

between fifty and ninety short tracheæ (six to twelve in each octant). These are placed in the periphery of the octoradial ring, and in the two to four next following chambers; they are wanting in the periphery.

*Centradenia* (figs. 10–12, *uc*).—The large central gland, or so-called “liver,” is an octagonal, lenticular, biconvex disc, of the same horizontal diameter as the overlaying pneumatocyst. Its thickness is inconsiderable, and decreases towards the periphery. Its convex superior face (fig. 10) is in close contact with the concave inferior face of the latter. The peripheral octagonal margin of the centradenia does not exceed that of the covering pneumatocyst.

The inferior face of the centradenia is rather flat, and is separated by a thin fulcrum from the subumbrella. Its central part is in contact with the gastrobasal plate of the central siphon; its peripheral part with the corona of gonostyles, and its margin with the corona of tentacles.

The structure of the centradenia exhibits in *Disconalia* the same remarkable simplicity and typical form as in *Discalia*. The solid parenchyma is entirely composed of masses of aggregated exoderm-cells, with innumerable cnidocysts. A regular octoradial star of pigmented hepatic vessels is placed on its superior face (fig. 10). From the centre of the latter arise eight perradial brown “liver-canals,” which branch dichotomously, and run on its upper face towards its peripheral margin. They pass here over into the peripheral canal-network of the subumbrella, from which arise the canals of the tentacles and gonostyles.

*Central Siphon* (Pl. L. figs. 1, 3).—The large central polypite has the usual form of an inverted cone. The broad octagonal base occupies the central area of the subumbrella, and is separated from the centradenia above it by the gastrobasal plate. The periphery of the base opens by eight perradial ostia (Pl. XLIX. fig. 12) into the eight radial main vessels which run in the subumbrella towards the limb, and give off the ascending centripetal canals of the “liver-star” (fig. 10).

The muscular wall of the central siphon is very thick. It opens by a distal octolobate mouth, the edges of which are strongly armed with cnidocysts (Pl. L. fig. 3).

*Gonostyles* (Pl. L. figs. 1, 2).—Sixteen sexual palpons, or mouthless gonostyles, form a corona around the base of the sterile central siphon. They are small spindle-shaped sacs, scarcely half as long as the central siphon. Their wider basal half bears clusters of gonophores (fig. 2, *g*), whilst the slender distal half is beset with cnidonodes (*k*); the closed distal end is obtusely conical and entirely covered by cnidocysts.

*Tentacles* (Pl. L. figs. 1, 4–6).—The tentacles are very numerous and densely crowded in the subumbral groove between the corona of gonostyles and the limb of the umbrella. They alternate here in a double row (Pl. XLIX. figs. 1, 2). The tentacles which arise from the eight perradial corners of the octagonal girdle are much longer than the interjacent interradian, and form therefore eight prominent bunches.