

Whilst the topmost and oldest disks are developing, new ones are forming below by constriction; and as these successively appear, they proceed to develop lobes and sinuses like those above, until the whole scyphostoma is divided into a series of superposed disks in all degrees of growth, from the ephyra (Pl. XI. *Fig. 6 I*), just ready to drop off and swim away, to the slightly lobed disk (*Iβ*) at the base. We have observed as many as thirteen of these disks upon one scyphostoma. Below this pile of disks we find another row of tentacles (*Figs. 1-6 e, 11-14 e, 16, 17 e, and 29 e*), like those at the top of the scyphostoma in its earlier stages of transverse division (Pl. XI^a. *Figs. 10, 11, and 13 e*).

The development of one of the disks will illustrate the development of the whole strobila. The eight lobes, which we have already pointed out in the earliest ephyra, soon become pointed, or rather papillate (Pl. XI. *Fig. 5 2 h*), and encroach laterally upon the intervals. As soon as the papilla gains a definite outline, so as to appear like a minute lobe or lobule on the end of the larger lobe, the latter begins to assume a new form. On each side of the lobule the lobe rises gradually, at first to a level with it (*Fig. 10 disk 4*), and at the same time the whole lobe grows more prominent, and in consequence the intervals seem to have deepened. The whole disk, in this state, resembles a low battlement. Proceeding to grow, each lobe not only lengthens below the lobule (*Fig. 20 j h*), but, on each side of the latter it projects, until in course of time two oval lappets, as long as itself, conjoin to give it the appearance of a broad Y (*Fig. 4, 2 h*). After this, the principal changes that occur in the process of development are the elongation of the lobe as a whole (*Figs. 6, 3, and 17, 3*), a broadening of the upper part, and a lengthening of the lobules. The lappets of the lobes also broaden midway, and become abruptly pointed. The lobule, already twice as long as broad, becomes partially hidden by the overlapping growth of the outer edge between the lappets. The distance between the superposed disks gradually increases from the earliest period of development, until, by the time the topmost ephyra is ready to drop from the strobila, the depth of the constrictions is equal to the length of the proboscis of ephyra next below (*Fig. 29, 2 a*). At maturity (Pl. XI. *Figs. 1, I; 6, I; 11, I; 13, I; 17, I; 24, and 29, I*) the lobes attain their greatest proportional length, and the lappets (*j*), individually, their widest expanse. The latter have also become asymmetrical, the outer edge of each, next the intervals, having assumed a more decided curve than the inner one, so that, on the whole, it resembles the outlines of a human foot. The lobule (*h*), when seen from the outside, appears to be buried in the folds of the lobe between the lappets; but by looking on the inner, or, homologically speaking, the lower side (*Fig. 24 h*), we find that it is perfectly free, and that the edge of the lobe between the lappets has merely extended so as to hide this lobule from exterior view. The edge of the disk, at the intervals (*i*)