teral triangle, 36 mm. in height, 32 mm. at base, whose truncated point reaches as far as the middle of the genitalia, and is there inserted at the interradial septal node (*kn*). The muscular fibres which diverge radially from its point towards the base are nearly equally powerful throughout. The narrow "musculus intergenitalis" (*ms*) above, between the two genitalia of each pair, is formed by a weaker process of this deltoid muscle. The perradial deltoid muscle (*md'*) is weaker than the interradial; it forms an equilateral triangle 20 mm. in height, 25 mm. at base, whose truncated point reaches as far as the oral end of the gastral opening (*go*), and is inserted there below the palatine groove (*gs*) at the perradial palatine node (*gk*). The lateral muscular fibres (*md'''*) are much more strongly developed in this muscle than in the median muscles. A band-shaped "musculus congenitalis" (*mp*) springs from each side of the perradial deltoid muscle; it lies coradially between the outer margin of each genitalium (*s*) and the gastral opening (*go*), and extends to the upper end of the latter. This band-shaped congenital muscle is 10 mm. broad below, 5 mm. broad above; its length amounts to 60 mm. Its fibres which run parallel, and only converge slightly above, spring from the lateral margin of the perradial deltoid muscles, and are inserted above at the pyloric opening (*gy*).

The broad coronal muscle (fig. 1, *mc*) shows essentially the same condition as that already described in *Periphylla mirabilis* (p. 71). Its proximal margin (*mc*) serves as a basis of origin for the deltoid muscles. Its subumbral surface is elevated into 10 to 12 circular folds (mc_2) with deep furrows sunk between them (mc_3). The coronal muscle is also divided by the sixteen subradial lobe clasps into sixteen coronal areæ. These are 25 mm. high in the middle (between each two marginal lobes), but 30 mm. high laterally in the middle of each marginal lobe. The four ocular muscular areæ (25 mm. broad) are only a little smaller than the twelve tentacular coronal areæ (30 mm. broad). The intermediate lobe clasps are much weaker than in the preceding species, but show the same structure in transverse section (fibrous cartilage, Pl. XXV. figs. 9, 10). The formation of the lower or distal margin of the coronal muscle (Pl. XXIV. fig. 1, mc_4) is peculiarly differentiated. Whilst in *Periphylla mirabilis* it is quite smooth, projects internally like an umbrella roof over the insertion of the tentacles, and forms a simple tentacle funnel (*it*), in *Periphema regina* it is fringed and divided into numerous fine folded lobes or "frenula." On each of the sixteen muscular areæ there are nearly twenty such frenula, 2–3 mm. long, which connect the distal margin of the muscle with the subumbral surface of the marginal lobe lying below it. An equal number of subumbral funnel-shaped depressions are deeply inserted between these frenula in the thickened distal margin ("infundibula subcoronaria").

Both parts of the umbrella cavity, the lower simple coronal umbrella cavity and the upper quadrilocular funnel umbrella cavity, comport themselves the same on the whole in *Periphema regina* as in *Periphylla mirabilis*. The simple coronal umbrella cavity forms a circular hollow space, whose subumbral external wall forms the umbrella