the base of each palpon is always a simple thin tasting filament, richly provided with small cnidocysts and cynidocils.

Gonodendra.—The corms of all Forskalidæ seem to be monœcious; the cormidia are usually monoclinic; but in *Bathyphysa* perhaps diclinic. The gonodendra are distylic, either male or female, in *Bathyphysa* and *Strobalia*, whilst they are monostylic in *Forskalia* and *Forskaliopsis*. Each cormidium usually possesses in these two typical genera a single pediculate gonodendron, which arises separately from the siphon and cyston, and bears upon a common pedicle a spindle-shaped sexual palpon (Pl. X. fig. 21) and numerous roundish gynophores in the proximal part, oblongish androphores in the distal part. Each female gonophore (*f*) develops only a single large ovum, each male a large club-shaped spermarium (*h*). In some species two sexual palpons ("twin-tasters"), more rarely three or four, are attached to the base of the hermaphroditic gonodendron. There seems to be some variety in this arrangement. *Strobalia* differs in the possession of two separate clustered gonodendra, a male and a female, both arising separately from the common base of the ordinate cormidium.

Synopsis of the Genera of Forskalidæ.

Nectosome without palpons. Trunk of the siphosome articulate, with regular equidistant annular constrictions.	Cormidia ordinate. Gonodendra distylic, arising from the base of the siphonal pedicles,	50. *Strobalia.*
	Cormidia loose. Gonodendra monostylic, alternating with the siphonal pedicles,	51. *Forskalia.*
Nectosome with palpons between the nectophores. Trunk of the siphosome not articulate, without regular annular constrictions.	Cormidia loose. Gonodendra monostylic, between the siphons, which have hepatic ridges (no villi),	52. *Forskaliopsis.*
	Cormidia loose. Gonodendra distylic, between the siphons, which have hepatic villi (no ridges),	53. *Bathyphysa.*

Genus 50. *Strobalia*,[1] Haeckel, 1888.

Strobalia, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, p. 42.

Definition.—Forskalidæ with ordinate cormidia, and segmented trunk of the siphosome. Gonodendra distylic, arising from the base of the siphonal pedicles. Siphons with hepatic ridges. Nectosome without palpons.

The genus *Strobalia* comprises some new species of Forskalidæ, which are very similar in general appearance to some smaller forms of the true *Forskalia*, but differ from it in two important points. The cormidia are perfectly ordinate, not loose; and the gonodendra are gonochoristic or distylic. Each cormidium of the siphosome is composed of five different medusomes, three of which are sterile (a siphonal, a cystonal, and a palponal) and two fertile (a male and a female). Each of the three sterile

[1] *Strobalia* = Marine spiral, στρόβος, ἅλιος.