The two former run simply curved in the median plane of the nectosac; the ventral is shorter than the dorsal. The two symmetrical lateral canals are much longer, each about three or four times as long as each of the sagittal canals; they pass into the two large lateral lobes of the nectophores, where they form half a dozen loops; their complicated course will be intelligible by comparison of figs. 2, 3, and 4. The small ring-canal which unites the equidistant distal ends of the four radial canals is elliptical and lies above the insertion of the velum (fig. 4, *cc*).

Siphosome (Pl. XX. fig. 9, apical view, from above; fig. 12, basal view, from below; figs. 10, 11, 13, ventral and half-lateral view, in different states; all the figures twice natural size. In Pl. XIX. fig. 1, the trunk of the siphosome is completely covered and hidden by the cormidia).—The trunk of the siphosome is a large reniform bladder, or an inflated disc of rose colour, subhorizontally expanded and depressed in a vertical direction; its breadth (30 mm.) is about twice as great as its height (15 mm.). The wide cavity of the thin-walled bladder is closed, filled with chyle, or the fluid of the gastrocanal-system, and communicates only at its apex with the base of the trunk of the nectosome, and by a peripheral corona of numerous small pores with the cavities of the cormidia. A comparison of figs. 9–13 in Pl. XX. demonstrates that the kidney-shaped and spirally twisted disc, from which the name *Discolabe* is derived, is nothing other than the inflated trunk of the siphosome twisted up in a low and broad spiral; the turning of the spiral is dexiotropic (delta-spiral), opposite to that of the trunk of the nectosome, the nectophores of which are arranged læotropically (lambda-spiral). The trunk of the siphosome in *Physophora* is described erroneously as a lambda-spiral by Claus (**74**, p. 13, Taf. iii. figs. 1–4). The spiral of the latter is also dexiotropic, but flatter and less developed than in *Discolabe;* in the largest specimens of the latter two complete turns may be distinguished (fig. 12). The superior or proximal face of the discoidal bladder is covered in the living animal by the base of the nectosome, the inferior or distal face by the axial parts of the cormidia, whilst the abaxial parts of the latter form a splendid corona around its peripheral margin.

Cormidia.—The number of ordinate cormidia covering the trunk of the siphosome is in the smaller specimens of *Discolabe* ten to twenty, in the larger thirty to fifty or more, besides the numerous small buds of undeveloped cormidia which arise from the blastocrene or the point of vegetation situated at the top of the siphosome. Beginning from this point, the age of the succeeding cormidia increases gradually, so that the lowermost (at the distal end of the trunk) are the oldest. These, however, are not the largest; the size of the cormidia is the greatest in the middle of the spiral series, and decreases towards the two ends of it. The peripheral margin of the spiral bladder, to which the articulated series of the ordinate cormidia is attached, is the ventral median line of the trunk of the siphosome. It appears elegantly facetted and regularly segmented after the detachment of the covering corona of palpons; the size of these polygonal articular facettes, the largest of which are