

external side of the basal part, the eye opposite on its concave internal side, the tactile plate below the eye, and the free auditory club hidden in the spacious auditory niche (fig. 20, *on*). The olfactory depression or olfactory funnel ("infundibulum olfactorium," *oz*) forms a flat conical depression in the convex exumbrel side of the thickened basal part; its endodermal epithelium is laid in delicate folds, and consists of rod-shaped sense cells (olfactory cells?). Opposite it, on the concave subumbrel side, there is a broad black brown pigmented pad (fig. 20, *op*), in whose centre the unpaired axial eye lies embedded, as in *Nausithoë*; this seems to contain a concave-convex lens in the middle of a darker pigmented knob (*oc*). Below the knob a narrow dark pigmented band runs out, which projects more strongly convexly, bears a variously shaped epithelium with long tactile hairs, and probably represents a tactile plate (*op*). The auditory club (*ok*) rises on a thin stalk outside this plate (on its abaxial side); it hangs freely down in the concave rhopalar niche (*on*), and is surrounded protectively towards the outside by the broad concavo-convex protective scale or auditory scale (*os*); the blunt lower margin of the latter is folded over above towards the inside. The solid auditory club, whose ectodermal epithelium bears long auditory hairs, encloses a spheroidal or subspheroidal otolite (fig. 20, *ol*; fig. 21) in its free swollen distal end. This otolite is crystalline, and transparent and shows many irregular, polygonal, slightly convex facets, as well as a sharply projecting granulation on its upper surface. Several smaller otolites seem added to the larger one at the proximal end.

The eight tentacles (*t*), which alternate with the eight rhopalia, and therefore lie adradially, spring further above in deeper incisions of the umbrella margin. They are nearly as long as the height of the umbrella, cylindrical, pointed like an awl at the distal end, and swollen to a cone at the proximal basis. A short canal (a branch of the eight adradial coronal pouches) runs some way into the basal part of the tentacles which otherwise are solid. Their principal mass forms a soft, elastic, chordal axis, composed of large vesicular endoderm cells. The ectodermal covering consists partly of thread cells, partly of tactile cells, and partly of epithelial muscular cells. The long muscular fibres of the latter run longitudinally and form a strong longitudinal muscle on the axial side of the tentacles.

The sixteen marginal lobes (*lm*) lie subradially, in the middle between the eight adradial tentacles and the eight alternating rhopalia. They are obliquely oval, with unequal sides, as their tentacular margin is nearly twice as long as their rhopalar margin. Each marginal lobe is considerably thickened in its proximal half, by the inverted bifurcate branches of each two adjacent pedalia, whilst its distal half is formed by a very delicate, thin-membraned, almost triangular patagium (*lp*).

The gastrovascular system (Pl. XXVII. figs. 2-10; Pl. XXVIII. figs. 12-15) of *Nauphanta* appears at first sight very simply formed, and not essentially different from that of *Ephyrula*, the known common germinal form of the *Discomedusæ*. On closer