

grooves on both sides of the midrib divide the genitalium into the same number of lobes, it assumes the form of a delicate pinnated leaf. Its five to six pairs of pinnules become longer from the top to the bottom and are delicately notched at the edges like many fern-fronds (fig. 6). Numerous large and small ova appear lying very closely together on the upper surface of the single pinnated leaves. The ova are large, naked amœboid cells, of irregular roundish or polyhedral outline, which enclose a large clear germinal vesicle. In this nucleus a dark germinal spot of considerable size (nucleolus) is visible which contains a distinct nucleolus (fig. 8). The four reproductive leaves occupy the greater part of the thickened wall of the central stomach, so that only four narrow interradianal areas of its external surface are free from them (fig. 3). More minute investigation, however, shows that only the perradianal midrib and the aboral basal parts of the reproductive leaves are integumentary portions of the wall of the stomach itself, from the ectoderm of whose angles they are developed. On the other hand, the oral points of the genitalia and the larger part of their lateral margins are free, and only lie superficially on the external wall of the stomach. Between the colourless ova, as in the remaining parts of the wall of the stomach and of the umbrella margin, there are numerous fine granules of the same blood-red pigment (insoluble in spirit of wine) which causes the red colour of the oral styles and of the stinging capsules of the tentacles.

The oral styles ("stomostyli," figs. 1-5). In this species, as in several other Margelidæ (*Hippocrene*, *Nemopsis*, *Rathkea*, *Limnorea*, &c.), the characteristic oral styles form extremely delicate multi-branched bunches, distinguished by their blood-red colour. These branches are, however, more numerous and more strongly developed here in proportion to the rest of the body than in all the other Margelidæ. When fully extended (as it appears in the particular specimen before us) they occupy a space exceeding that of the whole umbrella. The four perradianal strong stems of the oral styles are nearly as thick as the swollen basal pieces of the tentacles and spring from the truncated point of the central stomach round about the basis of the long œsophagus almost at the height of the plane of the velum (fig. 1). Each of the four strong stems divides directly into two thick principal branches, which again bifurcate after a short course. These branches appear to dichotomise at least six or eight times (sometimes oftener), so that the aggregate number of the terminal branches amounts to more than a thousand. The calibre of the branches becomes smaller with each new bifurcation, so that the four basal principal stems are at least six to eight times as thick as their terminal branchlets. Each of the latter ends with a spherical stinging knob, which is composed of numerous longitudinally extended, radially placed thread cells, and bears long fine cnidocils (fig. 5 n). The minute structure of the oral styles and their branches is the same as in other Margelidæ. Their principal mass forms an endodermal cellular axis, consisting of a single row of flat coin-shaped endoderm cells placed in series like a rouleau of money. Their nuclei, surrounded by an area of