

vided with an anterior, undivided body-cavity, the collar and the trunk each containing a body-cavity which is composed of two halves separated by means of dorsal and ventral mesenteries. These five spaces are completely separated from one another, and their arrangement is in exact accordance with that of the corresponding sections of the

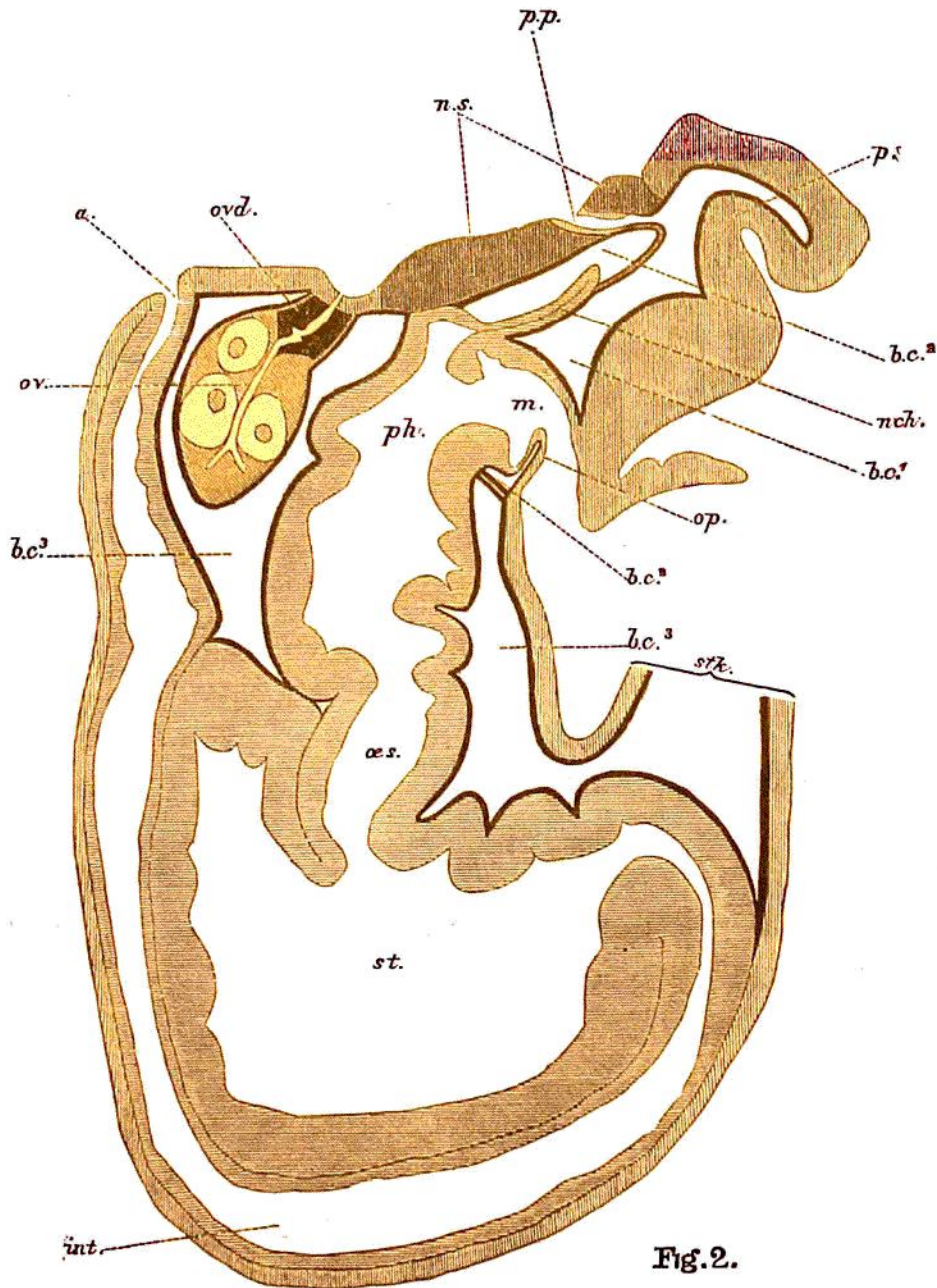


Fig. 2.

FIG. 2.—Longitudinal section of an adult *Cephalodiscus*, supposed to be taken sufficiently on one side of the middle line to allow of the representation of one of the ovaries, and of one of the proboscis-pores. *p.*, proboscis; *stk.*, stalk; *m.*, mouth; *ph.*, pharynx or branchial region of gut; *œs.*, cesophagus; *st.*, stomach; *int.*, intestine; *a.*, anus; *nch.*, notochord (really visible only in a median section); *ov.*, ovary; *ovd.*, pigmented oviduct; *b.c.1*, *b.c.2*, *b.c.3*, divisions of body-cavity as in fig. 1; *p.p.*, one of the proboscis-pores; *op.*, operculum; *n.s.*, central nervous system.

body-cavity in *Balanoglossus*. The similarity of *Cephalodiscus* to the same animal is rendered still more striking by the existence in the former of a diverticulum (*nch.*) of the front part of the alimentary canal, extending a short distance forwards into the region of the proboscis, and homologous with the notochord described by Bateson.