

cannot be definitely determined after preservation in spirit, but would require material preserved in osmic acid.

After the ovum has passed into the supporting lamella, it still reaches the bases of the epithelial cells by means of a narrow process, the cells having undergone the modifications already described (fig. 8). The cells are fine filaments, with few granules, and compressed into a body shaped like a gustatory bulb; they are much more numerous than in *Corallimorphus*.

The part of the filamental apparatus formed of epithelial cells lies originally in the same plane as the opaque, granular, epithelial cells, but later, when the ova increase in size, it occupies the bottom of a depression in the epithelium, surrounded by the neighbouring cells which have increased in length. On the other hand, it never passes over into the mesoderm, so that the filamental apparatus remains in a condition which leaves room for further differentiation in *Corallimorphus*. On the larger ovicells there is a narrow cortical layer which is distinguished from the central parts by a structure only indistinctly preserved in spirit. Radial lines indicate, however, that the protoplasm has become divided into small rod-shaped pieces.

Whilst acontia are wanting, the configuration of the mesenteric filaments is the same as in other Actiniæ. I was able to make out a marginal stoma by the help of transverse sections in the upper part of the septa, but I could not determine whether a perioral stoma exists or not.

After the septa are free from their reproductive organs, their mesenteric filaments, and their stronger, specialized muscular cords, they still extend as far as the centre point of the rounded posterior end of the body. Two of the septa are connected in such a way as to form a partition wall separating the four septa on the one side from the six septa on the other (Pl. III. fig. 10). This arrangement precludes the existence of a central posterior pore, but in place of it I found numerous eccentric openings, which are, however, so small that they could not be perceived on the surface, even under a strong magnifying glass. I observed them by making sections transversely through the posterior body-wall of the larger animal, and parallel to the convex terminal surface of the smaller.

The openings are placed in a circular zone at a little distance from the centre point. In sections parallel to the surface I found two of them in the same radius, one outside the other, and I therefore presume that there are about twenty-four of them; each radial chamber probably containing two (Pl. XIII. fig. 5). This point cannot, however, be easily determined from preserved material, as in such a case the wall is pleated, and also from its convex curvature is not well adapted for making such sections.

If we prepare a series of transverse sections, we have a successive view of a large number of openings, often two in the same transverse section, placed symmetrically left and right from the middle; from the relation of their positions to the septa, which can also be seen in transverse section, we may assume that they are regularly distributed