

The radial muscles of the oral disc are ectodermal, and form a slightly pleated layer; a notable point is the presence of small bundles irregularly embedded in the mesogloea.

The number of mesenteries appears on macroscopic examination to be confined to twelve, set at equal distances on the periphery of the stomatodæum; they are so grouped in pairs according to the muscular distribution, that one can distinguish two pairs of directive and four pairs of intermediate mesenteries. They resemble thin veils stretching between body-wall, oral disc, and stomatodæum, unusually delicate, and tearing at the slightest strain; below, they reach nearly to the posterior pole of the body, but are here so weakly developed as to hardly project at all into the cœlenteron.

In these veil-like mesenteries are recognisable, as special thickenings, the following organs:—1, the muscle pennons or retractors; 2, the muscles of the edge; 3, the generative organs; 4, the digestive filaments.

The retractors are powerful swellings about 1–2 mm. wide, which are tolerably sharply bounded, and appear as if glued to one side of the mesentery; they commence at the angle where oral disc and stomatodæum are continuous, and run from this point in a slight curve outwards and downwards to the boundary between the first and second thirds of the body-wall, where they terminate, thus dying out disproportionately soon, far sooner than even in *Halcampa clavus*. Transverse sections exhibit their structure in greater detail; in the region of the muscle the supporting lamina is strongly thickened, and is elevated, together with the muscle-layer resting on it, into lamellæ which are long, thick, and parallel to one another, but which either do not branch at all, or only slightly. An arborescent or bushy appearance is occasionally produced by a ridge of the mesogloéal mesenterial lamina bearing on both sides a complete series of muscular lamellæ. The sharp boundary of the muscular masses is referable to the circumstance that on both sides the pleating of the muscular layer ceases abruptly.

The edge-muscles form a band of tendinous appearance running close along the body-wall, and are most clearly expressed in the posterior parts of the body. Here they constitute nearly the whole of the mesentery, and the mesenterial filament is affixed almost directly to them.

The mesenterial filament is fairly obvious for the first two centimetres below the stomatodæum, and is arranged in a few coils. Afterwards it becomes finer, but is wound into a mass of twisted loops, continuing thus for about the next four centimetres. The contortions then become gradually less marked, till, sooner or later, the whole filament dies out; in one mesentery it could be followed to within two centimetres of the posterior pole. The first section of the filament is trilobate, possessing one glandular and two ciliated lobes; lower down it undergoes, as in other cases, a simplification of structure by the dying out of the ciliated lobes.

Both the glandular and the ciliated lobes are of exceptionally strong development; the continuations of the mesogloéal lamina entering them broaden out in the shape