PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. Eupolia australis, n. sp. Diagram of a section through the posterior part of the resophageal region. Ps, proboscidian sheath with underlying dorsal blood-vessel; bs, lateral blood-spaces, continued backwards, but not much further than the resophageal region; bv, ventral blood-vessels; Oe, cavity of the resophagus; Nst, lateral nerve-stems; E, outer integumentary layer.
- Fig. 2. Eupolia australis, n. sp. Section of the body-wall about in the same region as the diagram of fig. 1, and in the vicinity of the left ventral blood-vessel. E, outer epithelial layer with unicellular glands; B, its (secondary) basement membrane; ef, scattered longitudinal and circular fibres beneath this; gi, subepithelial glandular layer; olm, outer longitudinal muscles, as yet very far from being a compact layer; cm, circular muscular layer; ilm, inner layer of longitudinal muscles; ct, cellular coating of the circumæsophageal blood-space. (Between olm and gi the reference letter Bct, indicating the primary basement tissue (cf. figs. 3, 5), should be inserted.
- Fig. 3. Eupolia australis, n. sp. Section of body-wall of the same specimen, very much further back. Lettering as in fig. 2. Moreover, Bct, fibrous connective tissue (primary basement membrane) between gi and olm; Je, epithelium of the intestine; bv, left ventral bloodvessel. The outer longitudinal muscular layer is thinner, but at the same time much more compact than it was in the section of fig. 2. The blood-vessel and its surroundings, as well as the intestinal epithelium, are only represented diagrammatically.
- Fig. 4. Eupolia giardii, n. sp. A transverse section through the dorso-median (medullary) nervestem (dmN). The nerve-fibres are transversely cut; the nuclei are distinct. Nl., the nervous layer, continuous with the median stem; olm, outer longitudinal muscular layer with a considerable amount of gelatinous connective tissue (ct) between the separate bundles.
- Fig. 5. Eupolia giardii, n. sp. Portion of a transverse section through the body-wall (cf. Pl. VI. fig. 9). Only a small portion of the very thick circular muscular layer cm is here represented. Lettering as in figs. 2 and 3. Nst, longitudinal nerve-stem; Nep, two radial ducts of the nephridia leading outwards, one of them opening to the exterior at ne.o. The outer longitudinal muscular layer is far from compact, the secretion of the sub-epithelial glands gi can be traced piercing the layers, ef., B and E.
- Fig. 6. Eupolia nipponensis, n. sp. The outer ciliated epithelium (E) and unicellular glands ("Schleimstäbehenzellen") secreting their product (u.g) to the exterior, supported by the basement membrane B.
- Fig. 7. Eupolia australis, n. sp. Longitudinal section in the posterior region of the body-wall, to show the generative ducts (gd) leading from the generative sacs (gon) outwards and piercing the muscular layers (ilm and cm) above the nerve-stem (Nst).
- Fig. 8. Eupolia giardii, n. sp. The sub-anal nervous commissures in a horizontal section. J, cavity of intestine; Je, epithelium of the same; N, N', the right and left longitudinal nerve-stem communicating by the transverse commissure; E, external epithelium.
- Fig. 9. Eupolia delineata, n. sp. Longitudinal section through the body-wall. Lettering as in figs. 2 and 3. efp, the external longitudinal and circular fibres that belong to the integument and have the pigment between them.
- Fig. 10. Eupolia delineata, n. sp. Section of the proboscidian sheath. Ps, the cavity of the sheath lined by cells which are again encircled by a very attenuated circular layer; bl, blood-spaces outside of the proboscidian sheath; cts, strings of connective tissue by which the proboscidian sheath is suspended to the body-wall.
- Fig. 11. Eupolia nipponensis, n. sp. Transverse section through the nervous layer (Nl). Nuclei are found imbedded in the nerve-substance and fibrous nerve strings stretch out from it radially at different points. olm and cm, the muscular layers.
- Fig. 12. Eupolia nipponensis, n. sp. The esophageal wall, in transverse section. c.m. and ilm, muscular layers of body-wall; bs, blood-space inside of these. The wall of the esophagus is constituted of an inner ciliated epithelium Je, a basement layer B, and a thick layer of glandular cells Jm.