

differences similar to those in the Agalmidæ. The cnidonode of the tentillum includes a spiral band with a few turnings; the cnidobattery of this band is composed of very numerous small median cnidocysts and two opposite lateral rows of large spindle-shaped cnidocysts. It bears a simple terminal filament in the two genera *Rhodophysa* and *Melophysa*, whilst it is trifid in the two genera *Athorybia* and *Anthophysa*, divided into a median terminal vesicle and two paired lateral horns; usually these are coiled up spirally (Pl. XII. figs. 11–13). The distal part of the cnidonode is prolonged commonly on the dorsal side into a conical apophysis or a solid pointed spur, composed of large hyaline entoderm cells. Besides, the genus *Anthophysa* is distinguished by the possession of a second, larger and rarer, kind of cnidonode, differing from the former in the development of two paired, dendritic or palmate apophyses on the dorsal side of the cnidosac.

Gonostyles.—Each cormidium of the siphosome (probably in all Anthophysidæ) is monoclinic and bears two gonodendra, a male and a female, attached to the base of the trunk, near to the insertion of the appertaining siphon. Sometimes the two branched gonostyles arise separately, each with a proper pedicle (Pl. XII. fig. 17, *gp*, male; fig. 18, *gp*, female); at other times both arise from a common pedicle, which also bears some small palpons or sexual hydrocysts (9, pl. ix. fig. 12). The gonophores arise clustered in variable number from the branches of the dendritic gonostyles; the males are usually coloured (reddish or white), the females colourless.

The androphores, or the male medusiform gonophores (fig. 17, *h*), have an oblong, club-shaped or even cylindrical umbrella, the narrow distal mouth of which is surrounded by a small velum; above this lies a small circular canal, which unites the four radial canals. The spermarium (*hs*) is a long spindle-shaped or cylindrical manubrium, with a central spadix (*hx*); it fills up the subumbrellar cavity and is often protruded from it.

The gynophores, or the female medusoid gonophores (fig. 18, *f*), develop only a single large ovule in the wall of the manubrium, and the central canal of the latter, growing around the surface of the ovule, and partly obliterating, forms a network of irregular spadicine canals, not to be confounded with the four radial canals of the embracing umbrella.

Synopsis of the Genera of Anthophysidæ.

Tentilla with a simple (naked or involucrate) cnidoband and a single terminal filament.	}	Bracts with a rudimentary nectosac at the distal end. Cnidoband naked,	58. <i>Rhodophysa</i> .
		Bracts without nectosac. Cnidoband involucrate,	59. <i>Melophysa</i> .
Tentilla with an involucrate cnidoband and three to five terminal appendages. Bracts without nectosac.	}	All tentilla of the same form, tricornuate. Cnidoband without dendritic apophyses,	60. <i>Athorybia</i> .
		Tentilla tricornuate, of two different forms; the larger with two dendritic apophyses of the cnidosac,	61. <i>Anthophysa</i> .