

indistinctly defined rows. The tentacles of the innermost row are short, but broad at the base, powerful and compressed; towards the outside the tentacles become smaller and more slender. Indistinct radial furrows, caused by the distribution of the muscles, run from the corona of tentacles to the oral opening. The muscles consist of tough, ectodermal fibrillæ, the lamella made up of which lies thickly folded both in the oral disk and in the tentacles.

The oral opening is elongated to an oval in the same direction as the whole body of the animal, and from analogy to other Actiniæ we might expect to find the œsophageal grooves at the ends of the oval. In this case, however, they lie exactly in the middle of the two broad sides and in the contracted animal so near that they almost touch. If we cut out the part in question (fig. 7, *b*) we see that the œsophageal grooves are very broad and reach far down, whilst the remaining irregularly pleated part of the œsophagus only hangs down a little way into the stomach.

Except the two pairs of directive septa, which are attached to the œsophageal grooves, the other four pairs of principal septa only are perfect, whilst all the secondary septa terminate on the oral disk. The former are sterile, whilst the latter bear the reproductive organs, which were testes in the specimen examined. There are large marginal stomata in the septa, and in addition to these perioral stomata in the perfect principal septa.

I endeavoured to discover the mode of arrangement of the septa by cutting out two sextants contiguous to the directive septa and making them into transverse sections. I found extremely irregular conditions, and in spite of all my trouble I am unable to explain them with any certainty. Five pairs of septa of considerable strength lie in each interseptal space, but as they were equal to one another I was not able to determine their various ages from the difference in size. I am therefore undecided between two opinions; either the pairs of septa of the second order are doubled and three pairs of septa of the third order are present, or else there is only one pair of septa of the second order developed and the pairs of septa of the third order have undergone duplication.

In the interseptal spaces of the third order I found either only a single pair of the fourth order or two pairs of the fourth order; so that duplication seems also to have partially taken place here.

It would be interesting to examine the sextants occupying the narrow side of the body in order to see whether the arrangement of the septa is more regular in them. I refrained from this, however, in order not to injure the single specimen of the species. We may, however, certainly assume that the irregular development of the septa is the consequence of the elongation of the body, and this is shown by the partial duplication of their number. There would be nothing remarkable in such duplication, since the interseptal spaces belonging to the broad sides are abnormally extended.