

contracted state is three to four times as high as broad. Its height equals half the height of the complete nectophore. Its dorsal face is more convexly vaulted than the ventral, which is nearly in contact with the dorsal wall of the hydroecium. The canal of the nectophore (fig. 6), which arises from the constriction between somatocyst (*cs*) and hydroecium (*ui*), descends nearly vertically to the centre of the ventral median line of the nectosac, and here gives off the four radial canals, which have very different lengths. The shortest is the ventral canal of the nectosac (fig. 6, *cv*); it extends only through the basal half of the nectosac. The longest, on the contrary, is the opposite dorsal canal (*cd*); it runs from the basal circular canal (*cc*) along the whole dorsal side (in the dorsal median line of the nectosac), and then from its top downwards through the apical half of the ventral line. The two symmetrical lateral canals (*cx* right, and *cl* left) are equal and form an S-shaped loop; they ascend from the basal circular canal (*cc*) in the dorsal half of the nectosac vertically, send off into its apical third a slender cæcal sac (*cy*), and then descend in the ventral half, meeting each other and the two other canals near to the centre of the ventral line.

The mouth of the nectosac (figs. 1, *no*, and 7, *no*, basal view; fig. 8, *no*, lateral view from the right side) is surrounded by a broad velum (*v*) and armed with five serrate teeth of nearly equal size, the odd dorsal tooth (fig. 8, *nd*) is perradial; the two paired dorso-lateral teeth (*n*<sup>1</sup> left, *n*<sup>2</sup> right) give off the two dorsal basal crests of the nectophore; finally, the two paired ventro-lateral teeth (fig. 8, *n*<sup>3</sup> left, *n*<sup>4</sup> right) may be regarded as separated branches of a forked (originally odd) ventral tooth.

*Hydroecium* (figs. 1 and 7, *ui*, basal view; fig. 2, *ui*, apical view; fig. 4, *ui*, ventral view; fig. 5, *ui*, lateral view from the left side; fig. 6, *ui*, from the right side).—The hydroecium or the funnel cavity of the umbrella completely includes the retracted siphosome; it is slenderly campanulate or nearly cylindrical, and about as large as the nectosac, which is placed at its dorsal side. The vertical main axes of these two organs are nearly parallel; but the apical half only of the hydroecium is in immediate contact with the basal half of the nectophore, whilst the basal half of the former projects freely beyond in the form of a short and wide campanulate tube (figs. 5, 7, 8, *ui*). The basal mouth of the latter is the lowermost base of the entire nectophore, and is armed with two pairs of serrate teeth, the two teeth of the dorsal pair being larger than those of the ventral pair (figs. 7, 8).

*Somatocyst* (fig. 4, *cs*, ventral view; figs. 5, 6, *cs*, lateral view).—The somatocyst or the coryphal cavity is ovate or spindle-shaped, about half as long and broad as the hydroecium. It is placed at the apex of the latter, in the apical prolongation of its vertical main axis, and is nearly filled with large polyhedral entoderm cells. Its dorsal wall is in contact with the upper half of the ventral wall of the nectosac. Its apex bears a vertical oleocyst, containing a large ovate oil-bubble, about one-third as long and broad as the somatocyst.