

materially from the view just described, excepting that the mouth is in sight in the centre, extending forward and backward in the same plane as the circumscribed area opposite, and the ambulacra appear only indistinctly through the mass. The body is sometimes stretched to so great a degree in the direction of the longitudinal diameter, as to give its outline an irregular, square, oblong form. However, this attitude is only assumed when the animal swims at the surface of the water, with the mouth turned upward.

Viewed in profile, the body presents also two very distinct aspects: when seen by the broad face or by the narrow face, or when examined from its anterior or posterior or from its lateral sides. Facing the anterior or posterior end, the symmetry of the outline (*Fig. 89*) arises from the parity and symmetry of the right and left halves of the body, the two sides of the anterior and posterior lobes being perfectly symmetrical. But here again the outlines may differ greatly, in consequence of the expansion or contraction of the lobes, which may hang down and look almost straight with the main mass of the body above, or spread laterally and assume a rounded form, like a broad apron suspended from the chest with projecting auricles or appendages about its point of insertion. In this position the anterior or posterior pairs of ambulacra are seen in their fullest development, extending from the summit along the middle of the lobe to its lower margin, tapering gradually as the lobes grow thinner. Seen from the sides (*Fig. 88*), the symmetry of the outline arises from the perfect symmetry and equality between the anterior and the posterior extremity of the body; but the outlines may vary as the two lobes are pressed nearer together, or stretched apart to a greater or less extent. The modifications in this respect are almost endless, as also are the ways in which the margins of the lobes fold over; for their lower margin may hang loosely down, or it may bend inward, curving itself in rounded or square outlines, and reaching also over the sides or stretching more flatly. In these various states of dilatation or contraction, the lobes may diverge from each other in all possible degrees: one may even overlap the other alternately, and thus reduce to the utmost the difference between the longitudinal and the transverse axis. The small lateral lobes, two in number on each side, may, in these various changes of form, assume also the most diversified positions, — at times stretching straight downward, at times arching upward, at times hanging down and converging toward, and even crossing each other; so that there is no end to the diversity of these aspects. I should say, however, that the motions of these lobes, especially those of the two large anterior and posterior lobes, are comparatively very slow and graceful; while those of the small lateral lobes are somewhat more brisk.

Seen from the sides, the two lateral ambulacra converge from the abactinal area toward the base of the lateral lobes, and the anterior and posterior ambulacra of