

they took with them an urticating streak of the urticating ring of the margin, and this urticating streak becomes the umbrella clasp or "mantel clasp" ("peronium") (figs. 3, 4, *en*). This contains the basis of the tentacles in continuous connection with the urticating ring of the umbrella margin, and so gives rise to a radial furrow, more or less deep, of the umbrella collar which cuts through its gelatinous substance, but leaves the subumbrella intact. Transverse sections show that the peronia are tolerably thick, solid, clasp-like cords, consisting of a peculiar modification of urticating tissue; numerous strata of large spheroidal nematocysts lie closely accumulated one above the other. The distal end of the umbrella clasp is in continuous connection with the urticating ring of the umbrella margin (fig. 4, *nc*), whilst its proximal end is inserted at the spot where the tentacle (*t*) runs out from its conical root (*tr*). The exumbral surface of each peronium lies freely in the depth of the peronial furrow (between each two collar lobes), whilst its subumbral surface is covered by the longitudinal muscle (fig. 5, *mp*) which rises from the margin of the umbrella to the bases of the tentacle. Both lateral margins of the peronium touch the adjacent peronial canals (*ck*).

The four collar lobes ("lobi collares," fig. 4), which are separated by the four peronia, are of a broad uniform shape; their broad proximal basis falls in the coronal furrow of the exumbrella, whilst their distal point forms the usually projecting part of the umbrella margin (figs. 2, 3). Its distal external margin, which bears three auditory clubs on each lobe, is joined to the velum; the lateral margins are limited by the peronia. The lobe pouches (with the sexual products) lie in the concave internal or axial surface of the collar lobes, whilst the external or abaxial half is vaulted convexly. The thin gelatinous plate of the lobes is considerably thickened in the middle, and a sharp edge of the exumbrella projects like a rib in the interradial middle line (figs. 1, 4, *er*).

As in all Narcomedusæ, the peculiar umbrella margin in *Cunarcha æginoides* is strongly indented in consequence of the dorsal change of position of the tentacles, and supported by a strong urticating ring (fig. 4, *nc*; fig. 7, *nc*). This consists, like the peronia, of thickly accumulated nematocysts, and is covered with a ciliated sensitive epithelium. The proximal margin of the urticating ring touches the annular canal (*cc*), its distal margin rarely touches the velum (*v*). The two thin nerve rings (fig. 7, *rc'* dorsal or exumbral, *rc''* ventral or subumbral nerve ring) which are separated from one another by the supporting lamellæ of the velum, lie on the two edges of the urticating ring. The radial section (fig. 7) shows the more special anatomical and histological conditions of the umbrella margin. (Comp. the explanation.) The umbrella margin of *Cunarcha æginoides* has sixteen tentacular organs, namely, four long strong perradial tentacles, four interradial large auditory clubs, and eight adradial smaller auditory clubs.

The four perradial tentacles, which are common to *Cunarcha* and the nearly related *Cunantha*, remain permanent only in these two genera, whilst in all remaining Cunanthidæ this original number either increases or only amounts to four in the first early