

are also nearly vertical; whilst the two terminal faces (superior and inferior) bear a pyramidal apophysis.

The six lateral faces are two odd and four paired. The dorsal odd face (fig. 7) covers the nectosac, and is nearly rectangular, twice as long as broad, its superior edge a little longer than the inferior. The opposite ventral odd face, covering the somatocyst (fig. 6, *w*) is smaller, isosceles triangular, three times as long as broad; the apex of the triangle is directed downwards, the two lateral edges are convex. The two paired ventro-lateral faces (fig. 5, *cs*) are quadrangular, their dorsal edge longer than the parallel ventral, and the straight superior edge smaller than the concave inferior. The two paired dorso-lateral faces cover the lateral sides of the nectosac (fig. 5, *w*), and are hexagonal; their two parallel, nearly vertical, lateral edges are two to three times as long as each of the two superior or the two inferior edges.

The apical or superior face (fig. 3) of the hexagonal prism is not a simple face, but divided by a prominent transverse frontal crest (fig. 3, *ut*) into two unequal apical facets, a dorsal and a ventral. The dorsal apical facet is far larger, and covers the apex of the nectosac (fig. 3, *w*<sup>1</sup>); it is hexagonal, with two odd and four paired edges; the odd dorsal and ventral edges (*ut*) are parallel and of equal length; they are longer than the two ventro-lateral, and smaller than the two dorso-lateral, deeply emarginated edges.

The ventral apical facet is quadrangular, much smaller, and covers the top of the somatocyst (fig. 3, *cs*). Its two lateral edges are twice as long as the inferior and superior edge (fig. 3, *ut*), and are so deeply emarginated that the facet appears to be nearly bisected by a frontal constriction.

The basal face of the hexagonal prism (fig. 4) is also divided by a prominent transverse frontal crest into two unequal basal facets, a dorsal and a ventral. The dorsal basal facet is square, and contains the opening of the nectosac (fig. 4, *w*<sup>1</sup>). The ventral basal facet contains the opening of the hydroecium (fig. 4, *wi*), and is isosceles triangular; the apex of the triangle is directed ventrally, and meets with the apex of the triangular ventral face (fig. 6, *cs*).

The interior of the first nectophore contains the nectosac (*w*) in its dorsal third, the somatocyst (*cs*) in its ventral third, and between both the hydroecium (*wi*) in the middle third. The longitudinal axes of these three organs are nearly parallel, a little convergent towards the apex (fig. 5).

*Nectosac* (figs. 1 and 5, *w*, from the right side; fig. 7, *w*, from the dorsal; fig. 3, from the apical; fig. 4, from the basal side).—The subumbrella is subcylindrical, four times as long as broad; it occupies the dorsal third of the first nectophore, and is separated by a very thin frontal septum from the adjacent hydroecium. The nectocalycine duct is very short, and enters into the bent apex of the nectosac, so that the four radial canals of the latter are very regular, and of nearly equal length. The basal opening of the nectosac is very small, and surrounded by a small velum (fig. 4, *v*).