

colourless bracts is usually more or less cartilaginous, sometimes soft; it is thickened in the middle part and often towards the distal edge. The proximal base tapers towards the small movable pedicle, which attaches the bract to the trunk.

*Siphons*.—Each cormidium of the Agalmidæ possesses a single siphon only, and this is placed originally always (and in the ordinate cormidia permanently) at its distal or lower end. The four segments of the siphon exhibit a varying degree of development. The pedicle (*sp*) is usually short, but sometimes prolonged (*e.g.*, in *Lychnagalma*). The basigaster (*sb*) is usually small, sometimes rudimentary. The stomach (*sm*) in most Agalmidæ is large and provided with longitudinal equidistant liver-ridges, usually of a red or brown colour. Their number in most Agalmidæ is eight, sometimes four (*Anthemodes*, Pl. XV. fig. 7), twelve (*Cuneolaria*), or sixteen (*Halistemma*, 6, pl. viii. fig. 1). Usually the hepatic ridges are continuous glandular bands, but sometimes composed of single villi arranged in longitudinal series. The proboscis (*sr*) is always a very muscular cylindrical tube, highly expansible. Its distal mouth is extremely variable in form and size; it may be expanded in the form of a very large and thin-walled suctorial disc, sometimes circular, at other times polygonal (often octagonal). Its edge is usually armed with cnidocysts.

*Tentacles*.—The single long tentacle, which is attached to the base of each siphon, exhibits the same essential structure in all Agalmidæ, but shows great variety in the form of its equidistant lateral branches. The various forms of these tentilla have been already employed by Eschscholtz (1829) and afterwards by Huxley (1859) for the distinction of genera. The simplest and most primitive form is found in *Halistemma*; the cnidoband is a simple, thickened, spirally convoluted dilatation of the middle part of the tentillum, with a double elastic band (or angle-band) on its ventral side, and a strong cnidobattery on the dorsal side; the terminal filament is a simple thin tubule, similar to the pedicle. Four other genera (*Stephanomia*, *Phyllophysa*, *Anthemodes*, and *Cupulita*) have the same form of the tentillum, but with this difference, that a campanulate involucre arises from the distal end of the pedicle and encloses the proximal part of the cnidoband (Pl. XV. fig. 11). This involucre is complete in four other genera (*Crystallodes*, *Agalma*, *Cuneolaria*, and *Agalmopsis*); the simple terminal filament in these is replaced by a tricornuate appendage, an odd median terminal ampulla, and two paired, often spirally coiled lateral horns (Pl. XVII.). The highest degree of development, finally, is attained by *Lychnagalma*; the long cnidoband, enclosed in a complete involucre (or cnidosac), bears at its distal end a very large, hydrostatic, terminal ampulla surrounded by a corona of eight radial horns (Pl. XVI.).

*Palpons*.—All the Agalmidæ possess a number of hydrocysts on the siphosome, either true (mouthless) palpons, or excreting cystons (with a mouth). The distinction between them is often difficult and requires further accurate observations. Usually each cormidium (with a single siphon) possesses several (four to six or more) palpons; but sometimes