

transverse axis in other genera, and numbers 1-6 and 3-4, those situated at each extremity of the sagittal axis. It will be seen that the elongation of the stomodæum for the greater part of its extent is situated in a plane parallel with that of the sclerenchymatous basis, and that each extremity is turned to the same side. The mesenteries numbered 3 and 4 are normally situated as regards the extremity of the stomodæum to which they are attached, but are situated obliquely in the cœlenteron. Number 6 is, however, displaced from its normal position, which is on the opposite side of the extremity of the stomodæum to that to which it is attached. In other words, there are four mesenteries on one side and only two on the other. This fact is brought out more clearly in fig. 13, which represents the arrangement at a considerably lower level. It will be seen from fig. 13 that the mesenteries in this region have a tendency to become arranged in groups of three, which have a direction somewhat parallel with the horny axis. The mesenteries numbered 6 and 3 are the only ones which retain their primitive position; numbers 4 and 5 have been bent down so as to approach number 6, whilst numbers 1 and 2 have taken up a position nearer to number 3. It will be noticed also that number 1 is now situated much closer to number 2 than in the previous section, and that in consequence the space between numbers 1 and 6 is considerably increased. This section of the cœlenteron opens into the base of a tentacle, as also does that between numbers 3 and 4. Fig. 14 represents a section close to the base of the stomodæum. The stomodæum is here more complexly folded, but its greatest length almost corresponds with the transverse axis—a feature which becomes more and more marked in passing from its upper to its lower extremity. The mesenteries bordering the sagittal axis have now almost reached the position which they usually occupy in other types. The transverse mesenteries are continuous below, with the single mesentery of the gonozoid on each side, which morphologically forms a portion of them. The mesenterial filaments are ribbon-like bands of cells, occupying the base of the cœlentera, and are apparently most prominent in the interzoidal areas and at the base of the gonozoids. Sometimes the cœlenteron of a gonozoid is almost entirely filled with coils of these filaments, the sexual elements being then situated chiefly at the upper extremity, close to the wall of the peristome.

In the specimen examined the gonozoids all bear seminal capsules, varying considerably in number and size in different zooids. The testis appears as a specially differentiated band of cells attached to the walls of the gonozoid by its margin, and is usually separated from the mesenterial filaments in the greater portion of its surface. It has similar relations to those of the ovary in *Antipathes dichotoma*. Judging from a comparison of a number of gonozoids, it appears that the mesenterial filaments become reduced in bulk during active periods of spermatogenesis, so as to make room for the increased size of the testis.