and subject to many variations. The majority of the bracts have the form of a flat obelisk, or an irregular truncated four-sided pyramid, sometimes more approaching to a regular four-sided prism, at other times to an irregular spheroid. There are intermingled, too, three-sided and five-sided (or even six-sided) truncate pyramids between the prevailing four-sided ones. The four trapezoidal lateral faces are usually of nearly equal size; the lower or basal terminal face is more or less concave, and about twice as large as the upper or apical face. The edges are slightly convex and armed with a series of cnidocysts, a larger one being prominent from each angle (fig. 10). A single blind bracteal canal (figs. 5 and 6, *cb*) arises from that corner of the basal face which is attached by a short mobile pedicle to the trunk. The canal runs along the middle line of the concave basal face to about its centre, and ends there in a club-shaped blind dilatation.

Siphons (figs. 5, *s*, 6, *s*, 7).—The single polypite of each cormidium is relatively large, very contractile, transparent and colourless, and attached to the trunk by a short pedicle (*sp*). The entire surface of the siphon is covered with very long vibratile cilia, arising from the exoderm cells (fig. 7). The basigaster is rudimentary. The large stomach (*sm*) is spindle-shaped, and contains inside four longitudinal rows of prominent hepatic villi, each row composed of half a dozen conical villi (*sv*). Each villus seems to be a single very much enlarged, glandular entoderm cell, which contains besides the nucleus a large roundish hyaline vesicle, probably a digestive vacuole. Many stomachs were filled with the eaten tentilla of the animal itself. The proboscis (*sr*) is a long cylindrical tube with a very thick and mobile muscle-wall. It opens at the distal end by a very expansile mouth, the edge of which is armed with thread-cells (fig. 7, *so*). The mouth may be expanded and attached in the form of a circular or polygonal suctorial disc (fig. 5, *ss*); this becomes sometimes as large as the entire cormidium.

Tentacles (Pl. XV. figs. 5, *t*, 6, *t*, 7, *t*, 11–13).—The single tentacle, which is attached to the base of each siphon, is very long and bears a series of very numerous tentilla. Each tentillum is composed of a long pedicle (fig. 11, *ts*), an ovate cnidosac (*k*), and a thin simple terminal filament (*tf*). The pedicle is beset with numerous papillate villi (fig. 11, *tv*). The proximal half of the cnidosac is enclosed by a campanulate and ciliate involucre, whilst its distal half is free and beset with numerous, very large, radially distant cnidocils. The proximal base of the cnidosac contains a vesicular diverticulum of the canal, the middle part a horizontal turning of the spiral cnidoband, beset on both sides with a series of very large ensiform cnidocysts (*kg*) and above it a red pigment-spot; the distal end of the cnidosac is filled by globular cnidocysts. Whilst fig. 11 in Pl. XV. exhibits the fully-developed tentillum, two immature stages of its development are represented in figs. 12 and 13.

Cystons (figs. 5, *y*, 8, 9).—The single cyston, which is attached in each cormidium near to the base of the siphon, is about half as large as the latter. It consists of three parts: a short and small pedicle (*yp*), a large spherical thin-walled bladder, covered with