

age; its total length amounted to 3·2 cm., of which 2·0 cm. belong to the body, and 1·2 cm. to the foot. The former is on one side crushed inwards about the middle, where it is of the greatest diameter (2 cm.), while on the other it is as strongly swollen out. Above, it diminishes gradually into the head region, which is indistinctly furrowed radially; and below, equally gradually, into the foot. The latter is cylindrical, and has a diameter of 0·5 cm., while the sole-like clasping-disc has at its base a breadth of 0·9 cm. The third and still younger polyp consists mainly of the 'body,' which above is flat and discoidal, without differentiation of a head-region, but is at the periphery pressed into folds; its height is 2·4 cm., its breadth 2·0 cm. Below it passes gradually into the foot, which is rudimentary, round, only a few millimetres high, and ends without a clasping-disc.

"For investigation I made use of the middle specimen, which was completely preserved. A longitudinal section dividing the polyp into two halves yielded the following results. The mesenteries run in the foot as clear narrow ridges on the body-wall, scarcely projecting into the interior; they extend also on to the horizontal pedal disc, and appear in this region as radiating lamellæ, which meet at the centre of the flat base. The filaments first appear on the mesenteries at the point of transition into the broader 'body;' they form a thick investment, which nearly fills the whole coelenteron and covers the mesenteries completely. The body-wall is fairly thick, and even with the naked eye can be distinguished into two layers; an outer, which appears granular owing to the accretions, and an inner, which is soft, shining, and free from deposits. It is further noticeable, that the quantitative relations between the incrustated and the softer layers vary with the height of the part in question, and in such a manner that, at the upper part of the body, both parts are about equally strongly developed, while with increasing depth the harder constituents become more numerous, till at last, in the foot, a complete obliteration of the softer zone is produced. Above, the body-wall is drawn rather deeply inwards at a sharp angle. On to this infolded region the accretions are uninterruptedly continued as far as the point of origin of the oral disc, the latter being inserted just at the inner edge of the fold. The stomatodæum reaches far downwards, and is characterised by a siphonoglyphe of considerable depth.

"A transverse section in the region of the stomatodæum allows the mesenterial arrangement to be recognised even by the naked eye. The longitudinal section having been carried midway between two mesenteries on both sides, they were completely intact, and the combination of the two sectional halves yielded a complete picture of the mesenterial arrangement, which falls under the microtype. Sixty mesenteries in all are present; of these, after deduction of the regularly formed dorsal pairs, there fall into the ventral zone on each side of the directive macromesenteries, twelve pairs, consisting each of a macro- and a micro-mesentery.

"For a study of the anatomical relations in more detail, I made use of von Koch's