extends from one oculiferous lobe (j) to the other, in the form of a segment of a circle, being broadest at the middle, and narrowing each way till it passes into the disk at the ends. Its base (Pl. XI[b]. *Fig.* 17 i^0; Pl. XI[c]. *Fig.* 4 π) is nearly on the same line with the bases of the tentacles, and also corresponds to the curved edge of the disk. The corners of the trumpet-shaped proboscis have become prolonged to a great extent (Pl. XI[b]. *Fig.* 17 a^1), so that they reach half way to the margin of the disk, running out into a point, and have a strong likeness to those of the adult (Pl. VI. *Fig.* 1), as far as their general outline is concerned. The edge of the lips is either wavy, lobed, or fringed all around. The mouth (Pl. XI[b]. *Fig.* 17 a^2), or cavity of the proboscis, is also very much like that of the adult, not only by its four-sided form, but by its furrow-like prolongations into each of the four elongate corners (a^1). The digestive cavity (b) is comparatively smaller than in the last phase, whilst, by the increasing diameter of the disk, the radiating canals ($c\ c$) have elongated considerably. The eight simple radiating canals (c) are now narrow tubes, which stretch in direct lines from the digestive cavity to the middle of each marginal canal ($c^1\ mc$). The eight forked canals (c) are even narrower than the simple ones, and are either twice or thrice forked on each side. The forks ($c^1\ c^2$), as in the adult, all lead to the margin between the oculiferous lobes. The new forks ($c^1\ c^2$) arise from the marginal canal (mc), and channel their way toward the centre of the disk until they meet with the main canal, at about one third of its length from its entrance (c^3) and near where all the other forks meet. The marginal canal (mc) is as yet quite broad, at least opposite the entrance of the simple radiating canals (c), but becomes narrower as it extends right and left of this point.

In order that the structure of these canals may be fully understood, we refer to a figure (Pl. XI[b]. *Fig.* 13) representing an actual transverse section of one of the simple canals (c, and *Fig.* 17 c), and two of the branches of the forked canals on each side (*Fig.* 13 c). By this it may be seen that the canals are not inclosed by one and the same wall; but that the upper or roof-like side ($d\ f$) is covered by the inner wall (i^4) of the upper floor of the disk, and that the lower side is inclosed by the inner wall (i^5) of the lower floor of the disk. Here, too, we may see that these two inner canal-bearing walls ($i^4\ i^5$) are suspended or supported by a cellular network, which fills all the space between them and the outer walls ($i^6\ i^7$), and also that the ridge ($d\ f$) of the canals, as well as the lower wall, is connected with the outer walls of the disk by thicker meshes, or groups of cells with filamentary prolongations ($\alpha\ \beta$). The broad, concentrically plicate band (*Fig.* 17 $m\ m^1$), which first made its appearance in the fourth stage previous to this (*Fig.* 4 $m\ m^1$), occupies nearly one half of the diameter of the disk from the margin inwards. It does not, however, seem to have grown more plicate, but, on