

cell of the axis, on the other hand, is very large, and encloses a prismatic crystalline otolite (fig. 8, *ol*). The sense-epithelium forming the exodermal covering of the auditory clubs is composed of very long, fine auditory cilia, which diverge radially and so form a bundle in whose axis the club is placed (figs. 7, 8, *oh*). An auditory clasp, also termed a "marginal mantel clasp" or "centripetal urticating streak" ("otoporpa," fig. 4, *oo*; fig. 8, *oo*), runs from the basis of each auditory club. It is a broad thickened streak of the exodermal epithelium, consisting of a thick accumulation of thread cells and covered with ciliated sense cells. The longitudinal axis of the auditory clasp is a centripetal prolongation (sometimes straight, sometimes broken) of the longitudinal axis of the auditory clubs; both lie in the same meridian plane. The auditory clasps of *Cunarcha æginoides* are of the same nature as those of *Cunocantha polygonia* (System, p. 317, taf. xix. fig. 2). They are shorter and stumpier than in most other Cunathidæ, almost triangularly club-shaped, gradually broadened from the thin distal end (at the marginal urticating ring) towards the broad proximal end, and ending there in a thick crescent-shaped urticating swelling similar to that at the insertion of the tentacle (figs. 4, 8, *op*). Like the three auditory clubs of each collar lobe, the auditory clasps belonging to them are very unequal in size, the medial (interradial) two to three times as long and broad as the two lateral (adradial); whilst the latter only project slightly above the proximal margin of the annular canal, the former extends till between the two lobe pouches of each lobe (figs. 2, 3, 4, *op*).

In *Cunarcha æginoides*, as in all other Narcomedusæ, the peculiar "subumbrella" is limited to the concave ventral side of the peripheric umbrella collar, whilst the entire ventral surface of the central umbrella lens is occupied by the broad gastral disk. The circular coronal muscle of the subumbrella consequently forms a broad muscular ring, which only lines the concave surface of the four collar lobes; its upper or proximal line of limitation touches the coronal furrow and the periphery of the stomach, whilst its lower or distal margin is divided from the strong velum by the urticating ring and nerve ring of the actual umbrella margin.

The velum is of considerable breadth, thick and compact, considerably broader at the four perradial peronial indentations of the umbrella margin than at the four interradial points of the collar lobes (fig. 1, 3, *v*); it is sometimes extended tensely horizontally, and in that case it narrows the entrance to the umbrella cavity so much that only a narrow opening for the passage of the œsophagus remains; sometimes it projects downwards like a funnel (fig. 3, *v*), and sometimes it hangs loosely and vertically from the umbrella margin like a compact multifold curtain. Like the four-lobed umbrella collar, the broad velum as well as its distal process, present a very different appearance according as they are dilated or contracted, and this is also the same with the umbrella cavity, of which they form the wall (comp. figs. 1, 3, 6). The latter usually appears as a narrow annular hollow space, whose internal (axial) wall is formed by the conical basal