

thidæ is divided into many (10 to 20) bow-like or semicircular lobe canals, running on the margin of the gelatinous lobes inside from the insertion of the velum, and opening at the bases of the lobes into the periphery of the stomach. The circular canal is, however, in no way reduced but forms a spacious tube, whose lumen in the larger species is often a millimeter in diameter and allows the introduction of a probe. Its endoderm is usually thickened and laid in folds, in some species even rising into numerous tufts or papillæ (like intestinal tufts). No such folds are recognisable in the transverse section of the festoon canal in our *Polycolpa forskalii*, whilst in the species immediately following a low annular fold is clearly present at the distal margin of the canal as in *Pectis* (comp. Pl. VI. fig. 12, *yc*, and Pl. XI. fig. 12, *yc*).

The reproductive glands in *Polycolpa forskalii* appear in their simplest form as a broad circular girdle, occupying the largest part of the lower subumbral gastral wall (fig. 1, *sf*; fig. 3, *sf*). In the living female specimen observed by me in the Red Sea, this girdle was of a beautiful sky-blue colour, so were the tentacles and the urticating ring of the umbrella margin; the points of the tentacles were dark-blue. The subumbral convex external surface of the reproductive girdle is tolerably smooth, and only traversed by insignificant and incomplete radial folds (fig. 1, *sf*). A thick compressed mass of small egg-cells, between which isolated large ova are scattered, appears in the radial transverse section (fig. 3, *sf*; fig. 4), between the high gastral endodermal epithelium of the ova (fig. 4, *dg*) and the flat subumbral exodermal epithelium (fig. 4, *qg*).

Sub-family, PEGASIDÆ, Hæckel.

Peganthidæ, with a circle of several separate genitalia, forming dilatations of the subumbral gastral wall and lying apart in the lobe cavities of the umbrella collar.

Pegantha,¹ Hæckel, 1879.

Peganthidæ, whose gastral reproductive girdle is divided into a circle of separate vesicle-shaped genital sacs, equal in number to the tentacles and alternating with them (a simple or multi-lobed cæcum in each lobe cavity). Numerous (10 to 30) collar lobes, and the same number of alternating tentacles.

The genus *Pegantha* represents the most complete and phylogenetically the youngest genus of the remarkable family of the Peganthidæ, in which the family type reaches its highest development. Whilst in the preceding genus *Polycolpa*, the ancestral genus of the family, the genitalium appears as a simple girdle in the lower wall of the stomach, which, in *Polycenia* and *Pegasia* develops into a peripheric circle of lobes, in

¹ Πηγὴ, a spring; ἀνθή, a flower.