

face of the indrawn part of the body-wall. Sections through the upper region of the polyp yield appearances similar to those described under the preceding species, though, owing to the abundant and various deposits enclosed, they are not so regular and elegant.

“In those inner parts of the mesogloea which are free from adventitious accretions there lie embedded in the homogeneous matrix—1. fine radial fibres, penetrating the whole thickness of the soft mesogloea, provided here and there with nuclei; 2. round mesogloea-cells containing a large nucleus; 3. round or oval spaces packed with cells. Hertwig, who has observed similar structures in the *Epizoanthus parasiticus* described by him, conjectures that these oval cell-islets are produced only by indifferent preservation, and result from the breaking down of a system of anastomosing cords, such as the mesogloea of *Zoanthus* exhibits. I [Erdmann] am inclined to regard these roundish heaps of cells as primary structures, like the canals of *Zoanthus*, since I have been able to recognise them in almost all my species of *Epizoanthus*, which were without exception in a very good state of preservation. As to their origin I have no data; but there is no reason why they should not be referred to an ectodermal origin as well as the cell-canals of *Zoanthus*, the derivation of which from ectoderm is indisputable; besides, many of these cell-islets clearly exhibit an elongate outline, with here and there even a slight tendency to branch, by which an external approximation to *Zoanthus* is effected.

“The mesogloea of the mesentery is well developed, and on its inner edge is thickened like a club. The micromesenteries project only slightly into the interior, but, like the macromesenteries, clearly present marked muscle-pennons. On these mesenteries there springs on the side opposite to the muscle-pennons a mesogloea lamella, which is considerably elongated in order to carry the generative organs and to form, centrally to these, the mesenterial filaments. The former are present in considerable numbers; and, being cut more or less superficially owing to the contorted course of the mesentery, may be recognised in transverse section as roundish balls enveloped in a thin mesogloea lamella, pressed against the body-wall and generally filling the adjacent chamber. All the specimens which I investigated were female, the generative balls consisting of a large number of ova closely appressed together, but separated by a fine mesogloea lamina.

“The body-wall is deeply drawn inwards, and conceals in this region a strongly built sphincter, which has the shape described for the preceding species, but which is distinguished by a greater complication in the branching of the bundles of fibrillæ.

“The stomatodæum is oval, with a clearly defined siphonoglyphe. The ensheathing cœnenchyme measures 1-1.3 mm. in thickness; in its interior run longitudinally numerous connecting tubes. The mesogloea carries on its surface foreign deposits of the same character and quantity as those on the body-wall, but the inner face, which lies