Nothing intervenes between their cavity and the ovigerous envelope, and indeed, as formerly stated, they are so closely related that they are generally removed together in dissection. No nerve-fibres could be traced from the central apparatus to these organs, though appearances were favourable to such a view. Mr. Harmer, who independently arrived at a similar conclusion with regard to the function of these organs, thinks the pigment of an excretory nature. When the life-history of this peculiar form is more completely marked out, it is possible that these oviducts may be found to be light-producing organs.

On extrusion the ova (Pl. V. figs. 5, 6) are pure white, and either pyriform or rounded in shape. Each is provided with a well-formed pedicle of the transparent investment, truncated at the extremity for attachment. The diameter of the circular kind is about 0·55 mm., or including the short stalk 0·63 mm. In the more pyriform or longer forms the total length (including the stalk) is about 0·7 mm., and the transverse about 0·5 mm. The diameter of the contained yolk is about 0·36 mm. in the former kind, and in the latter is nearly of the same proportional size, though more ovoid in outline. A large space (perivitelline) existed around these eggs, but whether endosmose had occurred after deposition, or otherwise, is at present unknown. The capsule is hyaline and structureless, presenting only a few wrinkles at the base of the stalk, which is hollow and truncated at the tip. The opaque white central region is coarsely granular, as in the intra-ovarian eggs. Each is attached to the wall of the chamber of the cœnœcium by the pedicle, though as now seen, that is after the action of spirit, many have become detached.

The products of the foregoing ova are yet undiscovered, though in all probability they are motive embryos which carry the species to fresh sites on which to construct the cœnœcium. Such embryos had all been swept out of the chambers either before or after capture, as no trace of them could be found in the preparations.

The reproductive organs seem to be more largely developed in this genus than in *Rhabdopleura*, none indeed having been found in the latter by its discoverer, Professor Allman, or subsequently in the living examples by Professor Sars. Professor Lankester, however, was successful in finding a testis in "the form of a much elongated sac ending blindly at one end and opening by the other to the exterior by a special pore." The latter occurs near the anus. The position of the aperture of the male generative system thus probably indicates what will be found in the living *Cephalodiscus*, and it is possible that the male organs are developed at a different period from the female in the same animals, or that the males exist in separate colonies. In some of the sections of the reproductive organs minutely granular masses like sperm sacs were occasionally seen, but further examination gave no grounds for supposing that they were anything but imperfectly preserved contents of the ovaries.