spontaneously and ejects the masses of red pigment-granules which darken the sea-water.

Palpons (Pl. X. fig. 20).—The tasters seem to occur between the siphons in variable number and arrangement, sometimes a single one in each cormidium, at other times two or even three associated. They are similar to the cystons, but smaller and without a terminal opening. Each palpon is a spindle-shaped or pyriform vesicle, separated from its thin pedicle by a ring composed of cnidocysts, which corresponds to the larger basigaster of the cystons and siphons. The closed distal end is more or less pointed, and armed with patches of small cnidocysts (fig. 20). From the cnidal ring of each palpon arises, just as from the basigaster of each cyston, a very long and thin palpacle (fig. 19, *r*) or a tasting filament, which is beset with numerous small cnidocysts. The variable arrangement of the latter is represented by fig. 19B in the proximal part, fig. 19A in the middle, and fig. 19C in the distal part of the palpacle.

Gonophores (Pl. IX. fig. 7, *f*, *h*; Pl. X. figs. 21, 22).—Each cormidium bears a pediculate monostylic gonodendron, which is composed of a sexual palpon and numerous clustered gonophores, females in the proximal part and males in the distal part. The sexual palpon or gonopalpon (figs. 7, *q*, 21) is a spindle-shaped vesicle, which bears at its base a pair of crescentic patches, composed of larger spherical cnidocysts; its apex is densely covered with smaller cnidocysts. The female gonophores (fig. 21, *f*) are pyriform or subspherical; each contains a single large ovum only, surrounded by a loose network of irregular spadicine canals. The male gonophores (figs. 21, *h*, 22) are ovate or club-shaped, with a simple central spadix (*hx*). The umbrella in both sexes closely embraces the manubrium, and exhibits the usual four radial canals, connected by a very small ring-canal above the velum.

Genus 52. *Forskaliopsis*,[1] n. gen.

Definition.—Forskalidæ with loose cormidia and unsegmented trunk of the siphosome. Gonodendra monostylic, arising from the trunk, separate from the siphonal pedicles. Siphons with hepatic ridges. Nectosome with palpons.

The genus *Forskaliopsis* comprises those forms of Forskalidæ, the typical representative of which is the Mediterranean *Forskalia ophiura*, Leuckart; it differs from the true *Forskalia* (hitherto confounded with it) in several important characters. The trunk is not articulated, without annular constrictions, and everywhere densely covered with innumerable bracts in the same manner as the long pedicles of the siphons. The nectosome is distinguished by the presence of numerous tasting palpons scattered between the nectophores (8, p. 352); these are wanting in *Forskalia*, and remind one of the nectosome of *Apolemia*. The numerous cormidia in the large siphosome of

[1] *Forskaliopsis*=Similar to *Forskalia*.