

mesenteries as usual, but do not appear to form specialised semilunar thickenings on each side of the mesentery as in *Cirripathes*, nor such isolated organs as those of *Antipathes dichotoma*. The sexual cells are usually imbedded in the tissue of the mesentery.

Antipathes.

In *Antipathes dichotoma* the zooids are very large in comparison with the slender sclerobasic axis which forms their support. The elongation of the zooid in the transverse axis is not very marked, not so much so as it appears at first sight. This is due

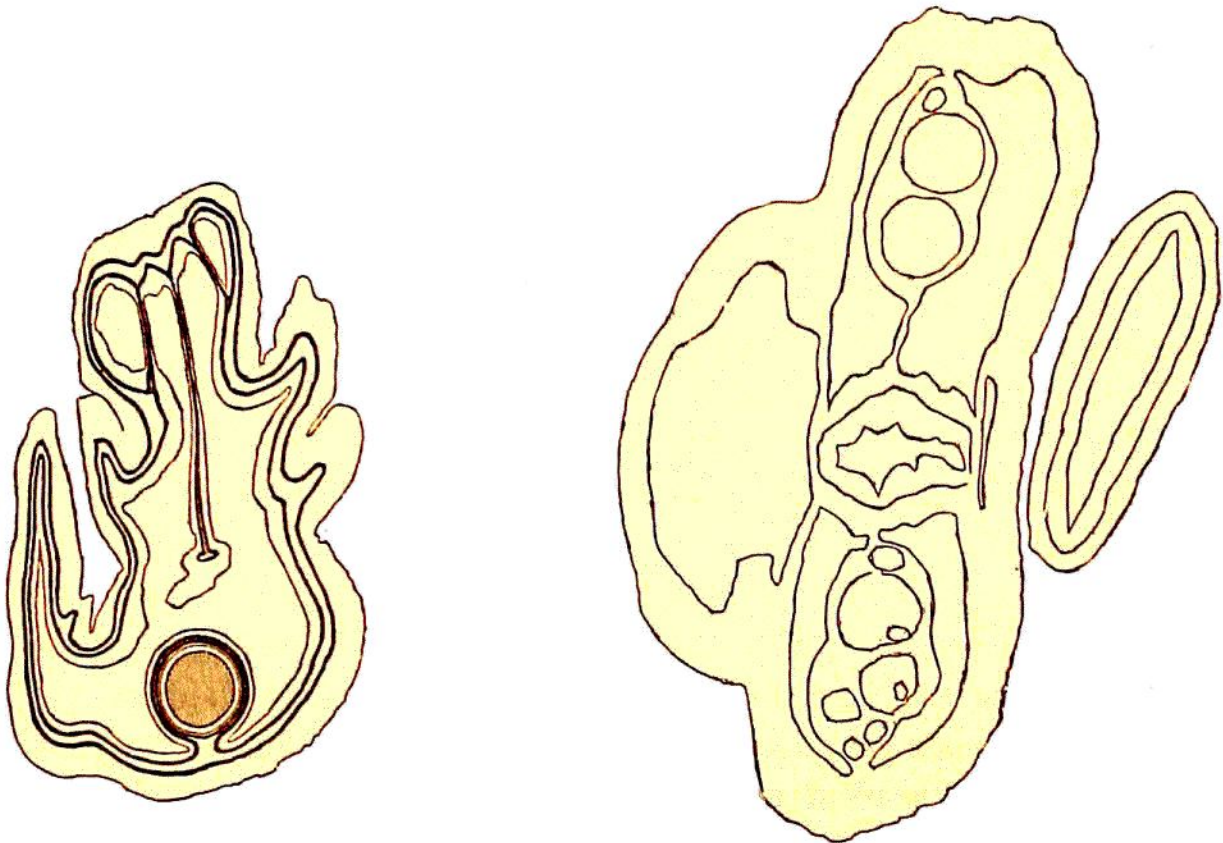


Fig. 6.

FIGS. 6 and 7.—*Antipathes dichotoma*.

Fig. 7.

FIG. 6.—Vertical (sagittal) section cutting the sclerobasic axis at right angles, passing to one side of the stomodæum.

FIG. 7.—Subhorizontal section passing on the left, below, on the right, above, the insertion of a sagittal tentacle.

to the fact that whereas the lateral tentacles arise from the peristome, those in the sagittal axis are inserted at a considerably lower level, and there is a deep depression of the ectoderm between them and the oral cone. The stomodæum is elongated in the sagittal axis in its upper section, but is not much folded. Below, its diameter becomes reduced, and there is little difference between the transverse and sagittal dimensions. Ten mesenteries are present in the oral cone, and have a similar arrangement to those of *Cirripathes*. In this portion there is no difference between the primary and secondary mesenteries. A vertical longitudinal section shows that the secondary mesenteries do not extend beyond the oral cone (fig. 6). The section of the cœlenteron corresponding to