end, where it merges into the cylindrical part of the tentacle. As the tentacular fringes (*Fig.* 15 k^1) are not to be found upon this ridge, but just at its distal termination, and onward,—and, if we mistake not, the lasso-cells are absent,—it may be proper to consider it as essentially a part of the disk, simply subservient to the movements of the prehensile organ, which is prolonged from it.

There are two distinct walls or layers, which constitute the body of the disk, and which are continued, in the same relation, into the tentacle; but the greater proportion of this apparatus is composed of the inner layer (*Fig.* 87 γ γ' γ'' γ'''), the outer one (*Fig.* 15 and *Fig.* 87 β' β'' β''') being comparatively a very thin stratum. The thinnest part of the inner layer may be found about the proximate side (γ''') of the two parallel chymiferous tubes (α to α'''), which penetrate to the apex (γ'') of the disk, where it occupies one half of their circumference, as a mere film (γ''') of long, slender cells, identical with those which we have already pointed out (pp. 223, 224) as forming the walls of the whole chymiferous system. On the solid side (*Fig.* 87 γ) of these tubes and between them (*Fig.* 15 γ), this layer more or less suddenly becomes very thick; at the distal side of the apex (γ'') of the tubes the transition is comparatively gradual, as one might very naturally infer from the form of the disk; but at all other points the passage, from the filmy wall to the highly incrassated core of the disk, is very abrupt, especially at the abactinal end (γ''''), where it projects like a hook or nose. In the tentacles (k) again it loses its bulky proportions, whilst the outer layer gains the ascendency (within the main stem of this organ the decrease is not so great as in the fringes); in the former the inner layer forms a solid axis, occupying about two thirds of the diameter of the tentacle, whereas in the latter (*Fig.* 13 *d*, *Fig.* 18 *d*) it forms but one third of the whole thickness. Along the median line of this layer, in the fringes, there is a slender string (*Fig.* 13 *e*, *Fig.* 18 *e*) of matter which is much more transparent than the rest, and has the appearance of a canal; but no distinct cavity could be detected. The course of the longer axes of the cells constituting this layer is very simple. Within the disk it is lengthwise (*Fig.* 15 α), and in a general way parallel to the surface of this body; and so, too, in the tentacle and its fringes (*Fig.* 13 *d*). At the origin of the fringes (*Fig.* 15 k^1) the cells of the main body (k) of the tentacle bend nearly at right angles upon themselves, and enter at once into the former without any break; they are as directly continuous from the one to the other as from the disk into the tentacle. When the tentacle is contracted it is transversely wrinkled, and in this condition the cells which diverge at right angles into the fringes appear to traverse the whole diameter of the main layer as if they were distinct bands, originating independently of the cells of the latter; and this deceptive appearance is all the more heightened if a portion of the tentacle be cut away and laid out on a slip of