

7. All the parts which arise by budding from the primary larva of the Siphonophoræ are either medusiform persons or special organs of the same.

8. All organs which belong originally to one medusoid person are included in the definition of a *Medusome*, whether they bud out from a common basis on the stem, or arise in different positions, in consequence of kenogenetic migration or dislocation; the multiplication of individual equivalent portions (*e.g.*, nectophores, bracts, palpons) which often occurs secondarily is simply to be regarded as a multiplication of organs, not of persons or medusomes.

9. The medusomes appear on the Siphonophoral colony in two distinct main forms, which cannot however be sharply distinguished—in the *palingenetic medusomes* the principal organs have remained more or less in their original connection (*e.g.*, in the gonophores of *Eudoxia*); in the *kenogenetic medusomes*, on the other hand, the principal organs are more or less dislocated, *e.g.*, in the sterile medusome of *Eudoxia*, which consists of a protective piece (umbrella) and a gastral tube (siphon) with a tentacle.

10. The lateral budding of the secondary medusomes (appendages) on the Siphonophoral stem occurs sometimes singly and sometimes in groups. Those groups which consist of several medusomes we call “cormidia.”

11. The cormidia are originally simple segmental repetitions of a medusome-group in metameric succession separated by free internodes (*cormidia ordinata*), *e.g.*, the *Eudoxiæ* of the Calycophoridæ, the *Prodoxiæ* of the Physophoridæ (*Apolemia*, &c.).

12. By the breaking up of such original cormidia, those centralised corms arise in which the persons bud in a scattered fashion over the stem, their several organs thus becoming separate from one another (*cormidia dissoluta*), *e.g.*, *Agalmopsis*, *Rhizophysa*.

13. The degeneration of the single *medusomes* and of the disassociated *organs* is of the greatest importance in the development of the Siphonophoral colonies, and that the more, the more markedly the corm is centralised and the more intimate the mutual relations between the polymorphic medusomes.

DISCONULA LARVA OF THE DISCONANTHÆ.

Among the different medusiform larvæ of Disconanthæ (Chondrophoridæ or Porpitaridæ) which I was able to observe, the youngest larvæ of Porpitaridæ (from 0.1 to 0.4 mm. in diameter) are of special importance. They possess a circular, flatly arched disc, the margin of which bears a circle of eight simple tentacles. From the middle point of the subumbrella hangs a large central gastral tube, and from the base of this siphon arise at equal distances eight radial canals, which run in the concave subumbrella to the margin of the disc, and are there united in a circular canal. Above this there lies in the middle of the gelatinous disc a pneumatophore, composed of a central lens-shaped air-flask and a circle of eight radial air-chambers surrounding the same. Both