

The simple terminal filament is permanent in the majority of the Physonectæ (in all Forskalidæ, a great part of the Agalmidæ, *Stephanomia*, *Anthemodes*, Pl. XV. fig. 11, *Cupulita*, &c.), some Anthophysidæ, &c. But in another great part of the genera it becomes trifid and developed in the form of three terminal appendages, an odd median vesicle (or terminal ampulla) and two paired lateral filaments or horns (*Crystallodes*, Pl. XVII. figs. 4, 5, *Agalma*, Pl. XVIII. fig. 14, *Agalmopsis*, &c.). To these three appendages is added in *Athorybia* a peculiar conical solid appendage, a dorsal spur (Pl. XII. figs. 12, 13, *tf*), and in the closely allied *Anthophysa* a pair of two lateral palmate appendages on the dorsal side. The remarkable Agalmid *Lychnagalma* is distinguished by a large hydrostatic terminal ampulla, and a corona of eight radial filaments surrounding it (Pl. XVI. figs. 1, 9).

*Palpons*.—Hydrocysts or tasters are generally present in all Physonectæ, and usually in far greater number than the siphons, so that each cormidium possesses a group of several palpons (Pl. XII. figs. 7–9, *q*; Pl. XVIII. fig. 2, *q*, &c.). The true palpons or tasters are, however, often confounded with other organs, especially with the cystons and even with the tentacles (Claus, 34, 35, &c.). The true palpons are mouthless, cylindrical, pyriform or spindle-shaped tubes, which morphologically correspond to the manubrium of a Medusa, but not to the tentacle. They differ from the siphons as well as from the cystons, in the absence of a distal opening; also from the former in the simpler structure of their thin very contractile wall, and especially in the absence of hepatic glands, and of a basigaster. Sometimes, however, two annular constrictions are more or less distinct, so that a short pedicle, a middle main part and a distal appendage or terminal ampulla may be distinguished. The latter often exhibits various structures, an accumulation of terminal cnidocysts, of pigment, of palpoblasts, &c. The main function of this distal part seems to be sensory, mainly feeling; sometimes an ocellus is developed on its dorsal side, provided in some species with a small lens (Pl. XI. fig. 4, *qo*); at other times the spherical distal end is separated by a constriction from the main part and contains a group of crystals or concretions, rotated by vibratile epithelium, thus resembling an otocyst. The largest palpons are developed in the Discolabidæ (Pl. XIX. fig. 1), where they replace the missing bracts; they form at the proximal end of the siphosome a corona of very large and thick-walled protecting tubes, which are at the same time vigorous capturing arms; each ordinate cormidium possesses either two palpons (*Physophora*) or a single large one (*Discolabe*). Another part of the palpons has a direct relation to the gonophores, and the gonostyles may be originally always sexual palpons. These latter have often a peculiar structure and may be distinguished as gonopalpons. Those corms of the Physonectæ which have ordinate cormidia usually possess a constant number of palpons attached above the base of the siphon; in those corms, however, in which the cormidia are dissolved, usually very numerous palpons are scattered along the whole trunk of the siphosome.