

always in two very different pairs; the two opposite sagittal canals (shorter ventral and longer dorsal) are simply curved in the median plane of the nectosac; the two paired and equal lateral canals (right and left) are much longer, and more or less curved in different directions, usually with three or four roundish loops, the course of which is often characteristic of the single species. The top of the subumbrella, where the four radial canals arise from the peduncular canal, is dislocated more or less towards the ventral side. The points where the four radial canals open into the circular ring-canal, above the insertion of the small velum, are sometimes marked by four red pigment-spots; at other times only two or three ocelli are preserved (an odd dorsal and two paired lateral); the fourth (ventral) has disappeared (Pl. XVIII. figs. 8, 9).

*Siphosome*.—The external form and internal structure of the siphosome, as well as the character of the motions and habits, are so different in the various Agalmidæ, that we may divide this large family for that reason into two subfamilies: Crystallodinæ and Anthemodinæ (25, pp. 39, 40). The siphosome of the Crystallodinæ (*Agalma*, *Crystallodes*, &c.) is relatively short, about as long as or little longer than the nectosome; it is very little expansive and contractile, and distinguished by a peculiar rigidity, caused by the peculiar shape and junction of the bracts; these are very thick and firm, prismatic or wedge-shaped, cartilaginous portions, so densely packed one over the other that the intervals nearly disappear; they form a complete carapace of scales around the trunk even in its most expanded state. The motions of the siphosome in the Crystallodinæ, therefore, are very weak and inconsiderable (compare Pl. XVII.).

The second form of the siphosome, very different from the first, is represented by the Anthemodinæ. It is very long and movable, usually much longer than the nectosome, and in the expanded state often many times longer. The tubular trunk of this siphosome is very extensible and contractile, and in the expanded state only loosely covered by the bracts; these are usually thin scales, often foliaceous, and separated by dilatable intervals. The motions of the siphosome in these Anthemodinæ (*Halistemma*, *Agalmopsis*, &c.) are usually very active and quick; the expanded stem may be suddenly contracted and then occupy a much smaller space (one-tenth or less of the expanded corm) (compare Pls. XIV.—XVI.).

*Cormidia*.—The polymorphous persons and their organs are arranged and grouped in the siphosome of the Agalmidæ in a very variable order; generally we may distinguish ordinate and irregular cormidia; there are, however, intermediate stages between these two types. Perhaps the whole family may be divided according to this difference into two subfamilies—Stephanomidæ (with ordinate cormidia) and Halistemmidæ (with irregular cormidia); in both subfamilies occur Crystallodinæ (with rigid siphosome) and Anthemodinæ (with movable siphosome). The ordinate cormidia of the Stephanomidæ are equidistant and separated by internodes of equal length, which are only covered with bracts. They exhibit a most primitive and simple arrangement