

and the peculiar structure of the siphosome destroyed before I could begin its closer anatomical examination.

*Bracts* (fig. 8, *b*; figs. 10 and 11, dorsal view; figs. 12 and 13, profile view).—The covering scales which compose the firm carapace of the globular siphosome are very thick and hard wedges of cartilaginous consistence. Their thickness increases from the proximal pedicle towards the middle part and decreases again towards the distal part, which is usually trilobed or five-lobed. The form of the larger bracts is rather regular and symmetrical; there are, however, intermingled, mainly in the proximal part of the siphosome, numerous smaller bracts which have a more irregular form, and partly fill up the void intervals between the former. The majority of bracts were detached from the stem before I could examine their peculiar arrangement. Their lower or inner face is concave; and near to it runs in the median line the blind bracteal canal (figs. 10–13, *bc*); the upper or outer face is convex and usually provided with three or five prominent ribs; each rib is three-sided, prismatic, and bears on its prominent abaxial edge a series of large cnidocysts.

*Siphons* (fig. 8, *s*).—The feeding polypites, which proceed through the basal ostium of the hydræcial cavity just described, are of medium size, and of the form usual in *Agalmidæ*. Their pedicle is long and slender, the basigaster small and ovate, the stomach fusiform and provided with four double rows of red-brown liver glands; the proboscis is slender, very protractile, and ends in a mouth, which may be expanded in the form of a circular or polygonal suctorial disc.

*Tentacles* (figs. 8, 14).—The long tentacle which is attached to the base of each siphon bears a series of very numerous tentilla. Each tentillum (fig. 14) is composed of a slender pedicle (*tp*) and a campanulate involucre (*th*) which encloses a purple spiral cnidoband (*tk*); this exhibits seven or eight spiral turnings, and bears at its distal end three appendages, a large spindle-shaped terminal ampulla (*ta*), and a pair of slender lateral horns (*tc*).

*Palpons and Palpacles* (fig. 8, *q*, *r*).—The tasters are very numerous and seem to be irregularly scattered over the entire stem of the siphosome, partly between the siphons and bracts, partly connected with the gonostyles. They are very slender pellucid tubes, cylindrical or spindle-shaped, closed at the apex, which includes a number of cnidocysts. From their tapering base arises usually (or always?) a long palpacle, a very thin and mobile tasting filament, of the usual shape. The palpons as well as their palpacles are stretched and protruded through the intervals of the bracts as well as through the basal opening of the hydræcial cavity.

*Gonodendra*.—A small number of sexual clusters is attached to the trunk of the siphosome, mainly (or exclusively) to its upper or proximal half(?). The corm is monœcious, but the cormidia distylic, since each cluster contains gonophores of one sex only. The umbrella is well developed in the gonophores of both sexes, campanulate in