but it thins out toward the free edge (f^5). From the middle of the lower surface of this bridge, the ocular peduncle (h^1 h^3 h^4 h^5) is suspended, and as we see it from above, we look directly into the base (h^3 h^5), which here presents a circular outline. On the exterior side (h^5), the walls join those of the bridge quite abruptly, and on the opposite side (h^3), at a more oblique angle, though sufficient to produce a strong outline; but on the sides (h^4), the passage is gradual, and with a long curve. The outer wall (h^1) is nearly as thick as one quarter of the diameter of the peduncle, and thus it continues into the base, where it thins out into the outer wall of the bridge. The inner wall (h^2) is about half as thick as the outer one, and is hollow to within a short distance of the facets (h^4); passing inwardly to the base of the peduncle, it gradually decreases in thickness, as it merges into the wall (ε) of the blind tubes (d^1), in the lappets, and of the radiating canal (c^4). The lappets (f^1) of the oculiferous lobe appear to have a double commisural margin (*hj cj*), but the true commisure (*hj*) is a little exterior to the W shaped margin of the bridge, and what appears to be a second commisure (*cj*), is only the end of a sinus or short furrow, which extends baseward, on the under side (see *Fig.* 1 *hj cj*). The eyes (h^4) have increased greatly in number, and the reddish-brown pigment spot, which is so conspicuous in the adult (Pl. VI. *Fig.* 4) just below the facets, is quite dense.

As we have already indicated, the radiating canals (Pl. XI^c. *Fig.* 2 c c^1 c^2) present a ragged outline, owing to the manner in which they are formed or extended (Pl. XI^b. *Fig.* 17 c^1 c^2), the upper and lower walls separating irregularly rather than along a continuous line. The tentacles (Pl. XI^c. *Figs.* 1 and 9 i^3) are channelled (*Fig.* 1, d d^1) to the extreme apex, and communicate at the base (*Fig.* 9 μ) with the circular canal (*mc*).

In the last phase we have shown how the young tentacles (Pl. XI^c. *Fig.* 13 2 and 2^a) arose side by side, without any intervening lobe; and now we have to show how they finally become separated, and each is inclosed in a separate socket. The outer wall, at the edge of the disk, simply protrudes, hernia-like (*Fig.* 9 ε), between the bases of the tentacles, forcing them apart, as it were, and gradually enlarges to its full dimensions without any further changes. It is plain enough, from this, that the development of the tentacles is not strictly serial, right and left of the first one that appears, but in a degree complicated; although the general progress is along the edge of the disk toward the oculiferous lobes, so that after a while, the middle of each segment supports a single row of tentacles, whilst further along, toward the lobes, the series is less simple, varying from one to two, and finally three rows. The walls of the tentacles are very transparent, and on this account furnish great facilities for the study of their histological structure. The outer wall (*Fig.* 1 a to a^3) varies considerably in thickness, not only on account of the degree of extension or contraction, but on account of the thick beds or groups of lasso-cells