Crambessa (*loc. cit.*). They form four narrow bands, folded thickly like a frill, and shaped like a horse-shoe, whose convex proximal arch projects centripetally in the interradius (fig. 4, *s*). The four reproductive bands lie in the delicate gastrogenital membrane, on the inner surface of the central bottom of the stomach, and are separated by a narrow interspace from the outer edge of the stomach (*gn*) on the one side, and from the four limbs of the gelatinous gastral cross (*gh*) on the other. When viewed from above (fig. 3), or from below (fig. 4), it almost looks as if the distal ends of the inverted limbs of each two adjacent arches of the horse-shoe, passed into one another at the distal end of the limbs of the gastral cross, and so formed a connected genital ring. Closer investigation, however, shows that the four interradial genitalia remain completely separated, although the ends of their limbs nearly touch on the axial surface of the perradial oral pillar. The last ends of the genital limbs are here bent down, diverging again laterally; they already lie in the four corners of the arm disk (fig. 6, *sx*). The specimen of *Leonura* examined was a male. The testes are laid in cross folds like a frill, in such a way that the whole genital band seems to consist of a large number of small fusiform sacs. These sacs (the tranverse folds of the horseshoe-shaped band of testes) lie thickly compacted, with their longitudinal axis perpendicular to that of the band; the sacs were slightly filled with ripe spermatozoa. The conditions of the finer structure in the genitalia, as in most other organs, resembled those of *Crambessa*.