

series of lateral branches or tentilla. Each tentillum is a thinner cylindrical tubule, and is constantly composed of three different parts—(1) a thin pedicle or proximal portion (*tp*), (2) an inflated cnidosac as a dilated middle part (*tk*), and (3) a thin distal portion, the terminal filament (*tf*). The closed distal end of the latter is sometimes vesicular; so also the distal end of the pedicle is sometimes club-shaped. The structure of the thin cylindrical pedicle and of the long terminal filament is simple and always the same, whilst the cnidosac, placed between them, exhibits a complicated, and more or less varied structure (compare Pl. XXVII. fig. 7; Pl. XXVIII. fig. 8; Pl. XXXII. figs. 12–14; Pl. XXXIV. fig. 18; Pl. XXXVI. fig. 26; Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 16; Pl. XL. figs. 19, 20).

The cnidosac (or sacculus) of all Calyconectæ is originally nothing more than an inflated dilatation of the middle part of the simple cylindrical tubular tentillum. This dilatation seems to be produced by the stronger development of larger cnidocysts on one side of its middle part. This side, which contains the so-called “cnido-battery,” is the convex dorsal side of the cnidosac, whilst the opposite ventral side is usually more or less concave; it contains two parallel elastic bands, which seem to form together a noose at the distal end of the cnidosac, the so-called “cnido-band or angle-band.” The whole cnidosac, therefore, has a bilateral form, usually more or less ovate, pyriform, or kidney-shaped. In most Calyconectæ it is more or less compressed from both sides, so that the sagittal axis is larger than the frontal, but smaller than the principal axis.

The differentiated cnidocysts, or thread-cells, which are crowded in great numbers in the “cnido-battery” at the convex dorsal side of the cnidosac, occur generally (probably in all Calyconectæ) in three different forms—(1) very numerous, small, and palisade-shaped (*paliformes*); (2) few, large, and sabre-shaped (*ensiformes*); (3) small and pear-shaped, in a distal group (*pyriformes*). These are so arranged that several parallel rows of paliform or medial cnidocysts occupy the whole convex dorsal side of the cnidosac (*km*), two bilateral groups of a few large ensiform cnidocysts are placed at each side of its proximal basal part (*kg*), and an odd distal group of small pyriform cnidocysts (*kp*) lies at its distal end, at the base of the terminal filament (*tf*).

The small palisade-shaped or medial thread-cells (*Cnidocystæ paliformis, km*) are always very numerous, usually some hundreds in number, and comprise far the greatest part of the crescentic cnido-battery, occupying the dorsal half of the sacculus. They are arranged so regularly that they form together a certain number (usually four, six, or eight) of parallel longitudinal columns, each composed of a single series of numerous (twenty to fifty, or more) cnidocysts. All the latter are cylindrical or spindle-shaped bacilli, of similar form and equal size, three to six times as long as broad, sometimes straight, at other times slightly curved. Their axis is perpendicular to that of the sacculus. The convex dorsal surface of the sacculus, therefore, appears elegantly panelled or faceted, the outer or abaxial ends of the paliform cnidocysts forming regular transverse rows (crossing the longitudinal rows).