

be the "primary nectophore" of *Monophyes gracilis* (= *Sphæronectes gracilis*), afterwards replaced by a heteromorphous secondary nectophore (87, Taf. ii. fig. 5). But this supposition is not very probable, and I call this form provisionally *Monophyes diptera*, provided that it does not belong to *Cymbonectes* (Genus 21). The eudoxomes of *Monophyes* seem to ripen attached to the stem, and not to form free Eudoxiæ as in *Sphæronectes*.

*Monophyes princeps*, Haeckel (Pl. XXVII. figs. 13, 14).

*Sphæronectes princeps*, Hkl., 1887, System der Siphonophoren, p. 34.

*Habitat*.—Indian Ocean; between the Maldivé Islands and Socotra, March 1882 (Haeckel).

*Nectophore* (fig. 13, lateral view from the left side; fig. 14, transverse section at the middle of the height).—The single nectocalyx is 6 mm. long and 3 mm. broad. Its form is asymmetrical, nearly ovate, with a flat constriction near the base. The surface is perfectly smooth, rounded, and without sharp edges. The transverse section (fig. 13) is subcircular in the upper half, more ovate in the lower half.

The dorsal half of the nectophore, which includes the nectosac (*w*), is of a quite simple ovoid form, bilaterally symmetrical. The ventral half, which includes the siphosome in its hydroëcial groove, is asymmetrical. The thin frontal septum (*nt*), or the vertical transverse jelly-plate, which separates the dorsal nectosac (*w*) from the ventral hydroëcial canal (*wi*), gives off two large parallel and vertical ventral wings, which enclose the latter. The right wing (*nx*) is larger, and overlaps the smaller left wing (*nl*), so that the ventral opening of the hydroëcial groove becomes incompletely closed by the two overlapping wings. The two wings are united at the apical or upper blind end of the groove, whilst they are prolonged into two broad ovate terminal lobes at the basal or lower opening of the groove.

*Nectosac* (figs. 13, 14, *w*).—The subumbrella of the nectophore occupies its dorsal half (with exception of the apical third) and is subcylindrical, slightly concave on the dorsal, convex on the ventral side, with curved axis. The nectocalycine duct, which arises from the top of the stem, is very short, enters into the ventral wall of the nectosac somewhat below its rounded apex, and divides into four curved radial canals; the ventral of these (*cv*) is shorter, the dorsal (*cd*) longer, than the two paired lateral canals (*cl* left, *cx* right). They are united by a circular canal above the broad velum (*v*).

*Hydræcium* (figs. 13, 14, *wi*).—The cavity at the ventral side of the nectophore, which includes the retracted siphosome (*as*), is a flattened canal, the frontal diameter of which is twice as great as the sagittal. It is separated from the neighbouring ventral side of the nectosac (*w*) by the thin frontal septum. The hydroëcial canal is blind at