

low, opening wide below, whilst it is limited above by the subumbra! gastral wall (comp. figs. 1, 7, 9).

The subumbrella, with its annular muscular layer is divided, as in the previous species, into two very different parts, limited by the circle of genitalia (fig. 9). The central part of the subumbrella, which corresponds in extent to the lower surface of the umbrella lens, is formed by the lower, folded, very muscular gastral wall, and appears pierced in the middle by the œsophagus (fig. 7). The peripheric part, on the other hand, is composed of the circle of isolated muscular plates which line the inner concave surface of the eighteen collar lobes. The velum completely fills the narrow interspaces of these lobes, and, moreover, projects freely a little way further over the points of the lobes like a connected circular edge (fig. 1, *ve*, right half *v*). Vertical sections of the firm velum (fig. 12, left) show that the upper (subumbra! or ventral) epithelium of the velum (*vw*) is three times as high and as thick as the lower (exumbra! or dorsal) epithelium (*vw*). A strong circular muscular layer lies on the former (*mv*), and a thick elastic supporting plate on the latter (*zv*).

As in the other *Peganthidæ*, the peculiar umbrella margin (characterised by the urticating ring and nerve ring) is deeply indented, and covers the selvage of the collar lobes like a connected edge. In *Pegantha pantheon* it forms eighteen deep curves reaching as far as the insertion of the tentacles (figs. 2, 3, 8, 12). In the radial transverse section of the umbrella margin (Pl. XII. fig. 12) the urticating ring (*na*) appears covered by dense epithelium with long cilia. The dorsal nerve ring (*rc'*) is divided from the ventral nerve ring (*rc''*) by the supporting lamella of the velum (*zv*); both lie immediately outside (abaxially) the insertion of the velum (comp. the explanation of fig. 12). The distal margin of the broad festoon canal (*cf*) touches the velum immediately. Of tentacular organs, the umbrella margin bears eighteen tentacles and numerous (over 400) free auditory clubs.

The eighteen strong tentacles, which alternate with the eighteen collar lobes and are inserted at their basis in the coronal furrow, were generally curved upwards in the specimen examined, as often happens in the *Narcomedusæ* (fig. 1). They are cylindrical, somewhat thicker towards the base, thinner towards the point, and nearly as long as the diameter of the umbrella. The endodermal axis is composed of a single row of coin-shaped chordal cells (a millimeter broad), in which the nuclei form a central chain (fig. 11). A visible layer of longitudinal muscular fibres (*m*) lies outside the strong supporting plate (fig. 10, *z*). The spheroidal nematocysts (*n*) in the exodermal epithelium are chiefly accumulated in the abaxial side of the tentacles, most thickly at the point. A thick, almost closed, urticating ring, which has only a break internally on the axial side (figs. 2, 3, *nb*) is placed at the insertion of the tentacles. Inside this the tentacles run into the pointed conical roots (*tr*) which pass centripetally into the gelatinous substance of the umbrella.