

*Palpons* (Pl. XI. figs. 1, *q*, 2, 4; Pl. XII. figs. 7-9, *q*).—The tasters of the Anthophysidæ form a simple or multiple corona beyond that of the bracts; their number is very large but variable, and seems to correspond usually to that of the latter; it is possible that originally one taster belonged to each single bract, both together composing a medusome (?). The palpon in this case would be the manubrium, and the bract the appertaining umbrella of the medusome. The arrangement of the tasters, too, in the larger Anthophysidæ, is very similar to that of the bracts, and the corona of both is bisected by the series of buds (fig. 9, *is*) placed in the median line of the ventral side.

The tasters are very long and thin, cylindrical or spindle-shaped tubules, widely protruding through the spaces left between the adjacent bracts when the latter are expanded (Pl. XI. fig. 1). They are very mobile and flexible, tasting like feelers on all sides. The proximal end of their simple cavity opens into the common stem-cavity, whilst the distal end is closed, and usually armed with a corona of large radial cnidocysts (fig. 4, *qc*). Sometimes a pigment-spot is visible at the lower side of the distal end, and in *Athorybia ocellata* this eye-spot seems to surround a small lens or refracting body; it may be perhaps an ocellus (fig. 4, *qo*). When contracted, the palpons appear as spindle-shaped or ovate vesicles, hidden in the cavity surrounded by the corona of bracts. There are no palpacles or tasting filaments at the base of the palpons.

*Siphons* (Pl. XI. figs. 1, *s*, 3; Pl. XII. figs. 7-9, *s*, fig. 10, longitudinal section).—The number of polypites or siphons in the Anthophysidæ is always much smaller than that of the palpons and bracts; usually the number of the latter may be four to six times as great as that of the former. The smaller species of Anthophysidæ have usually only three to six, the larger eight to twelve siphons. These occupy the basal part of the trunk, beyond and inside the corona of palpons, which are much smaller in size. The usual four segments in the body of the siphon are very distinct (figs. 3, 10, longitudinal section). The short pedicle (*sp*) opens by a narrow canal into the cavity of the trunk. The basigaster (*sb*) is very large and thick-walled, usually of a yellowish or reddish colour; the exoderm is much thickened and filled with innumerable cnidocysts. The true stomach (*sm*) is ellipsoidal, ovate or subspherical, and has a thin exoderm; but the entoderm-wall is very thick and protrudes inside in the form of numerous conical villi, which contain a variable number of vacuoles or glandular spaces (fig. 10, *sv*). The proboscis (*sr*) is very large and extensile; in the contracted state (fig. 10, *sr*), its muscular wall is very thick, and the entoderm composed of high cylindrical epithelial cells; sometimes six or eight longitudinal ribs are visible (fig. 3, *sr*). The terminal mouth may be expanded in form of a large, delicate, polygonal suctorial disc, usually with six or eight triangular lobes (fig. 1, *ss*).

*Tentacles* (Pl. XI. fig. 1; Pl. XII. figs. 11-13).—Each siphon is provided at its base with a long tubular tentacle, which bears a series of tentilla or lateral branches. The form and composition of these tentilla exhibits in the different genera of Anthophysidæ