

PLATE LXX.

Sternoptyx diaphana.

- Fig. 15. The fish seen from the side, natural size; drawn from a spirit specimen.
a, Ventral luminous organ; *b*, anterior, *c*, posterior lateral luminous organs; *d*, anal membrane; *e*, submaxillary phosphorescent gland.
- Fig. 16. Submaxillary phosphorescent gland, seen *en face*. × 4.
a, Mouth.
- Fig. 17. Ventral luminous organ, seen from below. × 2.
a, Ventral fins.
- Fig. 18. Ventral luminous organ, longitudinal section, parallel to the median plane of the fish to the side of the mid rib. × 2.
a, Central canal; *b*, parabolic cups.
- Fig. 19. Ventral luminous organ, outer surface. × 20.
a, Projecting mid rib; *b*, pigment-mantle.
- Fig. 20. Transverse section of the anterior end of the ventral luminous organ. × 100.
a, Projecting cartilaginous mid rib; *b*, cartilage thread; *c*, crystalline spicules arranged longitudinally so as to reflect the light; *d*, pigment-mantle; *e*, main canal; *f*, parabolic, paired organs, the apertures of which are covered by a transparent cornea-like membrane; *g*, transparent connective tissue surrounding the phosphorescent tissue.
- Fig. 21. Transverse section through the anterior end of the ventral luminous organ. × 50.
a, Pigment-mantle; *b*, light-reflecting layer of spicules; *c*, transparent connective tissue; *d*, phosphorescent tissue; *e*, transparent outer skin.
- Fig. 22. Postero-lateral luminous organ, seen from the outside. × 30.
- Fig. 23. Longitudinal section of the postero-lateral luminous organ. × 50.
a, Spicules forming a light-reflecting layer; *b*, pigment-mantle; *c*, large highly stainable cells at the entrance of the luminous sac; *d*, gland-tubes.
- Fig. 24. Transverse section through the hemiparabolic reflectors of the postero-lateral luminous organ. × 50.
a, Spicules forming a light-reflecting layer; *b*, pigment-mantle; *c*, transparent connective tissue; *d*, gland-tubes.