

The auditory clubs in *Pegantha pantheon* are very numerous, 400 to 450, 20 to 25 upon each of the collar lobes (figs. 1, 2). They are regularly distributed along the bow-shaped umbrella margin, and run inwards immediately into the auditory clasps. The otoporpæ or auditory clasps (figs. 2, 4, *co*) are all equal in length, nearly three times as long as the auditory clubs; their axis converges more or less towards the middle point of the lobe base (fig. 2). Their inner end is thickened and rounded like a club; their exodermal epithelium contains many larger and smaller thread-cells. The auditory clubs themselves are larger than in most other Narcomedusæ, and contain an axis of three to five, usually four, large endodermal cells, each enclosing a crystal. The proximal otolite (at the thin end of the auditory club) is the smallest, the distal otolite (in the club-shaped rounded end) the largest, and between these one or two medium-sized crystals (in the middle endodermal cells). The auditory club is surrounded by a stiff bunch of auditory hairs (*oh*), which run out from the auditory pad (*op*). After treatment with acetic acid and carmine, a nucleus coloured red (perhaps the original cell nucleus enclosed by the formation of the otolite) was visible in the centre of the otolite (fig. 12, *ol*). The manner in which the auditory clubs and their auditory clasps are disposed upon the umbrella margin, and their relations to the adjacent organs will be best understood by a comparative study of figs. 2 and 4 in Plate XI. and figs. 7 and 12 in Plate XII. In fig. 12 especially it is clear how the auditory club rises on a thin stalk from the conical auditory pad (*op*) of the urticating ring (*nc*), and how the fulcral lamella (*z*) between the two nerve rings (*nc*) passes through to the base of the auditory club, and thence into its supporting plate.

The gastrovascular system (Pl. XI. figs. 1, 3; Pl. XII. figs. 7, 9, 12) is, on the whole, the same as that already described in *Polycolpa forskalii* (comp. above, p. 34, and Pl. XI. figs. 1, 3, 6, 8). The stomach also forms a wide, flat, circular pouch, occupying the whole lower side of the umbrella lens (fig. 7, *gc*). Whilst the slightly convex lower surface of the latter forms the cover of the gastral cavity, its bottom is formed by the very muscular and extensible central part of the subumbrella, which is laid in a large number of radial folds (fig. 9). A short, wide œsophagus hangs down in the middle of the folds, its ample oral opening showing a swollen, thickened oral margin (fig. 7, *gg*). The peripheric part of the gastrovascular system is formed by the festoon canal, which is composed, in this species, of eighteen separate lobe canals (comp. above, p. 35). The latter run on the inner side of the urticating ring along the margin of the oval collar lobes, and open at their bases immediately into the periphery of the gastral cavity (fig. 3, *go*). The two openings take in between them the stalk of the genital sacs, which hangs in the relative lobe cavity (fig. 3, *oc*). The ribbon-shaped flattened canals are nearly one-eighth as broad as the greatest breadth of the lobes. Their sub-umbral endodermal epithelium (fig. 12, *dw*) is composed, as usual, of very high narrow cylindrical cells, whilst that of their umbral wall (*dw*) consists of many flat, flagellate