

PLATE III.

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

Diam.

Fig. 13. Lateral view of the corm (from the left side), somewhat diagrammatic. The triple corona of nectophores may exhibit in the living animal a somewhat different form; all the nectophores of the spirit-specimens examined were strongly contracted and altered by the action of the alcohol; the majority, too, were detached from the stem. The siphons and tentacles were all detached from the trunk, also very highly contracted, and it is probable that they exhibit in living specimens a larger size and a more peculiar form. The upper half of the figure exhibits the nectosome from the left side; most nectophores in the right half of the figure are removed, in order to show the high insertions of their lamellar pedicles. Beyond the cap-shaped apical pneumatophore the dorsal aurophore is visible on the right hand. The lower half of the figure exhibits the siphosome, densely covered with numerous cormidia, each with a contracted siphon, a long tentacle, and a clustered gonodendron (compare p. 290), . . . × 2

Fig. 14. Dorsal view of the same corm. The majority of the nectophores are removed from the trunk of the nectosome, the high insertions only of their lamellar pedicles being visible. A few nectophores remain on the right and left. Beyond the cap-shaped apical pneumatophore is visible in the median dorsal groove of the trunk the spheroidal aurophore, with its external opening, the aurostigma. The trunk of the siphosome (in the lower half of the figure), and the numerous cormidia covering it, are highly contracted; all the tentacles are detached; between the clustered gonodendra are visible the strongly retracted siphons, . . . × 2