

root proceeds from the four perradial oral pillars. At the root, the thickened, hardened gelatinous lamella of each curtain still forms a very firm, stiff, cartilage-like plate, equilaterally triangular in outline, which represents, in a measure, the peripheric extension of the perradial oral pillar and contains a deep groove on its axial surface, the arm groove or the direct process of a limb of the oral cross. At the distal margin of this triangular cartilaginous plate of the arm root (at the base line of the equilateral triangle) however, the thick cartilaginous mass of the subumbrel gelatinous plate suddenly passes into a very thin, delicate, fulcral lamella. This is spread out widely in the form of the powerful arm curtain (*aq*), which lies in numerous longitudinal folds, like a curtain full of folds, and represents an extremely delicate transparent membrane, whose axial surface is covered by endoderm, and the abaxial surface by ectoderm. The two plates of epithelium touch one another at the curled distal margin of the arm curtains. This margin nearly coincides at the flatly extended curtains with the umbrella margin, so that they can also envelop the whole subumbrella from beneath like a veil. The total length of the oral arms is therefore nearly equal to the radius of the umbrella.

The peripheric coronal intestine, which opens with sixteen broad fissures into the peripheric margin of the central stomach in *Drymonema*, is distinguished strikingly from that of other Cyaneidæ by this peculiarity, that the sixteen broad radial pouches of its inner zone are shortened extremely, and appear almost rudimentary, whilst their peripheric ramifications, which correspond to the lobe canals of the other Cyaneidæ with their branch canals, are of extraordinary extent; they here occupy from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole umbrella, as the radial septa or cathammal ridges advance centripetally between them, nearly to the periphery of the central stomach (comp. fig. 1, quadrant, to the right above).

The sixteen broad radial pouches, which run out from the periphery of the central stomach, are extremely short and hardly recognisable as independent formations, as they immediately become dichotomised. A stright ocular canal (figs. 3, 4, *co*) runs from the eight narrower ocular pouches to the eight sense clubs, whilst a pair of narrow ocular lobe pouches run parallel to the two sides of the canal, and dichotomise towards the periphery (fig. 4, *cl*). The eight adradial tentacular pouches, which alternate with the eight ocular pouches, are much broader, and immediately divided by repeated bifurcations into numerous peripheric branch canals. Whilst these branch canals, or the branched marginal vessels which originally run out from the distal margin of the lobe canals, are usually distinguished in the other Cyaneidæ by their arched course and delicate dendritic side branches, in *Drymonema* they run in a perfectly straight line and almost parallel, close to each other, only diverging radially a little towards the umbrella margin. Corresponding to this straight course of the narrower, rectilinear branch canals, we have the simple ridge form of the rectilinear radial septa or fused ridges by which they are separated. The eighty narrow, long, marginal pouches, which correspond to the lobes of the broad,