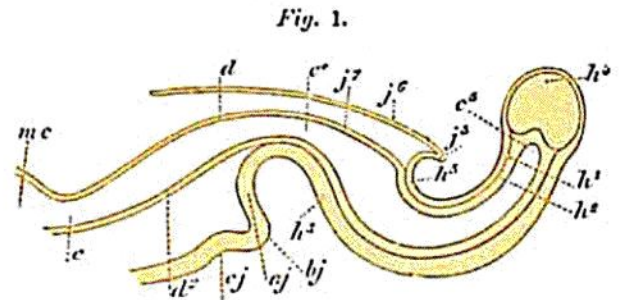


there is a single tentacle (1) and two tentacular lobes (i^2), one on each side; in the distance are two smaller tentacles (2 and 2^a), one contracted, and the other extended, whose bases have a common wall (τ) directly below the large single tentacle just mentioned; and finally there is a third tentacle (β), still further in the distance and on the extreme left, whose walls unite, at the base (τ), obliquely upwards and laterally, with those of the longer tentacle (2^a) of the second row. Beyond all these the lower margin (ξ) of the socket may be seen. The length of the tentacles, when they are fully extended, is about one third of the radius of the disk; they are quite slender and frequently coil upon themselves in spiral tresses.

The next phase is the last of the series which we have studied connectedly. At this age (Pl. XI^e. *Figs.* 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 11; and *Fig.* 1) the diameter of the disk is very nearly an inch and a half, and there are fifty tentacles on each marginal segment. The essential addition to the organization is the development of two tubular prolongations (Pl. XI^e. *Fig.* 2 d^1 , *Fig.* 11 d^1) of the radiating canals, in each oculiferous lobe. These tubes are formed in the same way as the canals from which they arise, and are peculiar in shape;



Longitudinal sectional view of the EYE OF AURELIA FLAVIDULA, corresponding to *Fig.* 11, Pl. XI^e.; designed from nature by H. J. Clark.

starting at an angle of forty-five degrees to the canal of the lobe, each one projects, for one half of its length ($\alpha \gamma$), in a straight line, into the midst of the lappet, and then bending (γ) slightly inwards, proceeds as far again, and terminates with a closed end. Like the chymiferous canals, these blind tubes are embraced by a single wall ($\zeta \epsilon$), above and below. The exterior edge (*Figs.* 8 and 11 β) is rounded, but the inner one thins out. If we follow the walls ($\zeta \epsilon$) backwards, we trace them on one side into the inner wall (h^2) of the ocular peduncle, and on the other into the wall of the radiating canal (c). Like the latter, this is transversely and finely wrinkled, and has a very delicate, filmy appearance. The relations of the ocular peduncle to the surrounding walls are quite difficult to understand, and therefore we have endeavored to make them clear by means of a highly magnified drawing, which shows this organ as seen from above (Pl. XI^e. *Fig.* 11). In order to make matters as distinct as possible, we will refer at the same time to the wood-cut above, *Fig.* 1, representing the same in profile and with a lettering which corresponds with that of the illustration on the plate. First we have a bridge-like portion (j^5) of the oculiferous lobe, which stretches across the base of the interval between the lappets (j^1), and joins the latter at a short distance (dj) within their inner margin, which it follows all around. Along the commissure (bj) of the lappets the outline of the bridge has the shape of a W (αj), and the wall is very thick;