

to me unexpected relations between the sea-urchin and the medusa. No one suspects, I fancy, at this moment, that the solid envelope of the Scutellæ and the Clypeasters is traversed by a net-work of radiating tubes, corresponding to those of the medusæ, so well presented by Ehrenberg in *Aurelia aurita*. If the Berlin zoölogists will take the trouble to file off the surface of the test of an *Echinorachnius parma*, they will find a circular canal as large and as continuous as that of the medusæ. The aquiferous tubes specified above open into this canal. But the same thing may be found under various modifications in other genera of the family. Since I have succeeded in injecting colored liquid into the beroids, for instance, and keeping them alive with it circulating in their transparent mass, I am able to show the identity of their zones of locomotive fringes (combs), from which they take their name of Ctenophoræ, with the ambulacral (locomotive) apparatus of the echinoderms. Furnished with these facts, it is not difficult to recognize true beroidal forms in the embryos of sea-urchins and star-fishes, published by Müller in his beautiful plates, and thus to trace the medusoid origin of the echinoderms, as the polypoid origin of the