

order to point in a general way perpendicularly to the curvature of the periphery of the body, and become by degrees foreshortened, until they point directly at the eye from the bottom of the socket. In a profile view of the sockets (*Fig. 23*), the cells at the last-mentioned place (m^3) trend in lines at right angles to the line of vision, and therefore directly toward the oral area; whilst, now, the cells in the equatorial plane point directly at the eye.

The merging of this into the radial system at this point, we have already indicated; but the precise line of juncture of the two may be better and more clearly described now that the boundaries of the former have been distinctly traced. Where the oral plane strikes the inner face (*Fig. 21 A*, n^1) of the opposite peripheric band, the cells of the two systems in question trend so nearly in the same direction as to make it very difficult to distinguish them apart; and, in truth, it is only when seen from the horizontal end that the oral curve (p^2) of the cells of the lateral system furnishes the means of eliminating them from those of the radial system. This apparent confusion of the peripheric borders of the two systems obtains all along the median line of the peripheric band just mentioned to its termination, and then along the borders of the oral system (m^1). The cells (p^3) cross each other at wider and wider angles, until, half-way between the oral and tentacular planes, they mutually traverse one another at right angles, and then again their trend grows more and more nearly parallel, till they run in the same direction side by side at the tentacular plane. At the latter point the parallelism is more perfect, and extends deeper into the body than along the median line of the peripheric band; and, in a profile view of the sockets (*j*), that part of the radial system (m^2) which passes from the tentacular apparatus to the vertical chymiferous tubes ($r r$), seems to be one and the same with the lateral system (m^3), which radiates from the base of these sockets. In passing to the several bands (*A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H*), of the peripheric system, and to the chymiferous tubes (l^1 to l^8), the cells of the lateral system preserve the same curve, both horizontally and vertically, as along the hypotenusal face. As we have already remarked, these cells trend very nearly parallel with those of the radial system, where they meet along the median line of the peripheric bands which are in the oral plane, and, as we pass around the periphery toward the tentacular plane, we here also find the two, abutting against the several bands (*A* to *H*) with a like trend; but it is only at the periphery that this parallelism obtains, whilst towards the axis of the body the cells cross at all angles between the most acute and a right angle, according to their position: thus those cells which radiate to the peripheric inter-ambulacral band (*A* and *E*) in the oral plane, cross the radial cells which proceed from about the corners (*Fig. 21 a^1*), from the outer third, and from the median third of the digestive cavity, severally at a very acute angle, at an angle of