

(or distal) face divided by several crests into trapezoidal facettes (mostly three, four, or five). Since the fundamental form of the cylindrical siphosome is bilateral, with symmetrical right and left halves, the paired bracts corresponding in both halves are so symmetrically disposed on both sides of the median plane (or the sagittal plane of the siphosome) that the panelled surface of the carapace offers an elegant and very regular pavement. Their special arrangement on the different sides of the siphosome is intelligible by comparison of figs. 1-3. Since the free terminal facettes on the surface of the scale-carapace are slightly concave, and their edges touch one another, the prominent crests between them form an elegant network over the whole surface. This pavement is in the Pacific *Crystallodes mertensii*, according to the beautiful figures of Mertens, still more regular and elegant (with subregular rhomboidal meshes, apparently arranged in eight longitudinal columns) than in our Indian *Crystallodes vitrea*. But also in this latter eight subregular alternating longitudinal columns may be distinguished. The entire cylindrical carapace is very firm and scarcely variable in form, since the protective scales may recede one from another only in a very slight degree. On the ventral side there remain small, free clefts between them, through which the tentacles proceed. Each bract encloses a simple blind canal, which runs in its median line, near to the lower concave surface.

*Siphons* (fig. 4, *s*).—The pedicle of the siphon is rather long and thin, the basigaster rudimentary. The wide cylindrical stomach exhibits eight longitudinal liver-ridges, each of which is composed of a series of conical villi (about ten or twelve large villi in each series). Each villus contains three to five roundish glossy and strongly refracting bodies (probably glandular vacuoles). The proboscis is long and very extensile, cylindrical, with eight strong longitudinal muscle-bands and eight alternating furrows inside. Its distal mouth is armed with cnidocysts and may be expanded as a suctorial disc.

*Tentacles* (figs. 1, 5).—The tentacle which arises from the pedicle of each siphon is very long, and bears a series of very numerous tentilla. The pedicle of the latter is also long, and often spirally coiled. It bears a purple cnidoband, which is included in a campanulate involucre and coiled up spirally in three to four turnings (fig. 5). The terminal ampulla (*ta*) is large, spindle-shaped, and covered with long vibratile cilia. On both sides of its base arise the two paired lateral horns, which are usually curved or spirally coiled (fig. 5, *tc*).

*Palpons*.—Each cormidium usually seems to possess four palpons attached to the trunk immediately at the base of the siphon. They are much smaller than the latter, simple, cylindrical, or spindle-shaped tubes, with a thin pellucid wall, very expansive and contractile. Their pointed distal end is closed and armed with a number of cnidocysts (fig. 4, *q*). The inner and the outer surfaces are covered with long vibratile cilia. I did not notice and so did not figure the presence of palpacles at the base of the palpons; but it may be that they were accidentally lost, or that I have overlooked them.