gonodendra arise besides the siphon (fig. 2); more rarely three or even four gonodendra arise separately from one cormidium. The long tubular gonopalpon (Pl. I. fig. 2, *r*; Pl. IV. fig. 15, *r*, fig. 18, *q*), as the distal prolongation of the original stem of the gonostyle, seems to be always single in each cormidium.

All the corms examined had lost the nectophores, the siphons, the tentacles, and the gonopalpons, with a few exceptions. All these detached parts were found beside the corms in the bottle. But fortunately in some specimens one or two of these organs had remained in their natural attachment, so that it was possible to determine their probable natural position; so, *e.g.*, a single nectophore (*n*) in Pl. IV. fig. 16, and a single gonopalpon in figs. 2 and 18. All the tentacles were attached to the basigaster of the siphons, which were separated by self-amputation from their pedicles remaining on the trunk (compare above, p. 290). On the structure of all separate parts compare the general description of Auronectæ (pp. 281–296).

Additional Note on the Deep-Sea Life of the Auronectæ.

The new and most interesting group of Auronectæ, which is one of the most splendid discoveries of the Challenger, and described in the preceding pages (pp. 281–304, Pls. I.–VII.), represents a new order which is adapted in a most remarkable manner to deep-sea life. The Auronectæ differ from all other Siphonophoræ in the peculiar structure of the bulbous cartilaginous trunk traversed by a peculiar network of canals, in the singular shortening of the vertical main-axis, and prolongation of the horizontal transverse axis. Upon this vertical depression of the trunk depends the peculiar development of the densely crowded cormidia. But the most striking peculiarity is the extraordinary development of the swimming apparatus, the voluminous pneumatophore, the powerful horizontal corona of radially expanded nectophores, and particularly the singular aurophore, wanting in all other Siphonophoræ, and acting probably as an important gas-secreting gland or a pneumadenia. All these striking characters together make it very probable that the Auronectæ are permanent deep-sea Siphonophoræ, which may move up and down within certain limits of depth, but never come to the surface.