

E.N. Endoderm cells. These apparently continuous with those forming the lining of the canals of the cœnosarcal meshwork, XX, expand into a centrally-placed mass from which the lobules spring. The lobules as they approach maturity become attached by narrow pedicles.

a One of the earliest stages in the development of a lobule.

b More advanced stage showing a multiplication of the contained cells.

c Further stage with more numerous and smaller spermatogenous cells.

d Further stage. The character of the contained cells is changed.

e More advanced stage.

f, g, h Further stages. *h, h* Containing mature spermatozoa.

Fig. 11. Successive stages in the development of the spermatozoa of *Astylus subviridis*.

a Ordinary endoderm cell.

d The opaque constituents of the cell are entirely condensed into the nucleus.

e Smaller similar cell produced by division of the above.

e', f, g Successive stages showing the development of the spermatozoon from the nucleus.

Fig. 12. Ripe spermatozoa of *Sporadopora dichotoma* as seen in the living condition. A vesicle is present situate between the head and commencement of the filament of the spermatozoon. In the case of the lower spermatozoon of the three figured, the head, which is flattened, is viewed edge on.

PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. Gastrozoid of *Cryptohelix pudica*, removed from its sac, and viewed directly from above so as to be much foreshortened in the drawing.

A. The cruciform mouth, with a lining of elongate gastric cells.

B. Main canals given off from the outer margin of the base of the zoid all round. These soon branch, and join by their offsets the general cœnosarcal meshwork.

The zoid is seen to be devoid of tentacles.

Fig. 2. Part of a section, cut at right angles to the axis, of a cyclo-system of *Astylus subviridis*, showing the structures surrounding the pores of the dactylozoids at the margin of the system.

D. Transverse section of a dactylozoid, showing ectoderm, endoderm, and intermediate muscular layer.