

and left) are triangular in the proximal half, quadrangular in the distal half, which is separated from the former by an equatorial crest. The distal (or basal) face, which encloses the small ostium of the nectosac (fig. 8, *v*), is small, and nearly square.

*Nectosac*.—The subumbrella, placed in the distal half of the nectophore, is cordiform or hammer-shaped, with an odd distal part bearing the mouth, and two paired lateral parts, which expand right and left; the three parts are subequal in size and similar in the quadrangular outline, seen from the face. The frontal axis of the nectophore passes through the broad proximal face of its subumbrella. The lateral view of the latter is oblong. The course of the four radial canals is as usual, straight in the two sagittal vessels (shorter ventral and longer dorsal), complicated and bent with three loops in the two paired lateral vessels (compare pp. 189, 216, and figs. 6–13).

*Siphosome* (lower half of figs. 2, 3; fig. 1, lateral view, from the left side; fig. 2, dorsal view; fig. 3, ventral view).—The siphosome of the single specimen observed possessed five fully-developed cormidia, and was in size (length as well as breadth) one and a half times as large as the nectosome; it equalled the latter in rigidity, and presented a glassy cylinder of 20 mm. in length and 12 mm. in diameter. Its axial trunk was nearly straight, and bore on its ventral median line the five equidistant ordinate cormidia. These occupied in the swimming animal (with horizontal trunk) only the ventral half of the siphosome, whilst its dorsal half was exclusively composed of bracts. All the siphons depended from the ventral side, and the long tentacles were prominent only on this side; in the same form which I have figured in the case of *Crystallodes rigida* (84, pl. x. figs. 65, 66). The same characteristic form is clearly represented in an excellent (unfortunately not published) figure of *Crystallodes mertensii*, drawn from life by Mertens in 1827.

*Cormidia* (fig. 4).—Besides numerous buds of undeveloped cormidia, placed at the top of the trunk of the siphosome (immediately beyond the nectosome), there were attached to the ventral median line of the trunk in the specimen figured five equal, well-developed and equidistant ordinate cormidia. Each of these is composed of the following parts arising from a common base:—(1) a siphon with its tentacle; (2) a group of four (sometimes three or five) palpons; (3) a group of bracts (of the same number?); (4) a male gonodendron; and (5) a female gonodendron. The equal intervals between the cormidia, or the free internodes of the stem, were only covered by thick prismatic bracts, densely attached one to the other.

*Bracts* (figs. 1–3, *b*; figs. 14–16).—The hydrophyllia are thick glassy polyhedral bodies of cartilaginous consistence, completely transparent, similar to colourless crystals. They are easily detached from the stem, and offer very different forms, partly subregular, partly irregular. The majority are wedge-shaped or obliquely pyramidal, with a tapering proximal end attached to the trunk, and a truncate faceted distal face. The upper face of the bracts is usually somewhat convex, the lower concave, and the outer