

a length of 1 metre or more. It is annulated in the same manner as the simple tentacle of the *Stephalidæ*; but from the interval between each two annuli arises a tentillum or accessory filament (Pl. IV. figs. 20–22). The line in which these numerous tentilla are inserted is the dorsal median line of the cylindrical tentacle. From the opposite ventral median line arises a very thin and broad ligament, the suspensorium tentaculi (Pl. VII. fig. 42, *tg*); it is similar to the well-known suspensorium or tentacle-band of the *Physalidæ*; and as in these latter, the tentacle when contracted is coiled up spirally around this axial ligament. The transverse section of the tentacle, when magnified, shows us that the elastic ligament is composed of a solid lamellar apophysis of the cartilaginous fulcrum (Pl. IV. fig. 21, *tl*), and is covered by a single layer of exoderm-cells (*e*).

The structure of the tentacle visible in the transverse section (Pl. IV. fig. 21) is similar to that of other *Siphonanthæ*. The cylindrical central canal (*c*) is lined by a simple layer of large entoderm-cells (*d*), and this is surrounded by a thin muscular tube composed of circular fibres (*mc*). This entodermal plate is separated from the thicker exodermal wall by a strong gelatinous fulcrum of nearly cartilaginous consistence (*z*). The structureless fulcrum or supporting plate is surrounded in the transverse section by a corona of numerous (seventy to ninety) radii; they are the transverse sections of large longitudinal radial jelly-lamellæ which support the strong longitudinal muscle-fibres (*ml*). The latter appear in the transverse section regularly arranged on both sides of the lamellæ, like a pinnate leaf. The outer envelope of the exoderm (*e*) is very thick and composed of a stratified epithelium including many thread-cells. The circular annuli of the exoderm, composed of the radial supporting lamellæ and the parallel bundles of longitudinal muscles, are not quite complete, but interrupted on the ventral side by the broad elastic ligament of the tentacle or the suspensorium (*tl*).

Tentilla (Pl. IV. fig. 23).—The accessory filaments or tentilla of the *Rhodaliidæ* are simple lateral branches of the main tentacle, arranged in a single series in its dorsal median line. This series is opposed to the large, mesentery-like elastic ligament. The length of the lateral branches, which commence as very small bud-like elevations in the proximal part of the tentacle, increases gradually towards its distal end; the longest tentilla have a length of 5 to 10 mm. or more. The fully developed tentillum (Pl. IV. fig. 23) is very similar to that of *Forskalia* (Pl. X. fig. 23). It consists of three cylindrical parts, viz., a short pedicle (*tb*), a spiral cnidoband (*tk*), and a slender terminal filament (*tf*). The short pedicle (*tb*) is inserted with narrow base in the interval between two thickened annuli of the main tentacle (fig. 22); its epithelium bears only very small cnidocysts. The cnidoband (*tk*) is armed with a strong cnidobattery, and is a thick-walled cylindrical tube coiled up in several læotropic spirals. On its ventral or axial side are attached two strong parallel elastic ligaments (the so-called "angle-bands," fig. 23, *tl*), and on both edges of these a series of very large bean-shaped or ensiform lateral cnidocysts (*tk₁*), whilst the convex dorsal side of the cnidobattery bears