

Hydræcium (figs. 1, 5, *ui*, from the right side; fig. 4, from below). The infundibulum of the first nectophore, or the hydræcium, occupies its middle third, and is larger than both the nectosac (*w*) at its dorsal, and the somatocyst (*cs*) at its ventral side. It is slenderly campanulate or conical, in the superior half rather cylindrical, in the inferior much dilated. Its blind apex reaches nearly the frontal crest of the apical face. Its basal opening is isosceles triangular (fig. 4, *ui*); the base of the triangle is formed by the prominent frontal septum, whilst the apex meets with the inferior apex of the triangular ventral face of the nectophore.

Somatocyst (figs. 1, 5, *cs*, lateral view; fig. 6, *cs*, ventral view).—The somatocyst is a very large cylindrical sac, and occupies the ventral third of the first nectophore. Its cavity is nearly filled with large vacuolated polyhedral entoderm-cells. It is separated by a thin septum from the ventral wall of the hydræcium. A short bent canal connects its apex with the top of the common stem.

Basal Nectophore (figs. 1, 9, lateral view from the left side; fig. 10, distal part from the right side; fig. 8, ventral view; fig. 11, basal view).—The second nectophore (the distal, inferior, or basal nectocalyx) is about twice as long and broad as the first, and has in general the form of an asymmetrical pentagonal pyramid; but three of its five edges are far more developed than the other two, so that the general appearance of the irregular pyramid is more trigonal. Its apex is a curved conical condyle, its base rounded.

The five edges of the basal nectophore, one odd dorsal and four paired, corresponding to those of *Diphyes* and *Calpe*, are developed in a different manner; the largest and most prominent wing is the right ventro-lateral edge (*nx*), and next to it the obliquely opposed left dorso-lateral edge (*n¹*). The odd dorsal edge (*nd*) is of intermediate size. The left ventro-lateral edge (*nl*) is short and broad in the middle part; the right dorso-lateral edge is the smallest, and more rudimentary.

The hydræcial canal of the second nectophore is an open groove on its ventral side, protected by the two broad ventro-lateral wings, the right of which (*nx*) is much larger and overlaps the left (*nl*). The shorter left wing is prominent as a vertical triangular plate, the inferior part of which is broad and its margin strongly dentate (figs. 8, 9, *nl*). The larger overlapping right wing (*nx*) is more crescentic, and has a convex dentate margin, which is much thickened in the inferior third; the free basal edge of this thickened margin bears two parallel rows of teeth; the right row (*nx''*) is somewhat larger than the left (*nx'*, figs. 8 11).

The apical condyle of the triangular pyramid (figs. 8, 9, *nq*) on the articular apophysis of the second nectophore, which fits into the hydræcium of the first and connects them, is curved and beak-shaped; it contains on its concave ventral side a deep hydræcial groove, in its convex dorsal part the nectocalycine duct (*cn*).

The base of the second nectophore, seen from below (fig. 11), offers a very peculiar