

sagittal section) was young and immature, the cormidia being without gonophores; but the nectophores (ten in number) attached to the trunk, and the long tentacles (about thirty) attached to the base of the siphons, were rather well preserved. This corm had a length of 10 mm. and a breadth of 6 mm., two other corms (one of which is represented in fig. 48) were somewhat larger and bore a small clustered gonodendron (*g*) on each cormidium; but the nectophores (except one or two) were lost, and the siphons with the tentacles detached; the basal pedicle of the siphons only (*s*) had remained on the trunk. The number of cormidia was forty to fifty. The length of these two corms was 16 to 20 mm., the breadth 10 to 15 mm. The trunk of one corm was similar to that shown in figs. 39 and 40, that of the other relatively smaller (fig. 48). The fourth specimen was the interesting monogastric larva shown in fig. 50 (*Auronula*).

*Auronula* (fig. 50).—The remarkable larva—only a single specimen of which I could find, after carefully examining the "Triton" collection—had a length of 4 mm. and a breadth of 3 mm.; it represents a single medusome, the modified umbrella of which is the large, flatly spheroidal pneumatophore (*pa*); the manubrium a single large central siphon (*sc*). This protosiphon has a terminal mouth (*ao*), and bears attached to the dorsal side one single tentacle (*td*), and above it a rather large aurophore (*l*). The relatively large size of this, and the full development of its radial structure (*lm*), makes it perhaps probable that the aurophore is not an independent medusoid person (a modified nectophore), but only a separate basal organ of the pneumatophore. Besides some small buds on the ventral side, no other organs were visible in this monogastric *Auronula*. Unfortunately it was not well enough preserved to allow of a microtomic examination.

*Nectosome* (figs. 39 and 48, lateral view, from the right side; fig. 40, vertical sagittal section).—The superior or apical half of the corm is occupied by the large spheroidal pneumatophore (*p*) and the corona of nectophores (*n*). This is bisected in the sagittal plane by the aurophore (*l*) in the dorsal median line, and by a series of buds (*i*) in the ventral median line. The aurophore is in this species just the same size as each of the nectophores; the number of these is ten to twelve. The structure of the aurophore (*l*) and its axial pistillum (*lm*) is the same as in *Rhodalia* (Pl. V.).

*Siphosome*.—The inferior or basal half of the corm is occupied by the bulbous trunk of the siphosome and the numerous cormidia attached to its outer surface. The cartilaginous trunk (fig. 40, *a*), pierced by a dense network of anastomosing canals (*ac*), is sometimes subspherical, at other times more like a spindle or a truncated cone. The axial canal (*ca*) is twice as broad as its anastomosing irregular lateral branches, and opens below by the primary mouth. Each cormidium bears a simple tentacle on the dorsal side of the proximal base of the siphon (*s*), and in the mature corms a small gonodendron (fig. 49). This is composed of a single androphore (*h*) and eight to twelve gynophores (*f*). The gonopalpon seems to be rudimentary in this species.