

with a rather slender base, and, at the base of the tentacles, four-sided (*Fig. 22*), with a tentacle projecting from each corner. There is a portion of the slender base of the body where the opposite inner walls (*Pl. X. Fig. 6 b b*) coalesce, and thus form a solid axis, into which the digestive cavity does not penetrate. *Pl. X. Fig. 24 e<sup>1</sup>* is an instance of irregularity of growth in the tentacles: one of them (*e<sup>1</sup>*) is much smaller than the others, and very transparent and thin, being evidently stretched to the utmost, and therefore, without doubt, here shown at its full size. Sometimes we have found specimens which have the tentacles developed in pairs (*Fig. 23*) on the opposite sides of the body. *Fig. 26* is a representation of a perfectly robust and flourishing embryo having five tentacles, which would seem to have all developed at one time. The extensibility of the lips of the mouth is here well illustrated by the large proboscis (*c*) formed by their expansion, and which is fully as plastic and active in the various shapes which it assumes, and the motions which it performs, as at any later period. The degree of extensibility of the tentacles (*e*) is also better shown in this figure than in any of those with four tentacles.

In the next stage four more tentacles are introduced, at intermediate points (*Pl. X. Fig. 25 c*) to the first four that were developed. Their mode of budding is the same as that of the earlier tentacles, and they continue to grow until they are as long as the first four, before another set begins to develop (*Pl. X. Figs. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37*, and *Pl. X. Figs. 4, 4<sup>b</sup>, and 5*). One of the most striking peculiarities of this stage of growth is the hydra-like form of the embryo (*Pl. X. Fig. 33*), which might readily be mistaken for a species of that genus upon casual observation. The base (*e<sup>1</sup>*) is quite long and slender, and strongly resembles a tentacle. The lips of the mouth (*c*) project separately, or they may be merged into one and protruded as in younger stages, in the form of a proboscis (*Fig. 35 c*). The many protean shapes which the mouth may assume, render it almost impossible to say what is the form of this organ; usually, however, we find it but slightly, if at all, elevated above the base of the tentacles (*Figs. 34 and 37; Pl. X. Fig. 5*), and each one of the four corners projecting toward the base of a tentacle (*Fig. 34; Pl. X. Figs. 1, 5, and 11*). By comparing *Figs. 22 and 27* with *Fig. 24* of *Pl. X.* we find that the position of the corners of the mouth is not constant: in the first instance the corners are opposite the intervals of the first four tentacles, whereas in the second they are opposite the tentacles; and so we are unable to judge whether, in the eight-armed stage (*Pl. X. Fig. 34*), the corners are opposite the first four tentacles or alternate with them. This can only be determined when the second set of four tentacles is in an early state of development, as in *Fig. 27*. But here we are again at fault; for if we compare *Fig. 34* of *Pl. X.* and *Fig. 5* of *Pl. X.* with *Fig. 34<sup>a</sup>* of *Pl. X.*, all representations taken from the same individual, we