

twelve mesenteries are present, enclosing twelve interseptal chambers of the cœlenteron. In this region the mesenteries are so disposed that an interseptal chamber is situated at each end of the sagittal axis of the mouth, and the middle of each wall of the mouth is also bordered by an interseptal chamber. In other words, both the sagittal and median transverse axes correspond with interseptal chambers instead of mesenteries. The mesenteries are here all equally developed, and consist of a delicate plate of mesogloea lined on each side by entoderm. Each quadrant of the oral cone contains three mesenteries, two complete interseptal chambers, and half each of a chamber in the sagittal and another in the median transverse axis. For convenience of description, the mesenteries have been numbered from 1 to 12 in fig. 16, which is diagrammatic. A few sections lower down, the arrangement just described becomes changed. The mesenteries numbered

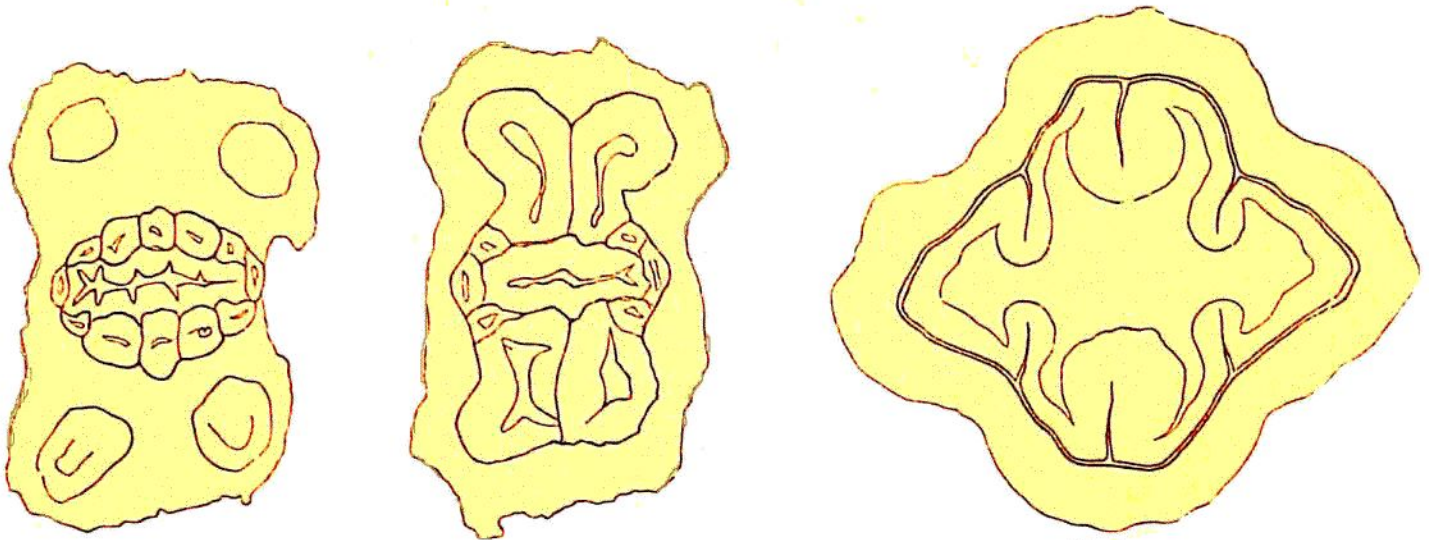


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

FIGS. 1-3.—Horizontal sections of *Lciopathes glaberrima*.

FIG. 1.—Section through the upper portion of the oral prominence, passing also through the two pairs of lateral tentacles.

FIG. 2.—Section near the base of the oral prominence, showing the lumen of each of the four lateral tentacles opening into the circumoral sections of the cœlenteron.

FIG. 3.—Section in a plane beneath the insertion of the sagittal tentacles, showing the six primary mesenteries projecting into the cœlenteron; those in the transverse axis are most important.

4 and 9 in fig. 16 lose their connection with the wall of the oral cone, and become lost, and those numbered 3 and 10 now become gradually more important, and change their position so as to occupy the median transverse axis. This arrangement is represented in fig. 2, which is taken from a horizontal section passing through the base of the lateral tentacles. A little further down four other mesenteries, viz., numbers 2, 5, 8, and 11, lose their connection with the outer wall, and after persisting for a short distance as projections from the wall of the stomodæum, ultimately disappear. In the lower portion of the stomodæum (fig. 3) only six mesenteries remain, namely, those numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, and 12 in fig. 16. These are the mesenteries referred to as "primary." The transverse primary mesenteries are most important, and bear the reproductive organs as well as a well-developed convoluted mesenterial filament. The other primary