

the various connected components of the broken up cormidia (*Physalia*, *Agalmopsis*, and other Agalmidæ). This appearance is of the greatest interest, because, within one and the same family (*e.g.*, Agalmidæ, Rhizophysidæ), most nearly related genera exist, of which one possesses perfectly ordinate cormidia, another completely scattered, and a third an exact transition between these two. In this fact lies the direct morphological evidence of the multiplication and dislocation of the portions of the Siphonophoral stock.

### DISLOCATION AND MULTIPLICATION OF ORGANS.

If our medusome theory is correct, the title of real *persons* (or "individuals proper") is only to be applied to those portions of the Siphonophoral stock which have originally the morphological value of a medusome-person, and not to those portions which were originally only organs of such a person. If this be so, it is necessary to assume in many cases a far-reaching dislocation and multiplication of the parts which were originally organs of a medusome. This assumption is directly supported by the fact that the replacement of primary organs by equivalent secondary structures does to a very large extent take place. As such vicarious organs (*reserve* or *replacement* organs, "Ersatzorgane"), I interpret, for instance, the numerous swimming-bells and covering bracts of many Physonectæ, the successive heteromorphic swimming-bells of the Calyconectæ, the groups of palpons in many Physonectæ. On the other hand, in such an instance as the clustered groups of reproductive members, each separate "gonophore" is to be interpreted as a medusoid person which has lost mouth-opening and tentacles. The morphology and "sociology" of the Siphonophoræ must take much more account than heretofore of these important tectological distinctions, and the rank of individuality must be more strictly defined.

### MONOGASTRIC AND POLYGASTRIC CORMIDIA.

The ordinate cormidia contain usually only a single siphon, more rarely two or more. The most important forms of *monogastric cormidia* (with a single siphon) are the following:—

1. The *Eudoxome* of the Calyconectæ (often becoming free as a "*Eudoxia*"), in which each cormidium consists of two persons, one sterile (siphon with tentacle and covering bract) and one fertile—the gonophore (often with accessory gonophores).

2. The *Ersæome* of the Calyconectæ (often becoming free as an "*Ersæa*"), in which each cormidium consists of three persons, having a medusoid "special swimming-bell" added to the two persons above mentioned in the eudoxome.

3. The *Rhodolome* of some Rhodalidæ, of *Hippopodius*, *Vogtia*, *Aurophysa*, *Canno-*