

The velum (*v*) in *Æginura*, as in the other *Æginidæ*, is tolerably broad and strong, though not so thick and muscular as in the *Cunanthidæ* and *Peganthidæ*. Nor does it form the peculiar lateral points which project vertically into the deep peronial incisions of the umbrella margin, between each two collar lobes, as in the last-named families. As the collar lobes in the *Æginidæ* are not divided, but united below as far as the umbrella margin by the peronial plates, the velum is nearly of equal thickness throughout, and only slightly broader at the eight principal points where the peronia rise out from the eight corners of the umbrella margin (Pl. XIII. figs. 2, *v*; 4, *v*).

The umbrella margin (fig. 2) appears regularly octagonal from the slight curvings above mentioned at the principal points where the distal ends of the peronia and peronial plates run out from the urticating ring of the umbrella margin. Its cylindrical urticating ring is limited inside by the velum, outside by the distal margin of the exumbrella, above by the annular canal, and below by the double nerve ring. The sixteen subradial auditory clubs are placed on the abaxial external surface of the urticating ring, between the lower margin of the gelatinous umbrella and the upper margin of the velum, whilst the eight tentacles are inserted much further up on the exumbrella, at the height of the covering of the stomach.

The sixteen auditory clubs ("cordyli," Pl. XIII. figs. 1-3, *ok*) are placed strictly subradially, *i.e.*, they lie in the sixteen radial meridian planes, exactly in the middle between the eight adradial planes of third order, and the eight principal planes, in which the four interradial tentacles (second order) and the four perradial tentacles (first order) are placed. The auditory clubs are placed upon a hemispherical auditory pad (fig. 3, *op*), a wart-like swelling of the urticating ring, which apparently conceals a "ganglion acusticum;" at least the ganglion cells of the dorsal nerve ring are much more thickly accumulated there (fig. 10), and are connected immediately by numerous fine nervous fibrillæ, with the high cylindrical sense cells covering the auditory pad. A thick bunch of very long, fine auditory hairs radiate from the pad (fig. 3, *oh*). The auditory club, which is very thin at the base and considerably enlarged at the distal end, is placed in the axis of the conical bunch. Its endodermal axis consists of 5-6 chordal cells, of which the 2-3 proximal are very small and without otolites, but the 3-4 distal very large, and enclose otolites. The largest otolite in the terminal endoderm cell is sometimes nearly half as long as the whole auditory club. The ectodermal covering of the latter is divided from the endodermal axis by a delicate fulcral lamella (*z*), and consists of flat sense cells (fig. 3, *q*).

The eight tentacles are inserted high up on the exumbral surface, far from the umbrella margin, and only connected immediately with it by the eight long, strong peronia. A conical tentacle root (fig. 11, *br*) runs inwards from the point of insertion (at the proximal end of the peronial furrow), horizontally and centripetally, into the gelatinous substance of the umbrella, whilst the peronium (*em*) goes downward almost at