

specimens are so contracted that tentacles, oral disc, and upper part of body-wall were all drawn inwards together; in the largest, however, part of the tentacular crown protruded.

The surface of the body-wall is incrustated with sand-grains, so that at first sight I was inclined to take the animal for a *Sphenopus*. The sand-grains are not, however, embedded in the mesogloea, but adhere to the cuticle of the ectodermal epithelium, so that they can easily be removed by scraping. At the anterior end they are more sparse, and are practically absent on the upper third. This part of the body-wall assumes a different appearance to the rest, being more leathery or bark-like, and traversed by rough longitudinal furrows. The bark-like appearance is produced by the cuticle, which is strongly developed, and of a brownish tint, resembling that of *Phellia pectinata* and *Tealia bunodiformis*. A fairly sharp boundary marks off from the rougher part of the body-wall a strip about 1 cm. wide, which adjoins the oral disc and wreath of tentacles, and which has a completely smooth surface. One can thus, as in *Halcampa clavus*, recognise three regions of the body,—capitulum, scapus, and physa; but only the capitulum is marked off from the rest with any degree of sharpness.

Histologically the body-wall is composed of a strong fibrous connective-tissue. The individual fibres are extremely fine, and are united in great numbers into tracts; they are not so sharply bounded, as, for example, in the connective-tissue of Vertebrata, but, like them, have a curving course. Generally they cross one another and interlace in every direction, and only under the endodermal surface does a longitudinal arrangement preponderate, parallel to the endoderm. Here the fibres stain exceedingly deeply in picocarmine, while at all other points fine cords alone retain the stain after washing.

The endodermal circular muscle-layer is formed into lamellar pleats, arranged closely like the leaves of a book, and seldom showing arborescence in section. A muscular region specially developed for a sphincter is not present.

The tentacles are small conical stumps, measuring in the contracted condition about 0.5 cm., and devoid of the two longitudinal ridges occurring in *Halcampa clavus*. On the other hand, the terminal pores are obvious, and in many cases are recognisable with the naked eye. The tentacles are arranged in several rows; their number in one case amounted to forty-six, and was perhaps increasing, as I found several small tentacles among the larger. The longitudinal muscle lamella is ectodermal, and but little pleated.

The oral disc is very small, and presents twelve radial ridges, produced at the edge of the mouth into the longitudinal ribs of the stomatodæum; the latter are sharply-angled, with deep furrows between them. A specially differentiated siphonoglyphe is not present. The length of the stomatodæum in the largest example amounts to nearly 2 cm. Correlated with the absence of a siphonoglyphe is that of a stomatodæal cone. The boundary between oral disc and stomatodæum is sharply marked by the lip being elevated into a circular fold.