

thin, folded, wing-shaped membranous selvage ("patagium," *lp*), 5–8 mm. broad, also runs round the margin of this lobe; it is broadest at the point and narrowest at the base (fig. 1, 22, &c.).

The fused clasp of the marginal lobes ("loboporpa, cathamma lobare," *kl*; Pl. XXII. fig. 22; Pl. XXIII. fig. 29). The exumbrel longitudinal furrow of each lobe, which divides its two gelatinous swellings and passes above into the "sulcus interpedalis," has a corresponding fused clasp (*kl*) in the interior of the lobe. This is a rectilinear gelatinous selvage of cartilaginous hardness, firmness, and elasticity. It springs with a broad basis (fig. 29, *kl*) from the proximal margin of the coronal muscle, and reaches the border of the middle and distal third of the lobe, where it becomes thicker and ends (fig. 22, *kl''*). Its peculiar structure is shown in Plate XXV. fig. 10, under a higher magnifying power. The clasp is formed by the umbral or abaxial endodermal epithelium (fig. 10, *dw*) and the subumbral or axial endodermal epithelium (fig. 10, *dw<sub>2</sub>*) becoming fused into sixteen subradial straight lines in the peripheric part of the circular sinus, by which the latter is divided in the region of the coronal muscle into sixteen coronal pouches (*bc*). The fused clasp of the marginal lobes completely divides the two adjacent coronal pouches, but only partially divides the lobe pouches proceeding from them (Pl. XXV. fig. 10, *bl*), which are bent into each other like a horse-shoe at the thickened distal end of the clasp (*bu*, figs. 22, 29). Both the thicker gelatinous plate of the umbrella (Pl. XXV. fig. 10, *ug*) and the thinner gelatinous plate of the subumbrella (*zw*) undergo considerable induration and peculiar histological change in the region of the fusion of the two layers of endodermal epithelium. The soft gelatinous substance becomes a firm fibrous cartilage with numerous roundish cells separated by a fibrillar intersubstance. The fibrous cords of the intercellular substance cross each other in all directions, as they do in the analogous cathamma of the nodes of the septa (Pl. XXV. fig. 4, *kn*).

The sixteen tentacles (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 1; Pl. XIX. figs. 6, 7; Pl. XXI. fig. 21; Pl. XXII. fig. 22) are strong, hollow cylindrical tubes, which gradually decrease conically towards the distal point. All the twelve tentacles (four perradial, eight adradial) are of equal size. They are from 30–40 cm. long, consequently twice the height of the umbrella; they are possibly 50–60 cm. long in the living animal. The tentacles are 8 mm. thick at their enlarged conical bases; 3 cm. below the insertion they are 5 mm. thick; 5 cm. below only 3 mm., and so gradually decrease towards the point which runs out almost to a thread. The smooth upper surface of the cylindrical tube appears repeatedly constricted by numerous annular folds, which are only interrupted by the longitudinal muscles (figs. 1, 6, 7). The spacious cavity of the tentacles is enclosed by a thin but very firm leather-like wall.

The tentacle wall is formed of four layers (Pl. XXI. fig. 21):—(1) the endodermal epithelium (*d'*) of the canal (*ct*); (2) the supporting plate (*z*); (3) the muscular plate (*m*); (4) the ectodermal epithelium of the outer surface (*q*). The finer structure of the wall is