

curved downwards. Their blind ends are directed towards the ventro-basal angles of the lateral faces.

Siphon (figs. 13, 14, *s*).—The single polypite occupies originally the dorsal half of the bracteal cavity (fig. 13), but, when two gonophores are developed, it becomes placed between them more ventrally (fig. 14). Its thick-walled basigaster (*sb*) is nearly spherical. The spindle-shaped stomach (*sm*) bears eight yellow hepatic stripes. The contractile proboscis (*sr*) opens by an octolobate mouth (*ss*).

Tentacle (figs. 13, 14, *t*).—The single tentacle exhibits the same structure, which is accurately described in the case of *Calpe pentagona* by Kölliker, Leuckart, and others. It arises from the short pedicle of the siphon, between the basigaster and phyllocyst. It bears numerous tentilla, each with a reniform cnidosac and a long terminal filament coiled up spirally in fig. 19. Fig. 20 exhibits its elastic band expanded.

Gonophores (fig. 13, *f*; fig. 14, *hf*).—The bracteal cavity contains sometimes a single gonophore (fig. 13), at other times two or even three gonophores associated, besides some buds of vicarious function. Fig. 14 exhibits a well-developed monoclinic Eudoxia, with a male (*h*) and a female (*f*) gonophore. The sexual manubria of both are club-shaped, and fill about the half of the subumbrellar cavity. The umbrella is in both sexes of the same form, distinctly bilateral, with four paired denticulate edges, prolonged at the basal ostium into four strong triangular pyramidal teeth. The two dorsal teeth are much larger than the two ventral. The apex of the umbrella is a curved horn, and contains the pedicular canal; this gives off at the apex of the subumbrella the four radial canals, as usual.

Family V. ERSÆIDÆ, Haeckel, 1888.

Ersæidæ, Hkl., System der Siphonophoren, 95, p. 33.

Definition.—Calyconectæ monogastricæ, representing a single cormidium, which is composed originally of three persons; a sterile medusome (siphon with tentacle and bract), a sterile special nectophore (without manubrium), and a fertile medusiform gonophore (male or female).

The family Ersæidæ comprises those monogastric Calyconectæ which differ from the preceding Eudoxidæ in the possession of a so-called "special nectophore." Their cormidium is therefore composed not of two, but of three, medusomes or persons of the morphological value of a Medusa. The Ersæidæ, as independent forms, occur much more rarely than the Eudoxidæ. I have observed two genera only, both rather rare, *Ersæa* and *Lilæa*.

The sterile medusome of the Ersæidæ is composed (as in the Eudoxidæ) of three organs—viz., bract(umbrella), siphon (manubrium), and tentacle (cnido-filament); all three