

longitudinal furrows. All the swellings of the wall and of the pedal disk are caused by thickenings of the supporting substance.

The oral disk is smooth and very firm. Moseley has given a perfectly correct account of the manner in which the tentacles are distributed on the oral disk. The principal tentacles are placed on the margin, exactly where the oral disk and the wall meet at right angles. Among these are six tentacles, recognisable on closer observation as the largest, which are disposed at equal distances, two of them, occupying the ends of the sagittal diameter, running through the corners of the mouth. The next six tentacles stand in the middle of the interspaces between the first six, which they nearly equal in size. On the other hand, there is a noticeable difference of size between the last-named six tentacles and the twelve following, and further between these twelve and the twenty-four tentacles composing the last cycle. Whilst, therefore, there are in all forty-eight marginal tentacles, the number of the intermediate tentacles only amounts to twenty-four, which are distributed in three circles. Six tentacles, furthest in and nearest the oral opening, are placed upon the same radii with the six marginal tentacles of the first order; six others follow a little further out, and twelve others still further out, the former of which correspond to the marginal tentacles of the second, the latter to those of the third order. The first-named six are the largest, but even they are hardly so large as the smallest among the marginal tentacles.

All the tentacles are knobbed, and therefore consist of a stalk and an expanded vesicular end. The stalk is stiff and thick-walled, and bears a very thin layer of ectodermal longitudinal and endodermal circular muscular fibres. The head is thin-walled, without muscles, and not pierced by a terminal opening.

The oral opening and the œsophagus are very small. The fissure-like form, usually so distinct, is hardly recognisable, and has therefore been overlooked by Moseley. On closer examination, however, we find even here the two oral angles and œsophageal grooves, which differ very little from the numerous indentations of the oral margin and the longitudinal furrows running out from them. The corners of the mouth and of the œsophagus are more closely defined anatomically by the insertions of the directive septa.

There are altogether twenty-four pairs of septa: the first six, the principal septa, and the following six, secondary septa, are fastened to the œsophagus, even though the latter do not reach so far down as the former; the remaining twelve are imperfect. All the septa are plates of equal strength, which is essentially due to the thickness of the supporting lamella. The muscular system is extremely weak and simply arranged, as transverse fibres run on the one side and longitudinal fibres on the other in what is hardly even a slightly pleated layer. Septal stomata are wanting also in the complete septa (fig. 6).

The ovary, an oval body consisting merely of few broad transverse folds, lies in the middle of each septum, not excepting the directive septa. The excellent state of