

cilia. But in some Ctenophoræ, such as the true Beroids, this ridge is fringed; and the marked outline of the area in our Pleurobrachia is a rudimentary development of such fringes.

The narrow bands, alluded to in my first paper as tubes converging toward the centre of the circumscribed area, can be traced from the abactinal extremity of the vertical rows of locomotive flappers to the very base of the black speck in the centre of the abactinal pole of the body. These bands are not tubes, but a double or triple row of coarse, immovable cilia, or, more properly speaking, short, acute ridges, which trend in one direction in the same band. They are direct prolongations of the rows of locomotive flappers, tapering gradually toward the abactinal pole of the animal, and so reduced in their diameter as to appear like very slender threads converging from the abactinal termination of the locomotive flappers to the centre of the abactinal surface of the animal. They terminate under the eye capsule (*Fig.* 14 and 19  $\delta$ ), and at the very base of the pyriform eye ( $\delta$ ). These bands are eight in number, like the ambulacral rows of which they are the continuation, and they converge two and two, being more closely brought together in pairs toward the eye-speck. In their respective position they differ somewhat: four of them, rising from the four lateral ambulacra, preserve a rather straight course from the summit of the rows of flappers to the centre of the area; the four others, the anterior and posterior ones, however, bend toward the elongated part of the area and follow obliquely the course of its margin, thus contrasting in some degree with the lateral ones.

I am somewhat at a loss to account for the precise connection between all the parts which may be seen around the central black speck (*Pl.* II. *Figs.* 14 and 19) and in the fork of the funnel. Even the nature of the central organ is in a measure problematical. In its appearance it resembles the marginal colored specks observed in Discoid Medusæ, and on that account has been viewed by some as an eye-speck; while by those who consider the so-called eye-specks of Medusæ as rudimentary auditory organs, it has been regarded as a rudimentary ear. But, notwithstanding the difference of opinion respecting its functions, all naturalists who have examined Ctenophoræ have thus far identified the black speck, which occurs in a central position upon the abactinal pole of these animals, with similar specks occurring about the periphery of Discoid Medusæ. The opinion I formerly entertained of the nature of this organ has been disproved by embryological researches. Since I have become acquainted with the development of the Ctenophoræ, I am myself satisfied that it cannot be considered as the remnant of a point of attachment to a Hydroid stock; for the Ctenophoræ undergo a direct metamorphosis. Nor do I now doubt its identity with the marginal specks of the higher Discophoræ; and I have already stated, that I am inclined to regard it as