

pairs of directive septa, the faces provided with longitudinal muscles are turned to one another. The directive septa on both sides (fig. 5, *rh*) are formed very irregularly; in each pair one septum is very strong, whilst the other is rudimentary; the latter never reaches as far as the œsophagus, and was so small in one case that it was not possible to perceive the manner in which the muscles were arranged.

The other pairs of septa vary in size, though they could not be divided into different orders, as a series of strong, large septa, which have almost all attained to an equal degree of development, is followed by a number of smaller septa; the former reach to the œsophagus, whilst the latter are imperfect. There were, on the whole, probably from thirty to forty pairs of septa. This difference of size in the septa, and especially the disproportion between the directive septa, is so unusual that it comes to be a question whether the specimen examined was normally developed.

*Tealia bunodiformis* belongs to those species in which I have observed that two adjacent septa may be connected by their free margins. In such cases it is two septa of different adjacent pairs which pass continuously into one another inside the strong longitudinal swellings.

The reproductive organs of the animal examined were ovaries, and were found on all the septa, except on those which were behindhand in their development. Two of the directive septa were consequently sterile, whilst the other two were furnished with reproductive organs.

*Tealia bunodiformis* differs very markedly from *Tealia crassicornis*. In *Tealia bunodiformis* the muscular fibres of the tentacles and oral disk are ectodermal, whilst in *Tealia crassicornis* they have passed into the mesoderm; in the former, reproductive organs are present on the septa of the first and second order, whilst in the latter they are absent. It may, therefore, perhaps be well at some future time to make *Tealia bunodiformis* represent a new genus distinct from *Tealia crassicornis*. I have chosen the name "*bunodiformis*," because in some parts the warts are grouped in longitudinal rows, and therefore have the same arrangement which characterises the genus *Bunodes*.

#### *Leio-tealia*, Hertwig.

Tealidæ with smooth body surface, without warts, and without spherules, but with longitudinal furrows corresponding to the insertions of the septa; tentacles of equal size, arranged in several rows.

*Leio-tealia*, as the name shows, is a *Tealia* with smooth body surface, and therefore bears the same relation to the true *Tealia* as *Paractis* does to *Tealidium*. According to Milne-Edwards they belong to the genus *Paractis*, from which I have separated them on account of the endodermal position of the circular muscle.