

The septal plates ("tabulæ cathammals," figs. 3, 6, *kt*), are equilaterally triangular plates, in which the umbral and the subumbral wall of the umbrella are firmly fused together, and which subsequently, as interradial septa, separate the four perradial cross pouches of the bottom of the stomach and their peripheric openings, the gastral openings (*go*); they therefore correspond completely to the four small septal nodes of *Nauphanta* or of the *Peromedusæ* (*kn*), and also to the four long, narrow cathammal ridges of *Lucernaria* and of the *Cubomedusæ* (comp. above). They are at the same time homologous with the gastral tæniola of *Scyphostoma*, as all such septal or cathammal formations have arisen from fusions of the umbral and subumbral parts of these tæniola. In most *Discomedusæ* (*Semostoma* and *Rhizostoma*) the four primary cathamma have entirely disappeared, and the gastral filaments are consequently placed on the subumbral gastral wall. In *Atolla* the septa are distinguished by their broad flat form; each cathammal plate bears a two-limbed phacellus (as in *Periphema*) and forms an equilateral triangle, whose point is directed centripetally towards the centre of the stomach, whilst the two limbs, concavely bent inwards, are beset with a row of short, closely compacted gastral filaments (figs. 3, 5, *f*). The abaxial (tangential) base of the triangle measures 12 mm., its (interradial) vertex line 6 mm. The limbs of each two adjacent triangles pass externally into one another in a semicircular arch, which is only interrupted in the middle by the perradial gastral opening (*go*). A red-brown arched line, into which numerous radial, rust-red lines covering the surface of the equilateral triangle open, runs towards the exterior, a millimetre apart from, and parallel to, the concave limbs of the triangle (or the line of insertion of the gastral filaments, *f*). These fine rust-red lines are sinuated, tube-shaped glands, which open into the gastral cavity at the rust-red concave line of the limbs, and which we may regard as central liver glands. They have the same formation as the rust-red, peripheric adocular canals, which we shall presently recognise in the rudiments of rhopalar coronal pouches, which have undergone retrograde formation. The narrow hollow space of the simple tubes is lined by a layer of red-brown, irregularly polyhedral, glandular cells. Masses of yellowish and red-brown pigment granules and fat granules lie round the clear spheroidal nucleus, filling the whole protoplasm.

The gastral filaments (*f*) are placed, compacted in a row, on the two limbs of the triangular septal plates, which may, therefore, be regarded as flattened tæniola. If we suppose these tæniola separated from the umbrella cavity by hollows formed of four interradial conical subumbral funnels, we have the same condition as in *Periphema* (Pl. XXIV. fig. 1). The four centripetal points of the tæniola, from which the four pair of phacelli run out so that the two rows of filaments of each pair diverge simultaneously to the outside and to below, comport themselves in essentially the same way in both species. They are, however, much less strongly developed in *Atolla*; only from fifteen to twenty filaments are placed in a row on each limb of the phacelli, so that their aggregate