more or less spirally convoluted; it is sometimes regularly articulate, with equidistant segmental constrictions (in *Strobalia* and *Forskalia*, Pl. IX. fig. 7, *a*); at other times the annular constrictions disappear and the cylindrical or slightly compressed stem is not articulate (in *Forskaliopsis* and *Bathyphysa*). Respecting the composition of the cormidia and their attachment at the trunk, we distinguish in the Forskalidæ ordinate and loose cormidia; the former occur in *Strobalia*, the latter in the three other genera.

The ordinate cormidia of *Strobalia* are similar to those of *Stephanomia*, *Crystallodes*, *Anthemodes*, &c. Each cormidium is attached to a node of the trunk, or a constriction of the stem, and composed of five different medusomes, three sterile (a siphonal, a cystonal, and a palponal) and two fertile (a male and a female). The siphonal medusome is composed of a pedunculate siphon, a tentacle, and a corona of bracts on the base of the pedicle. The cystonal medusome consists of a cyston and a palpacle, surrounded by a group of bracts. The palponal medusome is composed of a palpon with its palpacle and a basal corona of bracts. The two sexual medusomes are represented by a pair of gonodendra, which bear clustered gonophores, a male and a female. The long internodes of the stem, between these ordinate distylic cormidia, are free and covered only by small bracts.

The loose cormidia of the other three genera of Forskalidæ may be derived from the ordinate cormidia of *Strobalia* by dislocation of the associated medusomes. The axial trunk of the siphosome preserves in *Forskalia* the distinct articulation, whilst this is lost in *Forskaliopsis* and *Bathyphysa*. The polymorphous medusomes which compose the cormidia are here more or less separated, and the different persons and their organs more or less scattered. In *Forskalia* sometimes each cormidium is composed rather regularly of four separate and different medusomes, attached at intervals to the succeeding internodes of the stem. The first medusome is a siphonal one (with siphon and tentacle), the second a cystonal (with cyston and palpacle), the third a palponal (with palpon and palpacle), and the fourth a sexual (with a sexual palpon and a monostylic gonodendron). But in the larger corms of *Forskaliopsis* and of *Bathyphysa* the number and succession of medusomes in each cormidium seems to be variable and often perfectly irregular.

Bracts.—The hydrophyllia or covering scales are always very numerous, and cover, densely crowded, not only the stem of the siphosome, but also the long pedicles of the single siphons, cystons, and palpons. Their number is even in the smaller species several hundreds, and in the larger many thousands. The splendid Mediterranean *Forskaliopsis ophiura* has more than five hundred siphons and on the pedicle of each siphon more than a hundred bracts; the number of cystons and palpons, however, amounts to two thousand to four thousand or more; and since the pedicles of these are also covered with bracts, the total number of the latter may amount to more than