

while it gives a more definite form to the digestive cavity and keeps its lower floor permanently apart from the upper floor, also secures a greater independence to the apparatus corresponding to the proboscis of the *Cryptocarpæ* as a whole, and to each of its four prominent appendages separately. Moreover, the side walls of the digestive cavity are comparatively thin in the intervals between the four pillars; so much so, indeed, that the walls appear perforated, and have generally been described as perforated, when in reality these seeming holes are walled over by a veil more or less tightly stretched across the holes, and frequently forming pendent pouches, to the inner surface of which the ovaries and spermaries are attached. The chymiferous system never consists of simple tubes immediately arising from the central cavity and reaching directly a simple circular tube, but always presents complicated anastomoses at the margin of the disk, while the channels arising from the central cavity are either simple tubes or wide sacs opening freely into the main cavity. As in the *Cryptocarpæ*, the tentacles are either few occupying a special position, or many along the whole margin of the disk, or they are entirely wanting. The eye-specks are always at the peripheric end of simple radiating tubes, but never at the base of a tentacle along the circular tube. They are frequently, but not always, protected by folds of the margin of the disk. The margin of the disk is very thin, and sometimes turned inward, in the shape of a veil.

The position of the ovaries and spermaries is so peculiar, and contrasts so strikingly with that of the *Cryptocarpæ*, that the way in which the eggs are freed is very different. In the *Phanerocarpæ* the egg sacs are arranged in loops or festoons upon the inner surface of the veil closing the lateral holes or pouches of the main cavity, and when the eggs are detached they move into the digestive cavity, and, following the channels formed by the arm-like prolongations of the four pillars which support its angles, finally reach the little marginal sacs of the arms, in which they remain until they are cast off into the surrounding medium. Peculiar as this structure may seem when compared to that of the *Cryptocarpæ*, there is yet the closest homology between them, for the large pouches containing the ovaries and spermaries of the *Phanerocarpæ* are, after all, only dilatations of the chymiferous system along the course of its radiating channels; while in *Cryptocarpæ*, instead of large pouches there are simple, narrow tubes, upon the sides of which the eggs are developed, and from which they immediately drop into the surrounding medium. The fact, that in some *Cryptocarpæ* the eggs are developed upon the proboscis, in no way conflicts with this explanation, since the angles of the proboscis, as may best be seen in *Bougainvillea*, are quite as much the direct prolongation of the radiating tubes, as the ovarian pouches of *Cyanca* are a direct prolongation of its radiating chymiferous sacs.