

triangular, pointed velar lobes, or more accurately four pairs; for the eight adradial and the sixteen subradial incisions of the umbrella margin, as well as the eight principal incisions in which the sense clubs lie, are deeper and stronger than the thirty-two shallower velar incisions inserted between the former and the latter. Moreover, as the adradial middle of the eight velar arches of the umbrella margin projects more strongly than its receding side parts, the sixteen pairs of velar lobes lying on both sides of the eight adradial canals appear larger than the sixteen pairs of weaker velar lobes lying on both sides of the eight principal canals (or of the eight rhopalia). If we add the sixteen smaller ocular lobes to this sixty-four velar lobes, the aggregate number of the marginal lobes amounts to eighty, as in many other Rhizostomæ.

The eight sense clubs show essentially the same conditions of situation, shape, size, and structure which Grenacher and Noll (1876) described minutely in *Crambessa tagi* (comp. also my System, pp. 458, 615, and Hertwig, Die Sinnesorgane der Medusen, 1878). They are acorn-shaped, and divided by a circular constriction into a club-shaped basal part and an oval distal part, the former contains the cæcal distal end of the ocular canal, the latter contains the otolite sac filled with numerous crystals. The sense clubs lie hidden in a subumbral rhopalar niche of the subumbrella, which is roofed over by a broad protective scale and enclosed laterally by the projecting sense folds ("plicæ rhopalares," *of*); these are the medial margins of the diverging ocular lobes or sense lobes which project like arches and overlap one another like a valve at their base. Above, on these subumbral surface, the roof-like projecting protective scale or protective plate is hollowed out by a cæcal funnel-shaped depression or olfactory funnel ("infundibulum olfactorium," *oz*), which is traversed by dendritically-branched folds ("olfactory folds"). Tentacles are entirely wanting in *Leonura* as in all other Rhizostoma.

The inner side of the umbrella (subumbrella, figs. 2, 4-7) and the umbrella cavity enclosed by it, show the same peculiar and remarkable conditions of structure in *Leonura*, which recur in all Rhizostomæ Monodemniæ (*Versuridæ* and *Crambessidæ*), and which were first described by Huxley (1849) in *Crambessa mosaica*, and later (1876) in detail by Grenacher and Noll in *Crambessa tagi* (comp. my System, pp. 472, 615, taf. xxxviii.-xl.). The subumbral umbrella cavity is divided into a peripheric umbrella coronal cavity and a central subgenital vestibule, which communicate only by the four broad interradianal subgenital apertures (figs. 1, 7, *ig*). The latter are separated by the four strong oral pillars (figs. 2, 7, *ap*), the only connection between the umbrella disk and the arm disk. The coronal cavity of the umbrella forms a tolerably flat, broad coronal furrow of small extent. Its axial inner wall is formed by the external surface of the oral pillars (*ap*); its abaxial outer wall by the subumbral inner surface of the velarium or of the lobed umbrella corona.

The central subgenital vestibule ("porticus subgenitalis," fig. 2, *ir*) forms a spacious, though low chamber, whose base form is a quadrangle prism. The upper wall or the roof