

they lie on its inner endodermal subumbrel wall (fig. 9, *w*); each genitalium is connected continuously with the wall, only at a single, limited spot, which we shall call the root of the genitalia ("sterigma," fig. 3, *st*; fig. 9, *st*, in radial section) as in *Nauphanta*.

Finer anatomy, moreover, shows an extremely complicated structure of the ovarian pouches, instead of the apparently simple conditions. The very thin subumbrel wall or the coronal sinus (*cs*) only stretches superficially, like a delicate folded veil, freely over the lower surface of the genitalia (fig. 3, right half). The structure of the ovaries is most nearly allied to that of *Nausithoë* and *Nauphanta*, but is also closely connected with that of the Peromedusæ (*Periphylla* and *Periphema*); it shows, moreover, peculiar complications, which are difficult to understand, and do not occur in other Discomedusæ. We can distinguish two principal component parts in each ovary, the gelatinous fulcral frame or sterigma, and the endodermal germinal epithelium, which covers the sterigma, and produces the ova; the former is a process of the gelatinous supporting plate of the subumbrella of the coronal sinus, the latter is a local production of the endodermal epithelium of the supporting plate.

The "sterigma" (*st*) or the cartilage-like fulcral frame of the ovary gives the latter its characteristic form and corresponds to the "costa genitalis" of the Peromedusæ, to the "sexual axial plate" of the Cubomedusæ, and to the "genital fold" of many Discomedusæ. It consists of a strong scutiform gelatinous plate, hard as cartilage, and shaped like a kidney. It is from 10–12 mm. long (in tangential direction), 6–7 mm. broad (in radial direction), and 1–2 mm. thick (in vertical direction). Like the scutiform sterigma of *Nauphanta* (Pls. XXVII., XXVIII. figs. 4–15), the sterigma of *Atolla* hangs freely, for the most part, in the hollow space of the coronal intestine (and here, therefore, of the coronal sinus), and is only connected with its subumbrel wall at a single point. This spot, the root of the sterigma (*st*), is a narrow ridge, pigmented brown, from 5–6 mm. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. broad (fig. 3 above to the left, *st*). It nearly fills the interspace between the proximal end of a perradial deltoid muscle and that of an interrarial deltoid muscle, and forms part of the distal base-line of a distal cathammal plate (*kt*), whilst the middle third of this base-line serves as the base of insertion of an interrarial deltoid muscle (*md''*), and therefore presents a complete homology with the septal nodes of the Peromedusæ, whilst its two lateral thirds are occupied by the sterigma roots of two ovaries which belong together. Like the whole equilaterally-triangular cathammal plate (*kt*), its base consists of a confluence of the umbral and subumbrel wall of the umbrella, immediately below which the cartilage-like gelatinous ridge, which forms the root of the sterigma, rises and then extends scutiformly. In *Atolla* as in *Nauphanta*, this fulcral shield projects, strongly arched into the hollow space of the coronal sinus and turns over at its convex distal margin (where it nearly touches the corona of pouches) in such a way as to originate a nearly closed genital sinus (fig. 9, *ss*). This sinus, therefore, assumes the form of a flat,