

cnidoband, and here are visible in younger tentilla the rudiments of the tripartite terminal filament. This has disappeared in the adult tentillum (fig. 14). The cnidosac of this latter is convex on the dorsal, concave on the ventral side, and bears near its middle zone a pair of lateral purple pigment-rings, like ocelli, similar to those which I have described in *Physophora magnifica* (84, pl. iv. fig. 28). These ocelli (fig. 14, *ty*), like the similar ocellar spots of many other animals, are probably protective ornaments discouraging and frightening the attacking enemies.

*Palpons* (Pl. XIX. fig. 1, *q*; Pl. XX. fig. 16, *q*).—Immediately beyond the nectosome is expanded the large corona of palpons, which arises from the top of the siphosome. This corona is simple in *Discolabe* (as also in *Stephanospira*), whilst it is double in *Physophora*. Each cormidium bears only a single taster, attached to its uppermost or proximal part. It is rose coloured, violet towards the apex. The fully-expanded palpon is a thick-walled, very firm, cylindrical or spindle-shaped tube 30 to 40 mm. in length and 6 to 8 mm. in breadth; in the contracted state it is scarcely half as long, and pyriform. The thick muscular wall is supported by a strong cartilaginous fulcrum and surrounds a wide cavity, which is closed at the pointed distal end; this is provided with a corona of twenty to thirty very large cnidocysts, the protruded cnidofilament of which is more than 1 mm. in length. The proximal base of the palpon is obliquely truncated and apposed to the articular facette of the trunk by a very small pedicle. The narrow canal of the pedicle, which connects the wide cavities of the trunk and the palpon, is visible after the detachment of the latter as a small pore in the centre of the facette (figs. 9–13, *cq*).

*Palpacles* (Pl. XIX. fig. 1, *r*).—Each palpon bears attached to its proximal base, in the middle of its upper face, a very long and thin tasting filament. It may be extended to a length which surpasses that of the palpons three or four times or more. The thin wall of the cylindrical tubule is distinctly segmented, with very numerous equidistant annular constrictions (Pl. XX. fig. 16, *r*).

*Gonostyles* (Pl. XX. figs. 9–16, *g*).—Each cormidium possesses two gonostyles, arising from the periphery of the vesicular trunk, one very near to the other, between siphon and palpon. The female gonostyle is an ovate, richly branched bunch (*gf*), composed of many hundred small gynophores. These are subspherical, pediculate, and contain a single ovum only. The male gonostyle is very different in form, not branched, but a long cylindrical tube with wide cavity and thin muscular wall, which can be widely extended or strongly contracted. The surface of this gonopalpon (*gq*) is covered with numerous oblongish, spindle-shaped, or subcylindrical androphores, the size and age of which increases from the proximal towards the tapering distal end. When the ripe androphores in the latter are detached, their short pedicles remain as small hemispherical papillæ. Older gonostyles bear only a few androphores at their proximal base, while the greater part of the naked tube hangs down like a papillate tentacle (fig. 16, *hp*). The ripe androphore is about four times as long as broad, and much larger than the ripe gynophore.