by the action of the alcohol. All the other figures are drawn exactly from the preparations.

Nectosome (Pl. I. fig. 1, apical view from above; Pl. III. fig. 13, superior half, lateral view from the left side; fig. 14, dorsal view from behind; Pl. IV. fig. 15, sagittal section).—The large pneumatophore (*p*) is a flattened spheroid, separated from the subjacent trunk of the siphosome by the flat circular hypocystic cavity (fig. 15, *aa*). The surrounding corona is composed of fifty to eighty (or more) nectophores (*n*), arranged in three alternating annular series (fig. 13); their high lamellar pedicles, however, form a single corona (figs. 14, 16). The corona of the nectosome is perfectly symmetrical, bisected by the vertical sagittal plane; in the ventral centre of this lies the series of buds (Pl. IV. fig. 16, *ι*), in the dorsal centre the aurophore (*l*). For the peculiar structure of this latter, compare p. 283, and Pl. V., with explanation.

Siphosome (Pl. II. fig. 6, basal view; Pl. III. fig. 13, inferior half, lateral view from the left side; fig. 14, dorsal view; Pl. IV. fig. 15, sagittal section).—The solid cartilaginous trunk of the siphosome, traversed by a dense network of innumerable canals (fig. 15), is sometimes subspherical, at other times more like a truncated cone. Its entire surface is covered with very numerous, densely aggregated cormidia (fifty to eighty or more). Each cormidium is a conical cartilaginous bulb, and bears a single siphon (*s*) with a very long tentacle (*t*), and a clustered gonodendron; the gonostyle of the latter is originally simple (fig. 3), but often so deeply forked that two separated