

Specimen from	Somal oxea.	Protriæne.	Anatriæne.
Torres Strait, . . .	2.85 × 0.028	4.65 × 0.016	5.355 × 0.016
Port Jackson, . . .	3.26 × $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.035 \\ 0.047 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4.65 \times 0.024 \\ 5.16 \times 0.02 \end{array} \right\}$	5.8 × 0.02
Samboangan, . . .	3.37 × $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.044 \\ 0.047 \end{array} \right.$	4.65 × 0.016	6.63 × 0.012

The specimens are arranged in the Table in the order of their size, that from Torres Strait being the smallest.

The structure of the cortex is that of the genus; the inner layer of the cortex varies from 0.8 to 1.9 mm. in thickness, the outer layer from 0.16 to 0.8 mm., increasing to 1.6 mm. in thickness, where it forms the tissue of the conules; and even to 2.7 mm. in the region of the oscule where the conules are longer.

The outer layer of the cortex consists of cavernous collenchyma, the cavities usually so numerous and large as to reduce the tissue to the thinnest possible films. The matrix, in addition to containing stellate cells (collencytes), is crowded with depressed oval cells, bounded by a sharply defined outer wall, and containing a vesicular nucleus with a spherical nucleolus, the former surrounded by granular protoplasm from which thin threads extend and pass into a protoplasmic film coating the inside of the wall. These cells occur crowded together where the collenchyma forms a dense tissue around the margin of the oscule, and are scattered parallel to the surface through the walls of the cavities of the cavernous collenchyma. Fusiform cells also are numerous in the collenchyma, especially where it forms the roof to the subdermal cavities, and the tissue of the conules.

The outer layer of the cortex has the usual structure, but the cortical oxeas appear to lie more regularly radiate in it than in *Craniella cranium*, their distal ends extend into the collenchymatous floor of the subdermal cavities, and they pass through the conular pillars up to the skin.

The subdermal cavities are either simple open chambers, often extending continuously within the outer layer of the cortex from one conule to another, or they may be broken up by irregular trabeculæ into a number of small communicating cavities. The roof is formed by the skin which extends between the conules and is pierced by numerous pores, which either open into the cavity directly, or, when the roof is thick, by short canals.

The oscule is surrounded by concentric myocytes; several excurrent canals pass through the inner cortex to open into the cavities of the outer cortex, and these finally discharge by the oscule.