

*Androphores* (Pl. I. fig. 3, *h*; Pl. II. fig. 7; Pl. VII. figs. 46, 49, *h*).—The male gonophores are slender medusoid persons. Their form is more or less cylindrical, sometimes more spindle-shaped, at other times more club-shaped. The basal pedicle, or the male gonocope, is much shorter than the female. The outer envelope, or the umbrella, is very thin walled, often armed at the distal end with four small groups of nematocysts (fig. 46, *uo*). The four radial canals (fig. 46, *hr*), which arise from the peduncular canal and run divergently in the subumbrella, are very narrow and difficult to observe, especially in adult persons; they are connected at the distal end of the umbrella by a small ring-canal (fig. 46, *hc*). The spermarium is formed by the thick-walled cylindrical manubrium. The sperm (fig. 46, *hs*) lies, as usual, between the thin exoderm of the manubrium and its thick entoderm, the axial spadix (*hx*), but separated from the latter by the fulcrum; it has been derived from the exoderm.

*Gynophores* (*f*).—The female gonophores are much more varied in shape and composition than the androphores. They are easily distinguished from these by their more rounded (usually pear-shaped) form and their longer stalks. There occur the following remarkable modifications:—A. *Monovone gynophores*.—Each female medusome develops only a single large ovum. (1) The gynophore develops a single very large ovum, surrounded by a double envelope; the inner envelope is the thin manubrial wall containing a smaller or larger blind spadicine cavity, sometimes a network of irregular spadicine canals; the outer envelope is the umbrella of the medusoid person, with four narrow radial canals and a small distal ring-canal connecting the latter; this is probably the normal and most frequent form of the ripe gynophore. (2) The same form, but with four blind radial canals (reduced in the distal half). (3) The same form (as 1 and 2), but with eight equidistant regular radial canals (fig. 12). (4) The same form (as 1 to 3), but with a variable number (five to ten) of irregular, branched and anastomosing, spadicine canals. (5) The same form (as 1 to 4), but without radial canals in the reduced umbrella. B. *Polyovone gynophores*.—Each female medusome develops an ovarium, composed of a variable number of ovules, placed in the wall of the modified manubrium. The umbrella seems to be usually reduced, very thin walled, without radial canals; often it has disappeared. (1) The gynophore is a medusome with rudimentary umbrella; the spadicine canal (or the original gastral cavity of the Medusa) is central, straight, and runs in the axis of the manubrium (Pl. II. figs. 9, 10); the ovules are regularly disposed around it. (2) The gynophore is a medusome with rudimentary umbrella; the spadicine canal is excentric, curved, and runs on one side of the manubrium; it embraces the ovarium as a crescent-shaped or semicircular blind canal. (3) The gynophore is a simple sporosac, the manubrium without umbrella; the ovules are arranged equally around the central spadicine canal. (4) The gynophore is a compound sporosac, without umbrella, two or three (rarely more, sometimes only one) buds developing from off the outside of the primary manubrium (Pl. II. fig. 11).