

The subumbrel internal surface is strongly concave, corresponding to this external vaulting, and forms a protecting cavity, which is only open in a radial direction towards the umbrella cavity. We shall designate these cavities, which are essentially niches or secondary cavities of the umbrella cavity, and surround it like the altar niches of a circular temple (Pantheon), the lobe cavities; in most other Peganthidæ (as in the following species *Pegantha pantheon*) they serve for the reception and protection of the genital sacs, which branch out from the gastral genital ring. The central umbrella cavity itself (fig. 3, *h*), which is very flat and low as in all Peganthidæ, is limited above by the subumbrel gastral wall and the genitalia lying in it, whilst it opens wide below (fig. 1).

The subumbrella is represented in the central part as far as the lower surface of the umbrella lens by the muscular subumbrel gastral wall, as this extends to the borders of the lens and collar. In the peripheric part, on the other hand, at the lower surface of the umbrella collar, the subumbrella forms a circle of isolated muscular plates lining the inner concave surface of the lobes. The muscular ring of the subumbrella appears lobed in the lower part, from the proper margin of the umbrella (with the nerve ring and urticating ring), being deeply indented between every second lobe. The velum completely occupies the interspaces between the lobes to the umbrella margin like a swimming membrane, and moreover projects internally a little further than the connecting annular margin towards the axis of the umbrella cavity. The velum is very thick and compact, laid in many folds, and, like the lobes, almost always found more or less rolled up. Concentric annular folds predominate in the inner or axial part of the velum, whilst radial folds predominate in the outer or abaxial part, which runs in between the folds in the form of a triangular tip (figs. 6, 8, *v*). The subumbrella is so deeply indented between each two lobes that the triangular tips of the velum rise between them as far as their base and the insertion of the tentacles (figs. 2, 6). The structure of the subumbrella and of the velum is the same as in the next following species (comp. Pl. XII. fig. 12).

As the proper umbrella margin (in a morphological sense) is not determined by the free axial margin of the velum (the limit between exumbrella and subumbrella), but rather by the marginal urticating ring and the double nerve ring lying on it, the true umbrella margin appears deeply indented in *Polycolpa forskalii*, as in all Peganthidæ. It forms a continuous margin of the collar lobes and, at the same time, the frontier line between these and the velum (fig. 6, *nc*). The festoon canal lies on the inner margin of the urticating ring (fig. 6, *cf*) which accompanies it all along. The more minute structure of the umbrella margin is the same as in the following species (comp. Pl. XII. fig. 12). Of tentacular organs the umbrella margin bears twenty-five tentacles and a large number of auditory clubs (five to seven on each lobe).

The tentacles, whose number in all Peganthidæ equals that of the collar lobes, alternate regularly with the latter, and are inserted at the bases of every two lobes in the