

cormidium and possess a distinct mouth-opening and a tentacle; these are not recognisable in a greater number of smaller and thinner spindle-shaped tubes, which arise between the former; they may be either young and undeveloped siphons, or perhaps palpons which remain permanently mouthless. The difference between siphons and palpons in *Salacia* does not seem to be sharp, as in *Physalia*. All the components of each cormidium arise from the node of the trunk so densely crowded that it is impossible to determine whether there is any close relation between the clustered gonodendra and the siphons.

*Siphons* (figs. 4, 5, s).—The fully developed polypites are slenderly spindle-shaped, attain in the expanded state a length of 8 to 12 mm., a breadth of about 1 mm., and are very similar to those of *Physalia* and *Alophota* (Pl. XXVI.). The four usual segments are sometimes recognisable in the strongly contracted siphon (fig. 5). The short pedicle bears a subspherical basigaster with thickened exoderm (*sb*); from its base arises the tentacle (*t*). The wide stomach (*sm*) is covered inside with numerous pigmented hepatic villi (*sv*). The contractile proboscis (*sr*) opens at the distal end by a mouth which is often expanded in the form of a roundish or circular suctorial disc; its margin is armed with a ring of cnidocysts (fig. 4, *so*).

*Tentacles* (*t*).—The single long tentacle which arises from the base of each fully developed siphon is very similar to those of *Physalia*, a simple cylindrical tube with an excentric canal. The dorsal side of the tube bears a series of very numerous reniform cnidonodes, whilst the ventral side is naked (compare Pl. XXV. figs. 4, 5, *t*, and Pl. XXVI. figs. 1–6, *t*).

*Gonodendra* (figs. 4, *g*, 7).—The clustered gonodendra, which arise from each node between the siphons, have a richly branched gonostyle. Each ultimate branch (Pl. XXV. fig. 7) exhibits essentially the same structure as in *Physalia*, and is composed (Pl. XXVI. fig. 8) of a single large gynophore (*f*, a medusiform umbrella with four radial canals, the manubrium of which develops after the detachment), a clustered group of smaller club-shaped androphores (*h*), and a number of gonopalpons (*gq*).

#### Family XXIII. EPIBULIDÆ, Hæckel, 1888.

*Definition*.—Cystonectæ polygastricæ with a short inflated trunk of the vesicular siphosome, which is spirally convoluted beyond the basal side of the large subvertical pneumatophore. Cormidia ordinate in a spiral ring, protected by a corona of palpons. Pneumatossacus without radial septa and pericystic radial pouches, but with eight or more radial groups of hypocystic villi.

The family Epibulidæ represents a new interesting group of Cystonectæ, which was very imperfectly known up to this time. Two species only of *Epibulia*, both captured