

which the two phyllocyst-canals shine. This facet is nearly rectangular, its horizontal inferior edge somewhat longer than the parallel superior, and three times as long as the two short lateral edges which diverge downwards.

The bract of the young Eudoxomes, sessile on the stem (fig. 13), exhibits the characteristic form of the adult to a much less degree, and has a more irregular cuboidal form. The bract of the young, just detached Eudoxia (figured in fig. 12, *b*), forms the transition from the latter to the former.

*Bracteal Cavity* (figs. 12, 18, *bh*).—The subumbrellar cavity of the hydrophyllium is deeply campanulate or nearly conical, somewhat compressed from both lateral sides. Its posterior or dorsal wall is nearly vertical and touches the siphon and the tentacle. Its anterior half is filled up by one or more gonophores. The inferior and anterior trapezoidal opening of the cavity has been already described.

*Phyllocyst* (figs. 12–18, *bc*).—The canal system of the bract is composed of a very large dorsal sac-shaped phyllocyst, which stands vertically, and of two slender horizontal canals, which arise from the apex of the former and diverge laterally. The large phyllocyst occupies nearly the dorsal half of the bract, and is a vertical cylinder with rounded basal faces, or nearly ellipsoidal, three times as long as broad. Its small internal cavity is surrounded and almost filled with very large vacuolate entoderm-cells.

The two paired lateral canals of the bract (figs. 12–18, *cx* right, *cl* left), which arise from the apex of the phyllocyst at right angles, are slender and run divergently towards the two frontal corners of the bract, in their first half horizontally, in the second curved upwards. Their blind distal ends (at the junction of the apical, ventral, and lateral faces) are somewhat club-shaped.

*Siphon* (figs. 12, 13, 21, *s*).—The polypite is hidden in the dorsal part of the bracteal cavity, and exhibits the usual structure of the Calyconectæ—a short pedicle, a thick-walled basigaster, a wide stomach with hepatic stripes, and a proboscis with a four- or eight-lobed mouth.

*Tentacle* (figs. 12, 13, *t*, 26).—The single tentacle, which arises from the pedicle of the siphon, exhibits the same structure as that of other Abylidæ. Each tentillum bears on its pedicle (fig. 26, *ts*) a slender reniform cnidosac, and in the proximal part of this six to eight large spindle-shaped cnidocysts at each side of the cnido-battery (*kg*). The terminal filament (*tf*) is slender and long.

*Gonophores* (figs. 22–25, isolated; figs. 12–19, included in the cavity of the bract).—Each ripe Eudoxia usually bears a pair of gonophores in the ventral part of its cavity, before the siphon. The two gonophores, right and left, are so transformed by mutual pressure that their umbrella or gonocalyx (originally a tetragonal prism) assumes an asymmetrical pentagonal form. The inner or medial faces (in which the two neighbouring gonophores meet in the sagittal plane of the bract) are flattened, whilst the outer or lateral faces are prominent above, in form of a lateral horn. One of the five edges