

at the umbrella margin (as in the *Lucernaridæ* and *Charybdeidæ*). The correctness of this morphological view is also justified by comparison with the important common parent group of the *Tesseridæ* (System, p. 369, taf. xxi.).

The large coronal sinus is divided by the upper or proximal margin of the coronal muscle from the marginal pouch corona, which forms the principal section of the peripheric coronal intestine ("corona bursarum," Pl. XXI. figs. 12, 13, 19, 20; Pl. XXII. fig. 22; Pl. XXIII. figs. 29-32; Pl. XXIV. fig. 1). This corona is composed of the sixteen coronal pouches and the canals which run from them into the four sense clubs, the twelve tentacles, and the sixteen marginal lobes. The sixteen coronal pouches ("bursæ coronares," *bc*) into which the lower or distal margin of the circular sinus opens (at the proximal margin of the large coronal muscle), correspond in number, shape, and size to the sixteen coronal plates or the separate trapezoid muscular areae of the large coronal muscle (*mc*). They are shallow quadrangular pouches, whose inner or axial wall is formed by the folded muscular area itself, its outer or abaxial wall by the smooth internal surface of the gelatinous umbrella on whose external surface there is a pedaliu corresponding to each coronal pouch. The upper or proximal margin is formed by the horizontal narrow cleft, by which it communicates with the coronal sinus; it corresponds to the subumbral boundary line between the coronal muscle and deltoid muscle. The two lateral (or radial) margins are formed by the lobe clasps (*kl*), by which each coronal pouch is divided all its length from the two neighbouring pouches. As each lobe clasp cuts a marginal lobe all its length into two halves, each coronal pouch belongs to the adjacent halves of two lobes and sends out an evagination, the lobe pouch ("bursa lobaris," or lobe canal, "canalis lobaris," fig. 22, *bl*; fig. 29, *bl*) into each of these halves. As the lobe clasp (*kl*) only halves the upper or proximal part of the lobe and leaves the lower or distal part free, both pouches of each lobe are in open communication below the clasp. They consequently form a horseshoe-shaped canal, whose two parallel limbs are directed centripetally and only separated by the septum of the lobe clasp (horseshoe canal, "bursæ hipposideri," fig. 22, *bw*; fig. 29, *bu*). Its proximal openings are in two adjacent coronal pouches. If we fill one of the two lobe pouches of a coronal pouch with air, the air passes through the U-shaped canal into the adjacent coronal pouch (fig. 22, *bu*). In this way there actually arises in all *Peromedusæ* a connective circular canal at the umbrella margin, which in some measure resembles the festoon canal of the *Narcomedusæ*, runs along the margin of all the lobes, and puts all the coronal pouches into peripheric communication. In the *Pericolpidæ*, this wide festoon canal or marginal canal ("canalis marginalis," *cm*) is composed of eight coronal pouches and sixteen lobe pouches, whilst in the *Periphyllidæ* it is composed of sixteen coronal pouches and thirty-two lobe pouches (comp. my System der Medusen, taf. xxiii. xxiv.).

As the four interradianal areae of the coronal muscle corresponding to the sense clubs are considerably narrower than the twelve remaining areae corresponding to the tentacles, the