

*Palpons* (figs. 1, *q*, 2, 4).—The tasters are long and thin cylindrical, rose-coloured tubules; they seem to correspond in number and arrangement to the bracts, and are attached in a corona beyond the latter. When the corona of bracts is expanded (figs. 1, 2), the feelers are widely protruded through the clefts between them, tasting on all sides. The simple cavity of the thin-walled muscular palpons opens into the common stem cavity at the proximal end, whilst their distal end is closed and surrounded by a ring composed of larger thread-cells (fig. 4, *qe*). Somewhat above this ring is a pink pigment-spot placed at the lower side of the palpon; it may be regarded as an ocellus, since it is provided with a roundish refracting body, similar to a lens (fig. 4, *qo*).

*Siphons* (Pl. XI. figs. 1, *s*, 3; Pl. XII. fig. 10, longitudinal section).—The number of polypites is small, and did not exceed eight in the largest specimens observed; the smaller had only four or five. Their size is large; their colour rose. Their base is attached to the common stem beyond the corona of palpons. The short pedicle of each siphon (*sp*) bears a thick-walled basigaster (*sb*), the exoderm of which has a golden yellow colour and contains crowded masses of cnidocysts. The stomach (*sm*) exhibits inside numerous conical villi containing glandular bodies and vacuoles. The entoderm of the extensile proboscis is composed of high and slender cylindrical cells (fig. 10, *sr*). The distal mouth may be expanded in the form of a broad and delicate suctorial disc, which is sometimes distinctly polygonal, with six or eight short lobes (Pl. XI. fig. 1, *ss*).

*Tentacles* (Pl. XI. fig. 1).—To the pedicle of each siphon, close to its base, is attached a long tubular tentacle which bears a series of very numerous tentilla or lateral branches. Each tentillum (Pl. XII. fig. 11, from the ventral; fig. 12, from the dorsal; fig. 13, from the lateral, left side) bears upon a long pedicle (*ts*) an ovate cnidosac. The large cnidobattery contained in it has one and a half or two spiral turnings and is composed of innumerable small paliform cnidocysts, with a lateral row of large ensiform cnidocysts (*tk*) on each side. From the distal end of the cnidosac arise four terminal appendages, two odd sagittal and two paired lateral. The latter are two cylindrical filaments, usually coiled up spirally, like two frontal horns (*tc*). Between these arises from the ventral side an ovate thin-walled vesicle or terminal ampulla (*ta*), and opposite to this from the dorsal side a conical solid spur, composed of large clear entoderm-cells (*tz*).

*Gonophores*.—Each cormidium is monoclinic, and bears on separate stalks, attached to the trunk of the siphosome close to the base of the siphon, two gonodendra composed of clustered gonophores, a male (fig. 17) and a female (fig. 18). The male gonophores (*h*) are rose-coloured and more oblong, with a club-shaped spermarium (*hs*). The female gonophores (*f*) develop only a single egg in the manubrium. The umbrella has in both sexes four radial canals and a marginal ring-canal.