

apical or proximal side. The two lateral sides (right and left) are irregularly triangular, with a prolonged proximal apex. The convex dorsal and the concave ventral faces are bilaterally symmetrical and nearly hexagonal; the two lateral edges of each hexagon are slightly convex; the two basal (or distal) edges are separated by the small ostium of the nectosac, and the two apical (or proximal) edges by the deep axial incision which embraces the stem. The two lateral horns or auricles, separated by the latter, are nearly rhombic. The thickness of the wedge-shaped nectophore increases gradually from the proximal apex towards the distal base, which is bilaterally truncated. In the median line of the concave ventral side of the nectophore arises the short triangular pedicle which attaches it to the stem.

*Nectosac* (figs. 8, 9, *w*).—The subumbrellar cavity of the nectophore is small and occupies only the middle part of its distal or basal half. It is oblongish in the profile view (fig. 8), bicornuate in the dorsal view (fig. 9). The two symmetrical apical horns are rounded. The basal mouth of the nectosac is narrow, and provided with three scarlet ocelli or pigment-spots at the base of the velum, just on the three points where three radial canals (the dorsal and the two lateral) inosculate into the marginal ring-canal. The fourth (ventral) canal possesses no ocellus. The course of the four radial canals is as usual (compare above, p. 216).

*Siphosome* (fig. 8, lower half).—The trunk of the siphosome is of about the same length as that of the nectosome, and densely covered with very thick and large bracts, which can recede only very little one from another, and permit, therefore, no considerable extension and shortening of the siphosome. This is almost globular, of 50 mm. diameter. The bracts are so arranged that the subspherical outside of the siphosome is completely loricated by the convex urticating abaxial face of the cartilaginous covering scales; these compose a continuous spiral, which is dextrotropic and ascends around the undulating axial trunk in four to six complete turnings. The trunk forms the axis of a subcylindrical or slenderly conical hydrœcium, *i.e.*, a cavity which serves for the reception of the contracted and retiring cormidia; this protective cavity is closed around by the carapace of the covering scales, and open only at the dilated distal end, whence the siphons and tentacles can proceed (fig. 8, *s*).

*Cormidia*.—The polymorphous persons which compose the siphosome, siphons, palpons, and gonostyles arise scattered and separately from the common trunk; I was however, not able, in the single specimen observed, to determine with full certainty their peculiar arrangement, and the true composition of the loose cormidia. It seemed to me that about half a dozen (or perhaps eight) siphons and tentacles arose from the lower or distal half of the trunk of the siphosome, intermingled with a number of palpons; whilst distylic gonodendra, male and female separately, were attached to its upper or proximal half, together with numerous palpons and palpacles, which were protruded between the scales. Unfortunately most of the appendages were detached