

*Nectophore* (fig. 1, basal view; fig. 2, apical view; fig. 3, dorsal view; fig. 4, ventral view; fig. 5, lateral view from the left side).—The single nectophore (or the apical nectocalyx) has a diameter of 10 to 15 mm., and a complicated polyhedral form. In that position which is regarded as the normal in figs. 3, 4, and 5, the two parallel axes of the nectosac and of the hydroœcium stand vertically. The umbrella of the nectophore appears composed of a quadrilateral pyramid in the apical half, and of a polygonal prism in the basal half.

The apical view of the nectophore (fig. 2) exhibits a rather regular quadrilateral pyramid. Its four perradial edges (the dorsal *nd*, the opposite ventral or coryphal *nk*; and the two lateral, right and left) meet in the central apex of the pyramid at right angles. The four faces separated by them are irregularly rhombic, the two dorsal (left *ud'*, and right *ud''*) and the two apici-ventral faces (left *ua'*, and right *ua''*). Each of these four faces is slightly concave, and in the middle between each two pyramid edges is prolonged into a descending pyramidal apophysis; these four basal apophyses alternate regularly with the four pyramid edges, and are of course interradianal.

The basal view of the nectophore (fig. 1) shows that these four interradianal basal apophyses are three-sided pyramidal, and that their inferior crests or basal edges are directed radially towards the centre of the basal face. The centripetal end of the basal edge of the two dorsal apophyses passes over directly into the two lateral teeth of the mouth of the nectosac, whereas the centripetal end of the basal edge of the two ventral apophyses finally passes over into the two smaller dorsal teeth of the mouth of the hydroœcium. The four basal faces of the nectophore, which are separated by those four interradianal basal crests, are also concave, and have a bilateral-rhombic, or, strictly speaking, pentagonal form. The ventral basal face (*uv*) is somewhat smaller than the dorsal basal face (*ug*), and the two pentagonal lateral basal faces are intermediate between them.

The ventral view of the nectophore (fig. 4) therefore exhibits the smaller ventral basal face (*uv*) surrounded by four larger faces (fore-shortened); the two ventral basal faces (*ux* right, *ul* left) and the two ventral apical faces (*ua''* right, *ua'* left). The somatocyst (*cs*), with its apical oleophore (*co*), and beyond it the hydroœcium (*wi*), with the included siphosome, appear through the ventral wall of the nectophore in this view (fig. 4). The basal opening of the hydroœcium (*wi*) is surrounded by four serrate triangular teeth, two smaller ventral and two larger dorsal.

The dorsal view of the nectophore (fig. 3) exhibits the two large quadrilateral dorsal apical faces (*ud'* left, and *ud''* right), and beyond them the pentagonal dorsal basal face of the nectosac may be seen through the dorsal wall of the nectophore, and above it the oleocyst (fig. 3, *co*).

*Nectosac* (fig. 6, *w*, lateral view, right side; fig. 5, lateral view, left side; fig. 3, *w*, dorsal view; fig. 2, *w*, apical view; fig. 1, *w*, and 7, basal view).—The nectosac, or the muscular subumbrella of the nectophore, includes a slenderly ovate cavity, which in the