

(fig. 9), covers the two poles of the sagittal axis (dorsal and ventral pole), and lies therefore immediately beyond the two lowermost nectophores. Between the former and the latter (in two crossed diagonal axes) lie two pairs of opposite bracts of medium size (fig. 10). Each bract has a concave ventral or axial face, and a convex dorsal or abaxial face, in the median line of which arises a prominent crest or keel (*bd*). A simple bracteal canal (*cb*) runs near the ventral side, in the median line, and ends blindly near the distal apex. The two lateral margins form a pair of thin lamellar wings, each with a prominent tooth towards the distal end. The base of the bract (*bb*) bears a curved hook, for insertion into the trunk; and the opposite distal apex is provided with a bunch of cnidocysts. These are wanting, however, in the two large lateral bracts, which appear straight in profile (fig. 12), whilst the other six have a sigmoidal curve (fig. 10). The two large and very vigorous lateral bracts may act in the rapidly swimming animal like the so-called "swords" in a sailing boat. *Nectalia loligo* has a more rapid swimming motion than any other known Physonect, and agrees in this with *Diphyes*, *Sagitta*, and *Loligo*.

Palpons (*q*).—Immediately beyond the corona of bracts is placed a corona of palpons or tasters, comparable to that of *Physophora*, but much less developed. The number of palpons which are attached to the trunk close inside the base of the bracts seems to correspond to that of the latter. Their body is a long and slender cylindrical tubule, very mobile and flexible. The palpons may be perhaps better called cystons, since they seem to possess a mouth-opening at the distal end (fig. 2, *qo*?). I could, however, not be absolutely certain on this point.

Siphons (figs. 1, 2, *s*, 13).—The number of fully-developed siphons was in the single specimen observed four, and they were attached to the base of the vesicular trunk of the siphosome, inside the corona of palpons. When fully expanded and prominent between the bracts (fig. 1) the siphons were longer than the latter (up to 30 mm.). The short pedicle of the siphon bears a pyriform basigaster (*sb*), and upon this an ovate, very dilatable stomach (*sm*); its inside exhibits eight to twelve or sixteen longitudinal rows of prominent, glandular, red-coloured villi (*sv*). The following proboscis (*sr*) is a cylindrical, very mobile tube with a thick muscular wall; its entoderm is in some siphons red. The mouth at its distal end is often dilated, and its opening, also reddish, square or provided with four short lobes (*so*).

Tentacles (figs. 1, *t*, 2, 14).—Each siphon bears at its base a long tentacle, beset with a series of numerous tentilla. The latter (fig. 14) have a long pedicle (*ts*), a large cnidosac (*tk*), and a simple small terminal filament (*tf*). The cnidosac has a peculiar form, being composed of two large subspherical ampullæ (one proximal, *tk₁*, and one distal, *tk₁₁*), and between both a cylindrical middle part (*tk₁₁*), which contains a large cnidobattery (*tk_{1r}*). This latter is a long spiral riband of four to five coils, composed of innumerable small paliform cnidocysts (fig. 15) and two lateral rows of large ellipsoidal cnidocysts (fig. 16).