

of thin, flat cells in the distal half. The thin but firm supporting plate lying below the sense club is very much thinned away in the distal half. The endodermal epithelium is single-layered in the wide ampulla-like swollen basal half, but composed in the distal half of from four to five layers of cells, placed one above the other (figs. 6, 7, *ol'*). Each of these cells contains a small crystalline otolite (*ol*). As soon as we dissolve the calcareous otolite in a drop of acid, we see plainly the stratified otolite cells, as well as the cæcal distal end of the sense canals which leads with a double arching outwards as far as the middle of the distal half of the rhopalium containing the otolite (fig. 6, radial longitudinal section; fig. 7, oblique nearly horizontal section).

The gastrovascular system (Pl. XXX. fig. 1) of *Drymonema* is constructed essentially on the same hereditary family type as that of all other Cyaneidæ, but is distinguished individually from the rest in a very striking manner, corresponding to the peculiar transformation of the umbrella corona. The formation of the branched pouches of the peripheric coronal intestine in the latter is in especial very peculiar, whilst the conformation of the central principal intestine and its oral organs do not vary essentially from those of *Cyanea*.

The central principal intestine consists of a flat discoid central stomach, having the oral cross with its appendages in the centre below, whilst its peripheric margin opens into the pouch corona of the coronal intestine. The sharp, peripheric margin of the central stomach shows sixteen projecting corners, corresponding to the sixteen radial pouches opening into it and the sixteen subradial septa or cathammal ridges by which these are separated from each other. The largest diameter of the margin amounts to from one-third to one-fourth that of the whole umbrella. Its upper aboral wall, or the roof of the stomach, is formed by the smooth endodermal surface of the thick firm cartilage-like central gelatinous disk; it is traversed by fine radial furrows, which run out from a central four-lobed coronal furrow and are dichotomised towards the periphery. The lower or oral wall of the discoid central stomach, or the bottom of the stomach, is formed by the thinner but equally firm, cartilage-like peristom disk. The central oral cross (figs. 1, 9), whose four perradial limbs pass into the deep oral grooves on the axial surface of the oral curtains, opens into the middle of the peristom disk. The wall of the cruciform oral opening forms a very firm, thick cartilaginous oral ring, as in *Cyanea*. The latter passes at the four perradial limbs of the oral cross below into the cartilaginous abaxial wall of the arm grooves on the one hand, and outward into the four strong cartilaginous oral pillars on the other. These pillars divide the peristom area into four interradianal areas, which are occupied by the delicate, thin-membraned gastrogenital membrane (*gg*), and from which the four genitalia hang down as four wide, folded cæcal pouches (fig. 9, *s*).

The oral curtains, or arm curtains, comport themselves on the whole the same as in *Cyanea* and *Desmonema* (System, p. 522, taf. xxx. fig. 1-3). They form four powerful, very broad, thin-walled membranes of a roundish triangular outline, whose proximal