a hundred thousand. The form and size of the bracts are extremely variable and usually more or less irregular; their arrangement is very difficult to recognise, since they are hyaline and easily detached. Usually they have the form of oblongish scales, with concave lower and convex upper face; the latter bears often three to five dentate ribs or crests. The bracteal canal is always simple and runs along the lower face. The great variety in size and form of bracts, in one and the same specimen, is exhibited by figs. 10 to 18 of Pl. X.

Siphons.—The polypites of the Forskalidæ are very large and highly developed, and sometimes of an extraordinary size. The spindle-shaped siphons of *Bathyphysa* are larger than those of any other Siphonophoræ hitherto known; they attain (in a strongly contracted state) the length of 50 to 60 mm. and the thickness of 30 mm., and are attached by pedicles of 200 mm. in length. But even in the smaller species of this family the siphons and their pedicles attain a considerable size. The thin tubular pedicles are usually covered with numerous bracts, in manner similar to the trunk of the siphosome. The three parts of the siphon proper are usually well developed (Pl. IX. figs. 7–9). The thick-walled basigaster, with masses of cnidocysts, is sometimes divided by four longitudinal furrows into four equal quadrants. The wide stomach bears usually eight, twelve, or sixteen longitudinal liver-ridges, coloured brown or red; these are wanting in *Bathyphysa*, being replaced by innumerable small hepatic villi (similar to those of *Athorybia*). The muscular proboscis is very strong and extensible, and provided with a widely expansible mouth. The opening of the mouth is often surrounded by a corona of eight or sixteen short lobes.

Tentacles.—The form and structure of the single large tentacle which is attached to the base of each siphon seems to be the same in all Forskalidæ. The point of insertion is in the constriction between the basigaster and the distal end of the long pedicle (Pl. IX. figs. 7, 8). The number of equidistant tentilla or lateral branches, which are inserted in the nodes of the regularly segmented tentacle, is very large. Each tentillum (Pl. X. fig. 23) has a long pedicle (*ts*), a large spiral cnidoband (*tk*), and a long terminal filament (*tf*). The number of the spiral turnings of the naked cnidoband, which is not enclosed by an involucre, is variable in the single species, usually two, three, or four. Its colour corresponds to that of the siphon (usually red). The broad spiral riband is composed of many series of innumerable small paliform cnidocysts, and of two simple lateral series of large ensiform cnidocysts (fig. 23, *tk*).

Cystons.—All Forskalidæ possess a great number of hydrocysts or spindle-shaped vesicles, which are attached to the base of the siphons in *Strobalia*, whilst they are inserted into the trunk of the siphosome, between the siphons, in the three other genera. They are usually described as "tasters." An accurate examination of them, however, shows that three different forms of them must be distinguished, viz., cystons, palpons, and gonopalpons. The two former bear a palpacle, wanting in the latter. The cystons,