

*Subumbrella* (fig. 1).—The inferior or basal face of the umbrella is nearly hemispherical. Its centre is occupied by the central siphon (*sa*), and this is surrounded by a corona of eight gonostyles (*gs*). The equatorial zone of the subumbrella is beset with eight perradial tentacles, and between these proceed outside the eight interradial lobes of the limbus.

*Pneumatocyst* (fig. 2, *pf*, from above; figs. 4, 5 in meridional section).—The central air-chamber (*ph*) is spheroidal, large, and occupies about half the volume of the float. A prominent tubular stigma (figs. 4, 5, *po*) opens in the centre of its upper face. The eight radial air-chambers, which surround the former as a regular corona (*pq*), are crescentic, concave on the axial side, convex on the abaxial side; each opens by a stigma on the upper face (*pe*). The pneumatocyst possesses only eight simple tracheæ (*pt*), one arising from the inferior face of each radial chamber; the eight tracheæ descend obliquely and contorted downwards, enter into the centradenia (fig. 4, *uc*), and terminate in it; but they do not pass into the exodermal wall of the central siphon.

*Centradenia* (fig. 4, *uc*).—The large central gland is a circular disc, the diameter of which is about three to four times as great as its height, and equals that of the pneumatocyst. The inferior face of the latter is in close contact with the superior face of the former; whilst the inferior face of the centradenia is separated by a thick support, the gastrobasal plate, from the base of the central siphon. The whole mass of the solid centradenia is composed of exoderm cells. Its entodermal system of hepatic vessels is confined to an eight-rayed star on its superior face. The eight radial canals, which are connected in the centre of the latter, arise from the proximal third of the eight subumbrellar radial canals which run from the base of the central siphon towards the margin of the umbrella. This simplest form of the gastro-hepatic canal-system gives the explanation of its more complex form in the other Disconnectæ.

*Central Siphon* (figs. 1–4, *sa*).—The central polypite is a thick-walled contractile tube, inversely conical in the proximal half, cylindrical in the distal half. Its length about equals the equatorial diameter of the umbrella, and is twice as great as the diameter of its base. The thick muscular wall is composed of a strong outer layer of exodermal longitudinal fibres, and a thin inner layer of entodermal circular fibres, both separated by a structureless elastic fulcrum. The distal mouth is octolobate.

The gastrobasis, or the horizontal roof of the stomach, is regularly octagonal, separated by a thick fulcrum, the gastrobasal plate, from the centradenia above it. It is pierced in the periphery by the gastral openings of the eight radial main vessels. These give off branches for the gonostyles and tentacles, and run centrifugally in the subumbrella towards the limbus, where they are united by a marginal ring-canal.

*Gonostyles* (figs. 1–4, *gs*).—The eight sexual palpons are about half as long and broad as the central siphon. They bear clusters of gonophores in their cylindrical basal part, patches of cnidocysts in their spindle-shaped distal part.