sinus (*cs*) which only communicates with the central stomach by the four perradial gastral openings, is divided a little above the middle into four quadrants by the four interradial septal nodes (fig. 1, *kn*). These "cathammal nodes" are only a few millimeters large, but consist of very firm fibrous cartilage (comp. above, pp. 67, 80; and Pl. XXV. fig. 8). The peripheric pouch corona, into which the coronal sinus opens at its lower margin by sixteen tranverse clefts (at the upper margin of the coronal muscle), is divided by the sixteen subradial lobe clasps into sixteen coronal pouches; and each of these is subdivided by the invagination of the tentacle funnel into an inner and an outer coronal pouch (axial velar pouch and abaxial avelar pouch). Besides these, each coronal pouch gives out two lobe pouches below, which compose the marginal "festoon canal"; and whilst each of the four interradial coronal pouches sends an ocular pouch to the sense club, each of the twelve remaining coronal pouches sends out a wide tentacle canal into each tentacle (comp. above, p. 81, and the explanation of Pl. XXV. fig. 1).

Genitalia (Pl. XXIV. fig. 1, *sf*). The fragment before me belonged to a mature female, but only one pair of the four pairs of reproductive glands was preserved. The two ovaries of this pair showed the situation and form represented in the middle of fig. 1. They lay between the gastral openings in the subumbral wall of the coronal sinus, whose upper and lower margin they almost touch with both ends. Both ovaries of the pair lie almost parallel beside each other in the upper half, and are only separated by the narrow intergenital muscle (5 mm. broad). On the other hand they diverge strongly in the lower half, as there the triangular interradial deltoid muscle (*md'*) is inserted between them. The distance between the lower ends amounts to 50 mm. Each of the eight ovaries forms a narrow horseshoe-shaped arched genital band, whose convex distal arch nearly touches the upper margin of the coronal muscle (*mc'*) below, whilst the two parallel limbs, which lie close together, almost reach above to the pylorus (*gy*). The thickened supporting plate of the subumbrella forms a projecting midrib ("sterigma, costa genitalis," *st*) in the middle between the two limbs. The genital band is raised on both sides into a series of folds, which project internally into the umbrella cavity and externally into the coronal sinus (figs. 5, 6). The number of these broad folds, which are subdivided like a fan into smaller folds (figs. 5, 6), amounts from 40 to 50 in each ovary (20 to 25 in each limb). They are 4–6 mm. long, 2–4 mm. broad, and closely packed with spheroidal ova. The smallest ova lie at the basal margin of insertion of the folds, the largest at the freely projecting margin, which is turned towards the "costa genitalis" (*st*). At the basis of the folds we see clearly that the smallest and youngest ova originate immediately from the endoderm cells which line the subumbral wall of the coronal sinus. As soon as the ova grow to a certain size, each ovum becomes enclosed in a gelatinous fulcral sheath (fig. 7, *yz*), a superficial abaxial growth of the supporting plate of the subumbrella (*wz*). In transverse sections, through the genital folds, we see the ova, enclosed in these fulcral capsules, lying in rows beside one another (fig. 7). The