

to have an individuality of its own; one, two, or three sides may collapse, and leave the others undisturbed (*Fig. 19 a*), or all four together fold longitudinally (*Fig. 15*) and inwardly, so as to form a cruciform passage (*d*) to the digestive cavity. The corners of the mouth are very active in their versatile contortions and extensions, forcibly bringing to mind the movements of the prolongations of Rhizopods, especially the *Difflugia* and *Amœba* forms.

The digestive cavity (Pl. XI^a. *Figs. 19, 20, and 28 b*) occupies about two thirds of the transverse diameter of the disk, and in shape may be compared to a double convex lens, the thickness corresponding to the axis of the body. The radiating chymiferous canals (*c d*) of the oculiferous lobes extend their course to the very base of the ocular peduncles (*Figs. 19, 20, 28, 31, and 33 h*), but change somewhat in form; the basal part is equal to one third of the breadth of the lobe, the portion corresponding to the mid-region of this lobe (*Fig. 31 d*) is slightly narrowed, and then, at the base of the ocular peduncle (*h*), suddenly broadening (*d'*), occupies one third more space than at its base. The chymiferous tubes, which go to the tentaculiferous edge, are also broadened near the end (*Figs. 19, 28, and 31 e*), but suddenly narrow to the breadth of the basal part. The depth of these canals has also changed, and, with this, the form of the transverse section, as may readily be seen by looking at a foreshortened view (*Fig. 33 e*) of an oculiferous lobe, when the pointed, roof-like dorsal side becomes apparent. The floor of these canals is concave, but each half of the roof is convex. The sharply defined, usually irregular line (*Figs. 19 and 31 d f*) which runs along the middle of the upper side of each canal indicates the fold of the internal wall at the apex of the roof-like ceiling, and the smaller branches which project obliquely outward and downward from the main line are smaller folds in the slope of the roof. In the oculiferous lobes (*Fig. 31*), the ridge (*d*) of the roof forks, and one branch (*d'*) goes to each half of the τ -like expansion at the end of the chymiferous canal.

The digitate appendages (Pl. XI^a. *Fig. 18 c, Figs. 19 and 28 g*) of the reproductive organs have doubled their number. Upon close examination we find that they are hollow, closed, deep pouches or tubes, which open downward into the space between the outer and inner walls (Pl. XI^b. *Fig. 21*), and are composed of a single wall (α), which is in direct continuance with the lower, inner wall (β) of the digestive cavity. It is rather remarkable, that they are endowed with numerous lasso-cells; but as we have at times seen them protruded from the mouth of the proboscis, it may be that they have an office to perform exterior to the digestive cavity.

The ocular peduncles (Pl. XI^a. *Figs. 19, 28, 31, 33, and 34 h*) are cylindrical for half of their outer end (*Fig. 34 h h'*), and at the basal half (*h'' h'''*) broadly conical