

Phyllocyst (fig. 13, *bc*).—The canal system of the bract is composed of three parts of a large ovate phyllocyst (*bc*), a short peduncular canal, and a long dorsal cæcum. The small peduncular canal arises from the common stem (*a*), and runs immediately to the ventral base of the large ovate phyllocyst (*bc*). This latter is placed in the apical half of the bract, and contains in its uppermost part a spherical oleocyst (*co*). Its rounded apex does not reach the apical crest (*nk*). The dorsal canal (*cd*) is a slender cæcum, which arises from the base of the phyllocyst, and runs along the dorsal median line of its cavity, separated from it by a thin jelly-plate. The dorsal canal is therefore spur-shaped and crooked, concave on the ventral, convex on the dorsal side. Its blind lower end does not reach the basal edge (*ng*).

Siphon (fig. 12, *s*).—The polypite or siphon is suspended in the top of the subumbrellar cavity of the bract, and may be completely hidden in it. From its short pedicle arises the tentacle (*t*). A pyloric valve separates the thick basigaster (*sb*) from the stomach, which exhibits eight yellow striæ hepaticæ. The proboscis (*sr*) is very contractile; its mouth exhibits sixteen short indentations.

Tentacle (fig. 12, *t*).—The single tentacle of the siphon is distinctly segmented by numerous constrictions, and from each constriction arises a tentillum. The pedicles (*ts*) and the terminal filaments (*tf*) of the tentilla are long and slender. The reniform cnidosac exhibits on its convex side six to eight longitudinal rows of medial cnidocysts (fig. 16, *km*), on both sides of its base a group of large spindle-shaped lateral cnidocysts (*kg*), and at the distal end a group of small pyriform cnidocysts (*kp*).

Gonophores (fig. 12, *h*; fig. 15).—The sexual Medusa which arises from the stem at the ventral side of the siphon, has a four-winged umbrella, which is pyramidal in the smaller apical half, prismatic in the larger basal half. Its four prominent and denticulate wings are unequal in pairs in the younger gonophores, the two dorsal wings (fig. 12, *hu*) being much larger than the two ventrals; afterwards (fig. 15) they become nearly equal. A long peduncular canal (fig. 15, *cp*) runs through the pedicle of the umbrella to the top of the subumbrella (*w*), and divides here into four equidistant radial canals. The spindle-shaped spermata of the male gonophore (fig. 12, *hs*), and the ovate or subspherical ovaria of the female (fig. 15, *o*), occupy the apical half of the subumbrellar cavity.

Genus 16. *Aglaisma*,¹ Eschscholtz, 1829.

Aglaisma, Eschscholtz, System der Acalephen, p. 129.

Definition.—Eudoxidæ with a bilateral prismatic bract, which is cuboidal in the larger upper part, obliquely pyramidal in the smaller lower part. Phyllocyst with four cruciate radial canals, two odd sagittal (an ascending and a descending) and two paired lateral canals. (Eudoxidæ of the genus *Calpe*.)

¹ *Aglaisma*, ἀγλαίσμα = Ornament.