

Cormidia (figs. 3, 5).—The cormidia, or the single “groups of persons,” disposed regularly in metameric order, are sessile eudoxomes, the sexual organs becoming ripe on the stem. There are no free Eudoxiæ developed. In two of the three observed specimens all the eudoxomes were female (figs. 3, 4), in the third specimen male (figs. 5, 6). *Mitrophyes*, therefore, is one of the rare dioecious Siphonophoræ. Each eudoxome is composed of two medusomes, one sterile (siphon with tentacle and bract) and one fertile (the gonophore).

Lateral Bracts (figs. 3, b, 5, b).—The bract of each cormidium is an oblongish scale, nearly of the form of a bisected egg. Its proximal part is rounded and attached to the stem (α), its distal part is obtusely pointed. The convex umbrella is smooth. Its sub-umbrellar cavity covers the included siphon and gonophore only partly. There is no phyllocyst or bracteal canal.

Siphon (figs. 3, s, 5, s).—The siphon of each cormidium is placed between bract (dorsally) and gonophore (ventrally). Its pedicle is very short, the basigaster (sb) very thickened, nearly spheroidal, with a dense accumulation of cnidocysts. The stomach (sm) is ovate, thick-walled, and includes numerous scattered large cnidocysts (kc) in the exoderm; its entoderm possesses hepatic striæ. The proboscis (sr) is very muscular, cylindrical, with a simple circular mouth-opening (so).

Tentacle (figs. 1, 3, 5, t).—The single long tentacle which arises from the pedicle of each siphon bears a great number of tentilla. The cnidosac of each tentillum (fig. 8) is kidney-shaped, and bears at its proximal base only two pairs of large ovate cnidocysts (kg). The terminal filament is about as long as the pedicle of the tentillum (figs. 5, 8).

Gonophores (figs. 3, f, 4, female; figs. 5, h, 6, male).—Each cormidium bears only a single gonophore without accessory sexual bells. They possess the usual shape of medusoid gonophores in Calyconectæ, and are about as large as the siphon. The spermaria (figs. 5, 6, hs) are more longish than the ovaria (figs. 3, o, 4). The umbrella possesses in both sexes four regular radial canals, which are united by a ring-canal at the basal ostium (uo).

Genus 21. *Cymbonectes*,¹ Haeckel, 1888.

Cymbonectes, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 34.

Definition.—Monophyidæ with an angular, pyramidal nectophore, and an open hydroœcial groove on its ventral side; the latter includes the siphosome, which is incompletely protected by two overlapping lateral wings. Bracts spathiform, with an open ventral fissure, and a simple ovate phyllocyst.

The genus *Cymbonectes* has hitherto been known by a single species only, described in 1859 by Huxley as *Diphyes mitra*, and taken only once in the Indian Ocean.²

¹ *Cymbonectes* = Swimming boat, κυβωνήκητις.

² 9, p. 36, pl. i. fig. 4.