

(*sh*). The contractile and very mobile proboscis (*sr*) terminates in a suctorial mouth, the margin of which sometimes is regularly octolobate (fig. 3, *ss*).

*Tentacles* (figs. 1, 2, 3, *t*, 8).—The single tentacle which arises from the pedicle of each siphon in the most dorsal part of the bract-cavity is of the form usual in *Calyconectæ*. It is very long and contractile, and beset with very numerous equidistant tentilla. Each of the latter (fig. 8) bears on its pedicle an elongated reniform cnidosac (*tk*), and this contains on each side of the cnidoband (*km*) a group of six to eight large ensiform cnidocysts (*kl*). The pedicle (*tt*) as well as the terminal filament (*tf*) is inflated and vesicular at the distal end.

*Special Nectophores* (figs. 2, *nn*, 6).—The special nectophore of each cormidium; which is placed in the ventral part of the bract-cavity, offers in *Desmophyes* a most interesting medusiform structure, similar to that of *Lilyopsis*. The umbrella is bilaterally symmetrical, since its jelly-mass is more developed in the dorsal than in the ventral part; it arises by a conical pedicle, which fits into the apex of the bract-cavity. The pedicular canal, which arises from the common stem, does not enter into the apex of that pedicle, but into the middle of its dorsal edge (fig. 6, *cp*).

The subumbrella of the special nectophore (*w*) is hemispherical, occupies its basal half and opens by a wide mouth, surrounded by a broad velum (*v*). The four radial canals (*cr*), which arise from its apex, are united at its margin by a circular canal (*cc*). The margin of the umbrella, beyond the latter, is beset with eight red pigment spots or ocelli (*uy*), four of these lie perradially (at the distal end of the radial canals), four others in the middle between them. They are relatively larger than in the main nectophores. Besides, the margin of the umbrella is beset with a corona of sixteen short tentacles (*t*); eight placed beyond the ocelli, and eight others alternating with these, between the former.

*Gonophores* (figs. 2, *f*, 4, 5).—*Desmophyes* is monœcious and diclinic, both sexes alternating so regularly that each cormidium has gonophores of one sex only, and two neighbouring gonophores always being of different sexes, forming together a pair. Each cormidium bears only one fully-developed gonophore; but at its base are placed the buds of several reserve gonophores. They lie between the dorsal siphon and the ventral special nectophore.

*Androphores* (fig. 4).—The male gonophores exhibit, fully developed, a very large, spindle-shaped manubrium (*hm*), with a cylindrical central spadix (*hx*); it is widely prominent from the cavity of the small retracted umbrella (*u*); the latter envelopes only the base of the former, but exhibits four distinct radial canals (*cr*) and a uniting circular canal (*cc*).

*Gynophores* (figs. 2, *f*, 5).—The female gonophores have a campanulate umbrella (*f*) larger than that of the males, also with four well-developed radial canals (*cr*) and a connecting circular (*cc*). The cavity of the subumbrella in ripe females is filled by a large pyriform or subglobular manubrium, which contains usually four large ovules of equal size, disposed in form of a cross (*o*).