

attached to the distal end of pedicles of about the same length. These pedicles (fig. 7, *sp*) are slender cylindrical tubes, very contractile, and covered with a series of small bracts. (The insertions of the detached bracts are visible in fig. 6, *sp*.) Usually four larger bracts (comparable to a quadripartite umbrella) arise from the base of the pedicle and cover its whole length (fig. 7, *b*). The siphon itself has a subspherical thick-walled basigaster, the cnidocysts of which are sometimes arranged on four square radial plates (figs. 7, 8, *sb*). The ovate stomach (*sm*) possesses sixteen red longitudinal liver-ridges, which are disposed regularly in a very remarkable manner (fig. 7, *sh*). Four larger perradial ridges extend throughout the whole length of the stomach, while four interradian, alternating with them, are shorter; and between the former and the latter are interpolated in the basal part of the stomach eight smaller adradial ridges. The contractile proboscis (*sr*) has four stronger longitudinal muscular bands. Its distal mouth exhibits sometimes eight, at other times sixteen, distinct lobes (fig. 8, *so*), which are separated in pairs by constrictions and armed with cnidocysts (fig. 9).

*Tentacles* (figs. 1, 7, *t*, 8, *t*, 23).—The single tentacle, which arises from the basigaster of each siphon (at the distal end of the long pedicle, fig. 8, *sp*), is very long and strong, distinctly articulate, and beset with a series of very numerous tentilla which arise from the equidistant nodes (fig. 7, *t*). Each tentillum (fig. 23) is composed of three parts, a thin pedicle (*ts*), a large spiral cnidoband (*tk*), and a long slender terminal filament (*tf*). The spiral cnidoband (or "cnidobattery") is naked, without involucre, has usually four open spiral turnings (like a corkscrew), and is composed of innumerable small paliform cnidocysts, with a lateral series of larger ensiform cnidocysts on each side. The peculiar arrangement, exhibited by the small fusiform cnidocysts in the terminal filament, is represented in fig. 23A from its proximal part, figs 23B and 23C from the middle parts, and fig. 23D from the distal part.

*Cystons* (Pl. X. fig. 19).—The cystons or anal vesicles, one of which arises from the trunk of the siphosome between every two siphons, are smaller than the latter, but larger than the neighbouring palpons. Each cyston is composed of four segments, which are comparable to those of the similar siphon. The first segment is a slender and thin pedicle (*qp*), not covered with bracts, and annulate towards the club-shaped distal end. The second segment is a thick-walled hemispherical basigaster, with thickened exoderm, full of cnidocysts; it bears the long palpacle (*r*). The third segment (fig. 19, *q*) is a long thin-walled cylindrical tube, comparable to the stomach of the siphon, but without the characteristic liver-ridges of the latter; it is separated by an annular constriction from the basigaster at the proximal, and from the colour-gland at the distal end. The fourth and last segment of the cyston is the colour-gland (*chromadenia*), a pyriform or conical vesicle of a dark red colour, with a terminal mouth-opening, or rather an anus. Its thick glandular entoderm secretes a mass of red pigment-granules, which often fill up and expand the terminal vesicle. When the animal is attacked or irritated, it opens the anus