

where it divides into the four radial canals. From the proximal base of this pedicular canal arises a blind pallial canal, which ascends towards the dorsal median line of the exumbrella, and ends near its apical part by a small cæcal diverticulum (just as in *Lilyopsis*). There is no inferior or descending pallial canal, as in *Praya*.

*Siphosome*.—The long tubular stem of the cormus, which proceeds from the basal opening of the hydroœcial canal (between the two lowermost nectophores), is beset in its upper part with numerous buds of cormidia, and bears in its lower part a series of fully developed sexual cormidia, separated by equal free internodes; their number in the specimen observed was about a dozen. Male and female alternate regularly.

*Cormidia*.—Each cormidium is essentially composed as in *Ersæa*, of at least three different medusomes; firstly, a sterile medusome composed of a bract, a siphon, and a tentacle; secondly, a special nectophore; and thirdly, a male or female gonophore; the latter bears a number of similar buds or reserve gonophores at its base. The entire composition of the cormidia is very similar to those of *Lilyopsis*. The subumbrellar cavity of the bract covers the greater part of the other organs; these are placed as usual, so that the siphon and its tentacle occupy the dorsal part of the cavity, the special nectophore the ventral part, and the gonophores lie between them on both sides.

*Bracts* (fig. 2*b*, from the right side; fig. 3*b*, from the left side).—The covering scales of the cormidia, bracts or hydrophyllia, are very similar to those of *Praya*. They have the form of a flat cap or an overturned boat, and are about 10 mm. long by 5 mm. broad. Their ground-form is bilateral, more or less asymmetrical, their surface smooth, with rounded edges. The upper convex face is compressed from both lateral sides; the lower face contains a deep irregular subumbrellar cavity, in which the organs of the cormidium are partly hidden. The jelly-substance of the umbrella is much thicker in the ventral than in the dorsal part of the bract; it is thinnest on both lateral sides, which are deeply cleft in the middle.

Through the base of this deep lateral fissure passes the common stem of the siphosome (*a*). The axial canal of this latter gives off a short branch to each bract, which forms near the point of its attachment a small pyriform diverticulum (*bc*). From the base of this phyllocyst arise four radial canals, which enter into the jelly-mass of the bract, are irregularly bent, and end in a vesicular diverticulum. Two of these four canals are odd, and lie in the oblique sagittal plane of the bract, a shorter ventral (*cv*) and a longer dorsal (*cd*); the two others are paired lateral canals, and enter into the dorsal lobes of the bract (right *cx*, and left *cl*).

*Siphons* (figs. 2, 3, *s*).—The single polypite, which occupies the dorsal part of each bract-cavity, has the usual form of siphons in Calyconectæ. A thick-walled ovate basigaster (*sb*) is connected by a short pedicle with the common stem (*a*). The large ovate or pyriform stomach exhibits in its wall eight distinct orange-coloured liver-stripes