

(figs. 3, 4, *ok*), lie on the inner side of the tentacles between their insertion and the basis of the velum. In some places they alternate with the tentacles, but are usually irregularly distributed. Their number appears very variable. In one of the three specimens before me there are very few (20 to 30), in the second above 100, and in the third over 200. The opaque marginal clubs appear chalk-white in reflected light, black in transmitted light. They are pyriform, gradually enlarging from a narrow stalked base about one-third to one-half as long as the basal bulbs of the marginal filaments, 0.6 to 0.8, at the most 1 mm. long and 0.3 mm. broad. Treated with acid, they show a narrow canal (fig. 8). The velum (*v*) is rather broad, but very thin and delicate, and with many folds. The system of circular muscles of the subumbrella is moderately developed, and shows no special peculiarities. The umbrella cavity is very shallow, its upper half filled up in a great measure by the stomach and the four genitalia.

The wide oral opening leads into a short, shallow gastral sac, whose four basal corners are extended into four conical funnels. These pass into the four radial canals, which are pinnated in their proximal half and bear the genitalia (figs. 1, 2). The narrow radial canals open at the umbrella margin into an annular canal, which sends branches into the tentacles and marginal clubs (fig. 8).

The oral opening (figs. 1, 2 in the centre) is quadrate, very wide, with irregularly frilled borders, extending at the four perradial corners into four short wavy oral lobes (fig. 2, *al*). The thin transparent wall of the quadrangularly prismatic gastral tube hangs down nearly to the middle of the umbrella cavity; its lower free oral margin is much thinner. A perradial cross (fig. 2, *g*) whose four limbs are 0.5 mm. broad and 8 mm. long, appears very plainly in the fundus of the stomach on the gastral surface of the gelatinous umbrella. This cross is formed by four very narrow ciliated grooves which are centripetal processes of the umbrella wall of the four radial canals. In one of the three examples the four limbs of the cross meet in the aboral centre-point of the subumbrella, so that the quadrate ground of the stomach is divided into four congruent equally limbed triangles (fig. 2). In the other two examples the points of the two opposite triangles are truncated and rest (at one specimen at the length of 2 mm. in the other at 6 mm.) in such a way that opposite points of the two other alternating triangles remain at about the same distance from each other (fig. 7). The geometrical form of the ciliated cross is here plainly amphitect, whilst it is completely regular in the first specimen (fig. 2).

The four perradial corners of the fundus of the stomach are prolonged into four conical funnels (fig. 2, *ck*) whose ends extend to the middle of the genitalia and occupy the proximal half of the radial canals. The latter are very broad in the proximal half, and, on the other hand, very narrow in the distal half below the genitalia. In the middle of its course each radial canal gives out a number of alternating pinnated branches, twenty to thirty on each side, at right angles at the two edges (fig. 5). These