

In a more extended condition the extremely thin oral disk extends almost to the margin, and shows eight small triangular lappets (four perradial and four interradial, fig. 3, *am*) at the margin of the mouth. Eight narrow radial canals run from the periphery of the bottom of the stomach; these are united at the umbrella margin into a circular canal, and the eight genitalia placed in their proximal third.

The eight genitalia (four perradial and four interradial) are egg-shaped, thick-walled sacs, pigmented red, and with the side walls touching each other; they surround the basis of the stomach like an eight-rayed star (fig. 2, *s*; fig. 9, *s*). The sacs are half as long as the oesophagus, occupying the upper half of the umbrella cavity, and contain a large evagination of the radial canal (fig. 5, *sc*). A radial genital mesentery or mesogonium, a vertical radial fold with brown stains of the subumbrella, is inserted in the middle of the subumbral wall of each genitalium; this begins at the basis of the stomach and runs along the subumbral median line of the radial canals to the margin of the umbrella (fig. 9, *wr*). These eight mesogonial leaves fasten the edges of the stomach, halve the eight genitalia, and divide the space of the umbrella cavity into the eight peripheric niches (or imperfect funnel cavities) above mentioned. The transverse section of each genitalium shows that they actually consist of two completely separated halves, between which the basis of insertion of the mesogonial fold (*wr*) is intersected as a dividing septum. The living specimen examined by me in Pola was a male. The two sperm-sacs of each genitalium (*sm*) were divided by a strong fulcral plate (*z*) from the high cylindrical epithelium of the endoderm (*d*), and lay immediately under the endodermal epithelium, to which they owe their origin.

#### Order IV. NARCOMEDUSÆ, Hæckel, 1877.

Craspedotæ with auditory clubs, which always stand freely on the umbrella margin, with endodermal otolite cells. Ocelli at the basis of the tentacles usually wanting. Tentacles inserted dorsally, connected with the distant umbrella margin by peronia which divide it into a number of collar lobes. Genitalia originally in the lower or oral wall of the stomach, from which they often extend peripherically into the radial gastral pouches. Radial canals sometimes wanting, sometimes present, in which case they extend in the form of flat, radial, gastral pouches. Annular canal sometimes obliterated, but always divided by the radial peronia into a number of arched canals bordering the margin of the collar lobes. Number of the radial parts (tentacles, lobes, and pouches) indefinite and varying, rarely four, usually eight or more up to thirty-two. Ontogenesis, as far as we know, usually hypogenesis, often accompanied by metamorphosis.