our beaches, in the latter part of the month of September, in which the eggs still remain between the folds of the actinostome, in such numbers as to be readily distinguishable by the peculiar, yellowish orange tint, which they impart to the places where they are accumulated in greatest quantity. These genital pouches, however, are so delicate that they are frequently found torn open, when the eggs necessarily escape at once into the water. Whether such eggs undergo their development or not, must depend upon the stage of growth they have reached before leaving the ovarian lobes.

The connection of the actinostome with the other parts of the lower floor described above, has already been alluded to; but this apparatus is far more complicated than in Aurelia, and requires a special description to be fully understood. Within the concentric folds of the lower floor, its actinal prolongation towards the central oral aperture presents marked differences. In four directions, in the actinal prolongation of the ambulacra, this floor is thickened, to form the pillars which support the whole oral apparatus with its appendages; while the intervening spaces, alternating with these pillars, are occupied by the thin-walled genital pouches, as seen in Pl. IV. *Fig.* 2, and Pl. V^a. *Fig.* 15, and also in *Fig.* 14, in which these same parts are shown in a profile section, exhibiting two of the pillars of the actinostome from the inside, in their connection with the concentric folds and with the genital pouches. Each pillar arises with two branches (Pl. IV. *Fig.* 2, *1 1*) converging downwards to a point which corresponds to a corner of the quadrangular mouth; and the oral apparatus is suspended to four such pillars, placed in the radial prolongation of the four ambulacra. As in Aurelia, the actinostome consists of four so-called arms, as shown in Pl. V^a. *Fig.* 16, but these arms are not, as in that genus, massive prolongations of the lower floor, thickest around the oral aperture and gradually tapering to a thin extremity; they form, on the contrary, thin, broad, flowing curtains, hanging from the two sides of a somewhat thicker axis or peduncle, radiating from the corners of the mouth to the periphery of the four great curtains. Each of these masses of flowing folds is, as it were, gathered up round that peduncle, near its base (Pl. IV. *Fig.* 2, *5*, and Pl. V^a. *Fig.* 15, *5*). The flowing curtains (*d d*), properly correspond to the fringed margin of the Aurelia; while the stronger medial folds (Pl. IV. *Fig.* 1, *s*, and Pl. V^a. *Fig.* 16, *s s s s*), answer to the back of the arms in Aurelia. At the junction of the pillars with the medial folds of the four curtains, there is developed, in the thickness of the prolongation of that part of the lower floor which forms the genital pouches, a thick cylindrical beam (*3*), which connects the four pillars together, and while keeping them from spreading, gives the oral aperture a quadrangular form. The flowing curtains themselves extend also along the margin of these beams, as seen in Pl. V^a. *Fig.* 14, d^1, and *Fig.* 15, d^1; so that the entrance to the main central