

are the same as in all those Tesseroniæ, whose interradial septa or cathammata are merely small short nodes, not long selvages.

The sixteen coronal pouches ("bursæ coronares") which form the middle zone of the coronal intestine, go out from the distal margin of the coronal sinus; they are alternately broader and narrower, and are divided from each other by the sixteen subradial septal selvages, which form the proximal processes of the sixteen subradial lobe clasps (figs. 4-15, *kl*). Their inner or axial wall forms below the sixteen coronal arææ of the coronal muscle, its outer or abaxial wall the sixteen pedalia of the umbrella. Each coronal pouch divides below (at the distal margin of the coronal muscle) into three cæcal terminal branches, of which the two lateral enter the inverted halves of the two adjacent marginal lobes, whilst the middle passes either into a rhopalium or into a tentacle. The eight narrower ocular pouches (*bo*) (four perradial and four interradial) extend to the eight rhopalia, in whose ampullæ their middle terminal branch ends cæcally. The eight broader tentacle pouches (*bt*) are much wider, and contain the distal halves of the genitalia, which are fastened to their subumbral wall; their middle terminal branch passes into the basal part of the tentacles; they project a considerable way into the umbrella cavity (figs. 5, 6). Of the eight ocular pouches, the four perradial are somewhat longer than the four interradial, as they spring from the coronal sinus rather higher up than the latter. This explains how in the transverse section of the umbrella only eight radial pouches appear immediately below the simple coronal sinus (fig. 4). The four narrow, perradial ocular pouches (*bo*₁) alternate with four very broad wide pouches (*br*₂) which contain the upper proximal ends of a pair of genitalia; rather further down they divide into three pouches, a middle interradial ocular pouch and two lateral adradial tentacular pouches (fig. 5). This compartment of the coronal pouches is best seen by comparative consideration of the longitudinal section (figs. 14, 15) and the transverse section (figs. 3-8). It is also worthy of remark that the subumbral endoderm of the ocular pouches rises into high papillæ and folds, corresponding to the sterigma of the tentacular pouches (figs. 4-8).

The thirty-two lobe pouches ("bursæ lobares," *bl*) fill in pairs the proximal half of the sixteen marginal lobes, whilst the delicate thin-membraned distal half of the lobes remains free (figs. 12, 14, *bl*). The two pouches of each lobe are separated by the subradial lobe clasp (*kl*) and belong to two different adjacent coronal pouches, an ocular and a tentacular. As the rhopalia lie considerably deeper than the insertions of the tentacles, the sixteen ocular lobe pouches are much shorter than the sixteen tentacular lobe pouches. The distal ends of both lie, however, in the same horizontal plane. The peripheric corona of pouches in *Nauphanta*, therefore, shows essentially the same conditions of formation as in *Pelagia*.

The genitalia (Pl. XXVII. figs. 4-8, *s*; Pl. XXVIII. figs. 12-16, *s*) in both sexes