

different appearance according to the state of contraction of the different persons composing it. In the strongly contracted state (fig. 6) it is nearly spherical, scarcely larger than the dome-shaped nectosome above it; in the highly expanded state it is three or four times as large, and presents a most elegant aspect. The numerous cormidia (forty to fifty in the figured specimen) are arranged around the central spirally-turned trunk in a large dextrotropic spiral (or Delta-spiral), whilst the spiral arrangement of the nectophores is an opposite one (læotropic or Lambda-spiral), similar to that of the cnidoband in the tentilla (Pl. X. fig. 23). The spiral axial trunk (fig. 7) is articulate, and its pink central canal (*ac*) runs near the concave dorsal side.

*Cormidia* (figs. 1, 6, 7).—The cormidia, which compose the siphosome, are arranged in this species in an irregular manner, and disposed in a different way from those of other nearly allied species. It may represent, therefore, a separate genus, *Forskalioma*. The trunk of the siphosome (Pl. IX. fig. 7, *a*), which is distinctly articulate, bears the series of cormidia on its convex ventral side, where they arise from equidistant nodes, or annular constrictions of the stem. Usually each loose cormidium is composed of four different medusomes, viz., (1) a long-stalked siphon, with its tentacle and numerous bracts; (2) a stalked cyston, with a palpacle and a group of bracts; (3) a stalked palpon, with a palpacle and a bunch of bracts; (4) a gonostyle with a sexual palpon and a monoclinic gonodendron. This kind of regular composition is probably the original one, and is characteristic of this species. It is, however, not quite constant, but subject to some individual variations, which may be partly accidental. A further accurate examination and comparison of the composition of the loose cormidia is particularly required in this as well as in all other Forskalidæ hitherto described.

*Bracts* (figs. 1, 7, *b*, 10–18).—The innumerable hydrophyllia which cover the siphosome are attached as well immediately to the trunk of it as to the pedicles of the siphons, and to the bases of the pediculate cystons and palpons. Their number amounts to more than a thousand in the largest specimens. The greatest number of these bracts are small or of medium size, and of simple form (figs. 10–13); some of them become larger and are developed in the form of large protective scales (figs. 7, *b*, 17, 18) covering the convex outside of the siphosome (fig. 1). These larger bracts are three-sided prismatic, more or less asymmetrical, with a concave smooth lower or distal face, and a convex dentate upper or proximal face. This latter bears usually a strong dentate longitudinal crest, and the two lateral edges are also armed with a few teeth. The smaller bracts have no crest and dentation; they seem to fill up the intervals between the larger, and are of very irregular form and different sizes (compare figs. 10–14). A blind longitudinal bracteal canal arises from the trunk and runs near the concave inferior face of the bract.

*Siphons* (figs. 1, 6, *s*, 7, *s*, 8, 9).—The polypites are large, 10 mm. to 15 mm. long, and