

PLATE I.

Rhodalia miranda, n. sp. (p. 302).

- | | Diam. |
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| Fig. 1. Apical view of the corm (from above). The large spheroidal pneumatophore (<i>p</i>) is surrounded by the corona of pyriform nectophores (<i>n</i>). This corona is bisected in the sagittal axis by the aurophore (<i>l</i>) on the dorsal side, and by the series of buds (<i>i</i>) on the ventral side. <i>v</i> , Velum; <i>w</i> , opening of the nectosac, | × 2 |
| Fig. 2. A single cormidium, composed of a very contracted cylindrical siphon (<i>s</i>) and two gonodendra. One gonostyle bears a long sexual palpon (<i>r</i>). <i>sh</i> , Striæ hepaticæ; <i>sr</i> , proboscis; <i>so</i> , mouth, | × 15 |
| Fig. 3. A single gonodendron, with two main branches, bearing clusters of numerous pear-shaped ovaria (<i>f</i>) and scattered spindle-shaped spermaria (<i>h</i>). <i>c</i> , Spirally twisted canal of the contracted gonostyle, | × 15 |
| Fig. 4. Transverse section through a gonostyle, or the stem of a gonodendron. The transverse section through the basal pedicle of a siphon exhibits nearly the same structure. <i>c</i> , Central canal; <i>d</i> , entoderm; <i>e</i> , exoderm; <i>z</i> , structureless, cartilaginous, supporting plate; <i>z</i> ¹ , its radial branched apophyses covered outside by the transverse sections of longitudinal muscles (<i>ml</i>). Inside, between it and the entoderm, a thin layer of ring-muscles (<i>mc</i>), | × 70 |
| Fig. 5. A fragment of the same transverse section. Characters as in fig. 4, | × 200 |