

PLATE III.

The lettering is the same in all the figures.

<p><i>a</i> Acontia. <i>b</i> Mesenteric filaments. <i>c</i> Stomata in the septa. <i>c</i>¹ Perioral stomata. <i>c</i>² Marginal stomata. <i>cu</i> Cuticle. <i>d</i> Glandular streaks of the mesenteric filaments. <i>e</i> Ciliated streaks of the mesenteric filaments. <i>ek</i> Ectoderm. <i>en</i> Endoderm. <i>g</i> Reproductive organs. <i>h</i> Septa. <i>rh</i> Directive septa. <i>i</i> Oral disk.</p>	<p><i>k</i> Wall. <i>l</i> Pedal disk. <i>m</i> Muscles. <i>mm</i> Mesodermal muscles. <i>ml</i> Longitudinal muscles of the septa. <i>ml</i>¹ Retractor. <i>mp</i> Parietobasilar muscle. <i>ml</i> Transverse muscles. <i>mr</i> Radial muscles of the oral disk and longitudinal muscles of the tentacles <i>ms</i> Circular muscle of the wall. <i>me</i> Mesoderm. <i>n</i> Urticating cells. <i>o</i> Ovicells.</p>	<p><i>p</i> Filamental apparatus of the ovicells. <i>p</i>¹ Process of the ovicell. <i>p</i>² Apical set of epithelial cells. <i>r</i> Marginal spherules. <i>rh</i> Directive septa. <i>s</i> Oesophagus. <i>so</i> Openings of the oesophagus into the radial chambers. <i>sr</i> Oesophageal grooves. <i>sz</i> Lappets of the oesophagus. <i>t</i> Tentacles and the openings homologous with them. <i>t</i>¹ Principal tentacles. <i>t</i>² Accessory tentacles. <i>v</i> Openings of the pedal disk.</p>
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All statements given as to magnifying powers have reference to Zeiss's system. The magnifying powers amount to

			Oc. 1.	Oc. 2.				Oc. 1.	Oc. 2.
a ¹	...	...	6	10	D	...	...	195	240
A	...	...	55	70	F	...	...	410	550
C	...	...	95	125	J	...	...	470	530

A with unscrewed front lens (unscr. A) magnifies with Oc. 1 : 30 times; with Oc. 2 : 40 times.

Fig. 1. *Halcompa clavus*, bisected longitudinally so that the plane of division has opened two intraseptal spaces; twice the natural size.

Fig. 1, *a*. Half of the upper end of the body seen from the oral side; tentacles bent inwards; twice the natural size.

Fig. 1, *b*. Upper end of the body with expanded tentacles; twice the natural size.

Fig. 2. *Epizoanthus parasiticus*; natural size.

Fig. 3. *Tealidium cingulatum*, in a contracted condition, seen from the upper end of the body; twice the natural size.

Fig. 4. *Halcompa clavus*; natural size.

Fig. 5. *Comactis flagellifera*; twice the natural size.

Fig. 6. *Scytophorus striatus*; natural size.

Fig. 7. *Stephanactis tuberculata*, lateral view; natural size.

Fig. 7, *a*. *Stephanactis tuberculata*, from the oral side; natural size.

Fig. 7, *b*. *Stephanactis tuberculata*, lateral portion of the body with the oesophageal groove.

Fig. 8. *Ophiodiscus sulcatus*; natural size; greatly restored.

Fig. 9. A colony of *Epizoanthus parasiticus*, divided longitudinally; natural size.

Fig. 10. Pedal disk of *Halcompa clavus* detached and seen from the inside. A, Oc. 1.

Fig. 11. *Amphianthus bathybiium*, seen from the surface; natural size.

Fig. 11, *a*. *Amphianthus bathybiium*, a piece of the wall; slightly enlarged.

Fig. 11, *b*. *Amphianthus bathybiium*, the margins of the pedal disk enclosing the *Mopsea*; slightly enlarged.

Fig. 11, *c*. *Amphianthus bathybiium*, lateral view; natural size.

Fig. 12. Individual of a colony of *Epizoanthus*, opened longitudinally, and expanded; twice the natural size.