

mesenteries may be seen through it as clear stripes. In the external zone of its mesogloea lie the deposits above mentioned, consisting exclusively of Foraminiferal skeletons. They are evenly distributed over the cœenchyme; but on the body-wall are ranged in a most regular and elegant manner, the following facts being recognisable with the aid of a lens. From the apex outwards run, in a well-grown individual, fifteen to twenty looping rows of Foraminifera in clear elevated lines. Where the body-wall bends downwards at right angles, each row bifurcates, and each branch so produced runs downwards on the body-wall in a straight line; a single row of Foraminifera is thus situated over each mesentery, the insertion of the latter being externally clearly recognisable, owing to the thinness of the wall. While therefore, from the apex of the polyp outwards, the ridges agree in number with the pairs of mesenteries, in the lower part of the body-wall there are present as many rows of shells as there are individual mesenteries. Towards the base these become less plain, so that at the lowest part of the polyps, as on the cœenchyme, the Foraminiferal coating is evenly distributed all over" (Erdmann). The rows of shells are continued on to that region of the body-wall which has been drawn inwards; and their arrangement can here be only understood by referring to the point of transition from body-wall into oral disc. This occurs along an undulating curve, since at one point the oral disc with its outer circlet of tentacles, at another the body-wall with its rows of shells, projects the farthest. A horizontal section therefore, through the region under discussion, meets alternately with rows of Foraminifera and the origins of tentacles (Pl. IV. fig. 8). Further, at the point of junction, the body-wall forms a strongly projecting fold in which lies the greater part of the sphincter (Pl. IV. fig. 7). The horizontal section represented in fig. 8 exhibits this fold on the inner side, while on the outer lie the body-wall and oral disc, united by mesenteries.

The fold of the body-wall bears, on both sides, rows of Foraminiferal shells, supported on ridge-like processes of the body-wall, and appearing therefore in transverse section as coronets; they are, as we learn from longitudinal sections, discontinuous at the free edge of the fold, so that the outer and inner rows of shells do not pass into each other.

The sphincter embedded in the fold of the body-wall is mesogloéal and simple, and forms here an evenly distributed complex mass of muscle-bundles, the latter being variously shaped. It also overlaps a small strip of that region of the body-wall which is not drawn inwards.

The tentacles are, as in other cases, in two alternating circlets, and are in part produced into long pointed filaments, in part contracted into short stumps. Their muscles are ectodermal and slightly pleated; the mesogloéal supporting lamina lying at the base of the pleats sends processes into the epithelium.

The stomatodæum is oval, and the siphonoglyphe only slightly expressed.