

also towards the oral disk and pedal disk, are weak in the lower parts, but very strong at the upper end. The upper portion draws the oral disk very energetically towards the wall, and is assisted in this by part of the longitudinal fibres. The interspace between the oral disk and wall is here reduced to a minimum, which renders the separation of detached single septa more difficult. The parietobasilar muscle is moderately strong in most septa, and does not even extend up to the third of the height of the animal; it is not merely connected with the septum by epithelial adhesion, but by coalescence, as the supporting lamellæ of both parts are fused to a great extent. The epithelial lamellæ and the muscular fibres of the surfaces of the parietobasilar fold and the septum which are turned towards one another still remain, however, here and there between the fused streaks of the supporting lamellæ, and in transverse section originate circular figures which are enclosed in the connective substance, and indicate by their serial arrangement the boundary between the septum and the fold.

Two kinds of stomata are found in the muscular part of the septa; the peristomial are very large, whilst the marginal, which lie close to the wall, are small, and, in fact, so small in the oldest septa that they are almost entirely obliterated.

The thin-membraned veil-like part of the septum is only furnished with a weak layer of muscles, and bears both the mesenteric filament, which is fastened to its free margin, and the reproductive elements, which in *Dysactis* are not rolled up into compact masses as they are in most Actiniæ. The follicles of the testes in the male, the ova in the female are scattered over the supporting lamella, which, consequently, has the look of being strewed with isolated star-like points. The filamental apparatus appeared to be present in the ova.

A remarkable diversity usually prevails in the development of the septa. The directive septa are very small, but, on the other hand, they are connected to a great extent with the œsophagus, as the latter, in correspondence with them, is produced into the long œsophageal lappets, which reach nearly to the pedal disk. The thin-membraned part is small; all the muscles, especially the parietobasilar muscle, stronger than on any other septa; reproductive organs wanting throughout. The directive septa agree in the last respect with the other principal septa, and also with the six pairs of septa of the second order, which are chiefly distinguishable from the principal septa by not extending so far on the œsophagus. We first find the reproductive elements richly developed on the twelve pairs of septa of the third order; they are present on all other septa, with the exception of the unimportant rudiments of those of the sixth order; on the other hand, the muscular parts of the septa become almost imperceptible, and they themselves no longer project so distinctly into the gastric space. Only the septa of the third and fourth orders still reach the œsophagus, though their insertion occupies no great space; the septa of the fifth order end on the oral disk.

It is remarkable that from the third cycle of septa onwards, the septa of one and the