http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1857-Agassiz-NatHist/README.htm

Next to the radial system, the *lateral system* (*Fig.* 21 *p* p^1, and *Fig.* 23 p^1) is the largest, and, of the two, the most curiously arranged. The tentacular apparatus (h^1 h^2) may be said to be the basis of this system; at least, from these two points all its cells radiate to the periphery. In a view from the oral end of the body (*Fig.* 21), each half (*p* p^1) of the system presents an outline which reminds one of the wings of a butterfly, the tentacular apparatus simulating the body of the insect: nowhere do we find the cells trending in straight lines, but always in gentle curves, whether it be toward the oral plane or in the tentacular plane, or to all intermediate points of the periphery; or whether, as a profile view shows (*Fig.* 23), toward the oral area, or in the opposite direction toward the orifice of the tentacular sockets, or to all intermediate points. In order to simplify the description as much as possible, we will speak of the curved rows of cells as of the cells themselves, which is the more appropriate since the long curves are made by adding one curved cell to the end of another. In the first place we would mention the important fact, that the tentacular sockets (*j*) alone form the basis of this system, and that the tentacular apparatus proper (h^1 h^2) has no connection whatever with it. As we see it from the oral end (*Fig.* 21), the inner and proximal face (p^2) of each of the four wings of this system forms the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, of which the oral and tentacular planes constitute the other two sides. Properly speaking, this face is the hypothenuse of a spherical triangle, since it makes one continuous curve from the edge of the tentacular socket (*j*) to the median line of that peripheric band (A, E) which is bisected by the oral plane, and meets its corresponding hypothenuse from the opposite side, at a very acute angle, all along this line, to the end (n^6) of the band, and then the edge of this face diverges from the oral plane and follows the outlines of the oral system (m^1) to the tentacular plane. It will be readily inferred, that the greatest span of this face is on a level with the equatorial plane of the body, and that it gradually shortens toward the oral region, and also in the opposite direction. If we follow it along its attachment to the tentacular socket toward the oral area, we find that it meets the face of the wing on the other side at a short distance from the bottom of the socket; so that the two faces form one continuous surface, which arches, as it were, over that portion (*Fig.* 23 m^2) of the radial system that lies in the tentacular plane. The bottom (j^2) of the tentacular socket projects considerably beyond the base of the tentacular apparatus (h^1 h^2), and is free from it; and it is where the wall of this part of the socket joins the terminal edge of the tentacular base that the margins of the above-mentioned faces come together. If, now, in looking at this face in profile (*Fig.* 21 p^2), — as we may do by viewing it from the oral end of the body, — we follow it with the eye from the equatorial region toward the oral area, its component cells gradually change their trend, in