

thirty-two bunched ribs of the subumbrella is dichotomised nearly three to four times, so that the number of its distal terminal branches (at the subumbral coronal furrow) amounts to from eight to twelve; all the bifurcate branches are extended straight, and only diverge slightly outwards at very sharp angles, so that the terminal branches lie nearly parallel to each other, only separated by narrow radial furrows. The secondary and tertiary furrows between the bifurcate branches are much narrower and shallower than the deep, broad furrows between the separate bunched ribs (comp. the quadrant, left, below in fig. 1).

The tentacles are very numerous (nearly 500-600); they lie scattered over the whole extent of the subumbral tentacle zone and spring from its radial furrows, between its ribs. The tentacles appear, at first sight, scattered very irregularly over the whole extent of the broad tentacle zone; closer examination, however, shows that they are distributed quite regularly. In each octant, there is first an adradial tentacle, usually inserted proximalwards in the middle between every two principal ribs, at the proximal end of the adradial subumbral furrow; this is probably the original tentacle of the *Ephyra*, usually migrated inwards. Next follow two subradial tentacles, lying rather further outwards, in the distal end of the two subradial subumbral furrows, which lie exactly in the middle between the eight adradial and the eight principal furrows of the subumbrella. Outside these three strong, innermost tentacles of each octant of the umbrella, which separate its four bunch ribs, at the distal end, come four more tentacles in the angles of bifurcation of the ribs. The number of tentacles increases towards the outside, corresponding to the repeated bifurcation of the bunched ribs; they always spring at the angle of the bifurcation in the depth of the radial furrow, between each two bifurcate branches. On the whole, fifteen to twenty tentacles may come on each bunched rib, but their number cannot be fixed exactly, as they become smaller, and less distinct towards the peripheric coronal furrow, and at last only appear between the ribs, as unimportant vesicular evaginations of the radial pouches. If we draw concentric circular lines, through the insertions of the tentacles on the subumbrella, an innermost proximal circle will be formed by the eight adradial tentacles, a second circle by the sixteen subradial tentacles; then a third circle of thirty-two tentacles, which are placed in the first bifurcation of the thirty-two bunch ribs, and so on. The distribution becomes irregular towards the outside. The tentacles are quite cylindrical, often swollen like a club at the end, and seem to be of the same nature as in *Cyanea*. Their length and thickness appears very unequal. In the specimens before me, most of the tentacles are short (clearly torn away), the longest are longer than the diameter of the umbrella; the thickness in the thickest tentacles amounts to from 1-2 mm., sometimes to 3-4 mm.; but numerous smaller tentacles, thick as a thread, are placed between them.

The peripheric lobe zone of the subumbrella (or the velarium, which may be also termed "rhopalar zone") is 25 mm. broad, and therefore occupies nearly one-third of