

are polygastric. The macrostelial Rhizophysidæ (Pls. XXIII., XXIV.) bear a single siphon in each cormidium, as also do the brachystelial Epibulidæ (Pl. XXII. fig. 6). The Salacidæ exhibit a bunch of several siphons in each cormidium (Pl. XXV. figs. 1-4). The Physalidæ, finally, bear on the ventral side of the shortened vesicular stem a crowded group of numerous loose and polygastric cormidia, with a large number of clustered siphons; often larger and smaller polypites intermingled and arising from a common pedicle, but the smaller Physalidæ (*Alophota*, Pl. XXVI. figs. 2, 3), and the young forms of the larger species, bear on the ventral side of the trunk a simple series of ordinate monogastric cormidia.

*Protosiphon*.—In many Cystonectæ (or perhaps in all?) the primary manubrium of the larval medusome remains functional as the "primary feeding polypite," or the protosiphon. It is the single siphon in the Cystalidæ. In all young Physalidæ the protosiphon, placed at the basal pole of the inflated trunk and opposed to the apical stigma, forms an independent cormidium (Pl. XXVI. figs. 2, 3, *su*); originally it is separated by a wide interval from the ventral group of the secondary cormidia, which arise on the ventral side of the trunk, and bear the metasiphons (or the secondary polypites). The latter alone afterwards produce gonodendra, not the former. So also in the Epibulidæ the protosiphon seems to remain as the basal siphon at the distal end of the trunk. Its comparison with the manubrium of the primary medusome, or the larva of the Cystonectæ (*Cystonula*, Pl. XXII. figs. 1-4; Pl. XXVI. fig. 1), shows us that the axial trunk of the polygastric corms is only the basal part of the modified protosiphon, widely inflated in the Brachystelinæ, extremely prolonged in the Macrostelinæ.

*Palpons*.—All Cystonectæ possess a great number of palpons (tasters, hydrocysts, or mouthless polypites). These are usually cylindrical or spindle-shaped tubes with a very contractile muscular wall, and a pointed and closed distal apex, often coloured. They occur in three different forms, as sexual palpons, coronal palpons, and tentacular palpons.

*Gonopalpons* or *Sexual Palpons* are generally distributed, occurring in the gonodendra scattered between the gonophores. Sometimes each branch of the clustered gonodendron bears a single gonopalpon (Pl. XXIII. fig. 8, *gq*); at other times several palpons (Pl. XXV. fig. 7, *gq*); those of the Physalidæ (Pl. XXVI. fig. 8, *q*) are distinguished by the possession of hepatic villi, which prove evidently that they are merely mouthless siphons.

*Coronal Palpons* occur only in two families of Cystonectæ, in the monogastric Cystalidæ and the polygastric Epibulidæ (Pl. XXII. figs. 5, 6). They form a corona around the base of the siphosome, beyond the pneumatophore, similar to that of the Discolabidæ and Anthophysidæ (Pls. XI., XIX.). As in these latter, the coronal palpons are not only organs of feeling and capturing, but also of protecting, and replace the absent bracts. Their pointed distal end is armed with cnidocysts.

*Tentacular Palpons* are peculiar to one family only, the Physalidæ (Pl. XXVI. figs.