

XI<sup>a</sup>. *Fig. 35 l*), the first of the numerous groups which stud the disk of the full-grown animal. In the next series of figures (Pl. XI<sup>a</sup>. *Figs. 22* and *32*; Pl. X<sup>a</sup>. *Figs. 37, 39, 40, and 41*) we have a more decided advance in development than in the two last. The marginal veil (Pl. XI<sup>a</sup>. *Fig. 22 i'*) is quite as prominent, if not more so, than the oculiferous lobes (*j*). The upper margin of the sockets, between the tentacular lobes (see the adult Pl. VII. *Figs. 2, 3, and 4 b*), has begun to form, by the projection of a single tongue-like body (Pl. XI<sup>a</sup>. *Fig. 22 i''*) from the edge of the disk, directly above the veil (*i'*); and the breadth of each margin is about the same as its length, and corresponds, as regards the latter, to the length of the margin of the disk. The marginal fringes (Pl. X<sup>a</sup>. *Figs. 37, 39, 40, and 41 a'*) of the proboscis have increased considerably in number; but in this respect there would seem to be considerable variation even on the same proboscis (*Figs. 39 and 40*), some of the lobes being entirely destitute of any appendages, whilst others have one or two, or six and seven. The thick, heavy character of the proboscis, as it existed in younger stages, is gone, and in its place we have a long, thin-walled, trumpet-like body, folded into four exceedingly flexible lobes. The digitate sexual appendages (Pl. X<sup>a</sup>. *Fig. 37 c*) are quite numerous and very much crowded. The outline of the upper surface of the disk (Pl. XI<sup>a</sup>. *Fig. 22 l*) has a peculiar curve, which has not appeared before to any appreciable extent; it is as if the segment of a smaller sphere had been laid upon that of a larger one. By the inspection of *Fig. 32* it will be observed that the marginal intervals (*i'*) occupy nearly twice as much of the circumference as the oculiferous lobes (*j*).

Although the next phase of development recorded is considerably in advance of the one just described, we do not anticipate any difficulty in tracing the connection between the two. In this ephyra (Pl. XI<sup>b</sup>. *Figs. 18, 10, 13, and 17, and Pl. XI<sup>c</sup>. Figs. 3 and 4*), which, by the way, is a little more than half an inch across, the tentaculiferous margin of the disk is fully twice as long as the space occupied by the oculiferous lobes; there are fourteen tentacles in each segment, and the veil has kept up with the increasing length of the margin; the eight radiating canals, which are opposite to and half way between the sexual organs, are forked from four to six times; the sexual digitate appendages are almost innumerable, and the exterior pouch, immediately below the sexual organs, is proportionately half as deep as in the adult (compare Pl. IX. *Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9*); and, finally, the fimbriate prolongations of the corners of the proboscis reach half way to the margin of the disk. These are the features which constitute the essential difference between this and the last stage of development; and we do not think the difference is so great as it would appear to be at first sight, being, after all, only a matter of degree. In the first place, the disk has not changed in form, but merely increased in size (Pl. XI<sup>b</sup>. *Fig. 18*). The veil (*Fig. 17 i*) is comparatively much narrower, but still