

larger basal half encloses the siphosome, which proceeds through its lower aperture; the two halves are separated by the apex of the trunk, from which arise also the pedicles of the two nectophores (fig. 4B, *a*; fig. 7, *np*). The two ventral wings of the larger basal nectophore (fig. 4B) embrace the two opposite ventral wings of the smaller apical nectophore (fig. 4A) so completely that the lateral sides of the hydroëcial canal are perfectly closed (fig. 3, apical view).

*Siphosome* (fig. 1).—The common trunk of the cormus is a cylindrical tube of the highest contractility, and in the contracted state is very short and partly hidden in the hydroëcial canal; in the fully expanded state it attains a length of more than two feet and offers a splendid aspect, the numerous cormidia (forty to fifty or more) being separated by equal intervals, each giving off a bright yellow contractile siphon, and a long tentacle with numerous tentilla, the latter armed with yellow cnidosacs.

*Cormidia* (Pl. XXXII.).—Each cormidium is a eudoxome, composed of two medusoid persons, a sterile medusome (siphon with bract and tentacle), and a fertile medusome (the gonophore). Sometimes two gonophores occur in the same group. The gonophores in the proximal part of the trunk are usually female, those in the distal part male; but sometimes both sexes alternate rather regularly. The cormus is therefore monœcious. The gonads are very small; often perhaps they do not become ripe until the Eudoxiæ have become detached from the stem, but usually they seem to ripen sessile on the trunk. Some free-swimming *Eudoxiæ*, belonging to the genus *Eudoxella* (Genus 11A) are so similar to the sessile Eudoxome of this species of *Praya*, that I suppose they have been detached from a species of this genus.

*Bract* (Pl. XXXII. fig. 8, *b*; fig. 9).—The bract or hydrophyllium (the umbrella of the sterile medusome) somewhat repeats the kidney-form of the nectophores. It attains a length of 10 to 12 mm., a height of 8 to 10 mm. Its jelly-wall is very thick and soft, mainly in the rounded apical half. The basal half is deeply excavated, and its thinner-walled cavity, corresponding to the subumbrella (*w*), encloses the siphon with its tentacle, and the gonophore. The convex exumbrella is rounded and smooth all round, and at its basal margin presents three deep sinuses or incisions, two paired lateral and one odd dorsal (fig. 9). The trunk of the siphosome (fig. 8, *a*) passes through the two lateral incisions, while the tentacle (fig. 8, *t*) steps out through the dorsal incision. Two lateral, nearly quadrangular lobes, comparable to the two buccal valves of a helmet, are separated by those sinuses.

*Canals of the Bract* (figs. 8, *c*, 9, *c*)—Each hydrophyllium must be regarded as the reduced umbrella of a Hydromedusa, and still possesses the four radial canals, characteristic of the latter. A short peduncular canal or apical vessel (figs. 8, 9 *ca*), goes from the trunk (*a*) to the apical part of the subumbrellar cavity, gives off a short spindle-shaped cæcum (phyllocyst), and four divergent, irregularly bent canals, two odd sagittal and two paired lateral. The odd ventral canals (*cv*) forms an S-shaped loop in the solid