

connection of the straight base, with the coil of any lasso-cell, whilst closed, has been observed. It was my good fortune, also, to discover this relation in similarly constructed lasso-cells of Polypi (*Actinia marginata*), on the 1st of the following August. More recently, May 27, 1860, I have made out, as I think satisfactorily, that the coil of the old form, the anchored lasso-cell, of *Coryne mirabilis*, is all on one side of the straight column (Pl. XIX. *Fig. 6, f to d*), and does not encircle it, as is represented in the figure quoted here; but the subject is so exceedingly difficult, that I must make further investigations before speaking definitely. This much, however, I will say, with certainty, that beside the three recurved barbels I have observed several much more minute barbels, toward the mouth of the cell, when the thread is out; and even these are to be detected in a closed cell."

*The Egg.*—The medusa of *Coryne mirabilis* comes to maturity as early as the middle of May, at which time the lower part of the proboscis is colored grayish blue by the multitude of eggs which are imbedded between its outer and inner walls. The largest eggs (Pl. XVIII. *Fig. 19*) have a bluish, minutely granular yolk (*y*); a hyaline Purkinjean vesicle (*p*), and a single Wagnerian vesicle (*w*), which contains a single large Valentinian vesicle (*vl*). In a little smaller egg (*Fig. 20*), a quadruple Valentinian vesicle (*vl*) was observed. In eggs half the diameter of the last, the yolk is much more transparent (*Fig. 22, y*), and more finely granulated; but the Purkinjean vesicle (*p*) is much larger in proportion to the whole egg; the Wagnerian vesicle (*w*) a little smaller, and there is a single Valentinian vesicle (*vl*) no larger than one of the four in the more advanced phase. When two thirds of this size, the eggs have a dark, but homogeneous yolk (*Fig. 23, y*), a much smaller Purkinjean (*p*) and Wagnerian vesicle (*w*), and no Valentinian vesicle. The yolk (*Fig. 24, y*) of an egg, half the size of the last, is very nearly clear, and perfectly homogeneous; the Purkinjean vesicle (*p*) contains a very small Wagnerian vesicle (*w*), which, to all appearances, has not been long developed. In one of the medusæ which was developed late in the season, and remained attached to the parent stem, an egg (which equalled in bulk, and in the size of its vesicles, one of those next to the largest mentioned above, though different in shape from it), contained very densely crowded, minutely granular, grayish yolk (*Fig. 21, y*), a hyaline Purkinjean vesicle (*p*), a granulated Wagnerian vesicle (*w*), and a single Valentinian vesicle (*vl*). In some other eggs of this size, taken from the same animal, there were two, or even three, Valentinian vesicles. In fact, there is no doubt that these eggs were just as normal, and as capable of developing young, as those in the free Medusæ.

*The Spermatic Particles.*—In the male, the spermatic particles are situated, like the eggs, between the outer and inner walls of the proboscis. They are very small, and, like *Cercariæ* in form (Pl. XVIII. *Fig. 25*), and more closely resemble