

lower boundary surface of the basal stomach, whose upper surface is formed by the horizontal, almost level, endodermal surface of the central gelatinous disc of the umbrella (fig. 14, *ng*).

The four septal nodes ("nodi cathammals," fig. 3, *kn*; fig. 14, *kn*) are four interradial, small but firm nodules, hard as cartilage, in which the subumbral gastral wall is firmly fused with the umbral. Four broad horizontal clefts remain between the nodes, the four perradial gastral openings, by which the central stomach communicates with the peripheric coronal intestine. These important conditions of organisation correspond clearly to those of the Tesseroniæ. The four important interradial cathammal nodes especially, as well as the ring sinus lying beneath them, are homologous with those of the Peromedusæ; whilst on the other hand the condition of the four interradial tongue-shaped pyloric valves shows a special homology with many Cubomedusæ. In most other Discomedusæ (certainly in all *Semostomæ* and *Rhizostomæ*) these Tesseronia-like formations have disappeared, as the septal nodes and the pyloric valves have undergone retrograde formation.

The gastral filaments (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 18) are not very numerous, but comparatively large and thick. They are four arched interradial phacellæ, whose convex margin corresponds to the free margin of the tongue-shaped pyloric valve (*gi*). Each crescentic phacella consists of a single row of from twenty to twenty-four gastral filaments, placed closely near each other. They are cylindrical, and decrease in length from the middle of the phacella towards the two ends, the longest one nearly one-third as long as the radius of the umbrella.

The peripheric coronal intestine ("gaster coronaris") extends from the horizontal cathammal plane of the four septal nodes (which lies a little above the exumbral coronal furrow), to the umbrella margin and consists of the following three coronal or horizontal sections: A, a proximal or upper corona of four perradial gastral pouches; B, a middle corona of sixteen coronal pouches; and C, a distant or lower corona of thirty-two marginal lobe pouches. On closer examination we can even distinguish five different sections of the coronal intestine, as there is also a special coronal sinus (*cs*) between the four perradial principal pouches and the sixteen coronal pouches, and below it an intercalary corona of eight pouches (fig. 4). Compare the transverse section (figs. 2-10) and the longitudinal section (figs. 14, 15).

The four broad radial pouches, or perradial gastral pouches (fig. 4), which belong to all Tesseronia, are undeniably also present here, or are at least represented by the four gastral openings or broad cleft spaces between the four interradial septal nodes (*kn*). We may also include with these the circular hollow space below the septal nodes, between them and the proximal margin of the coronal pouches, unless we prefer to compare this hollow space to a special coronal sinus (*cs*, fig. 14), like that of the Peromedusæ ("sinus coronaris," p. 79, Pl. XXI., *cs*). In fact the conditions here