The marginal corona of pouches, the second principal section of the peripheric coronal intestine in *Atolla*, presents at first sight very peculiar conditions of formation, varying considerably from those of all other Cannostomæ. From the distal margin of the coronal sinus (*cs*) nineteen to twenty-two broad, oval, coronal pouches run out, which pass into the tentacles (fig. 3, to the left, below, *bt*). Their distal half is cleft into three narrow branches, of which the middle one (*ct*) enters a tentacle as tentacular canal, whilst the two lateral enter the inverted margins of the two adjacent rhopalar pedalia (*ck*). Between each two coronal pouches, however, a group of three narrow, cæcal, radial canals, which lie on the subumbral side of the rhopalar pedalia, run out from the coronal sinus. The middle one of these cæcal canals is longer and runs as rhopalar canal (*co*) directly to the rudiment of the sense club (*or*), whilst the two lateral, shorter adocular canals (*cx*) already end before reaching the distal margin of the coronal muscle; they are coloured rust-red, and show the properties as the glandular canals of the septal plates already described. If we compare this peculiar condition with that of the closely allied genera *Nauphanta* (Pls. XXVII., XXVIII.) and *Collapsis* (System, taf. xxix.), we see that the last-named group of narrow parallel cæcal canals represent a rhopalar pouch, which has undergone retrograde formation, and is cleft up to its original base into three canals; the middle one of these (*co*) corresponds to a distal rhopalar pouch, whilst the two lateral (*cx*) rudimentary "rhopalar lobe pouches" are transformed into glandular canals. These never enter the true marginal lobes, but are limited to their common basal part, the rhopalar pedalium. The tentacular coronal pouches (*bt*), which vary much less from the usual conditions and send out their two side branches into the marginal lobes, remain separated from the rhopalar pouches by a broad fused lobe clasp (*kl*), which projects centripetally to the distal margin of the coronal sinus. This peculiar modification of the marginal corona of pouches is probably in corelation with the retrograde formation of the sense clubs.

Genitalia (figs. 2–4, *g*). All the five specimens of *Atolla wyvillii* examined were mature females, three of whom had almost completely emptied out their ova. The ovaries (*s*) form eight adradial, broad, flat, elliptical pouches, lying inside the subumbral wall of the coronal sinus, and alternating with its deltoid muscles. They are not, however, regularly distributed as in the closely allied *Collapsis* (System, taf. xxviii. figs. 1, 6). But as the four stronger interradial deltoid muscles (*md''*) are considerably broader than the four weaker perradial (*md'*), the two genitalia originally belonging to one interradial pair lie further from each other, whilst the two reproductive glands almost touching each other, which lie on the two sides of a perradial deltoid mass, belong to two different pairs. The eight ovaries appear to be flattened, elliptical pouches, which lie freely on the outer, ectodermal, subumbral wall of the coronal sinus, and project freely as its pouched-shaped evaginations into the umbrella cavity (fig. 2). Closer examination shows, however, that they are rather enclosed in the hollow space of the coronal sinus, and that