

PLATE IV.

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

Diam.

- Fig. 15. Sagittal section through the complete corm, in the vertical median plane. *p*, Pneumatophore; *pa*, its wide cavity filled with air; *l*, aurophore; *lm*, its pistil; *lo*, its external opening (aurostigma); *i*, ventral series of buds; *n*, young ventral nectophore; *np*, peduncle of a dorsal nectophore; *a*, cartilaginous bulb of the trunk; *ac*, reticulum of the trunk-vessels; *aa*, large flat hypocystic cavity of the trunk, beyond the pneumatophore; *ab*, cormidia; *g*, gonodendron; *r*, gonopalpon; *s*, siphon, x 2
- Fig. 16. Apical view of the corm (from above), after removal of the nectophores and the greatest part of the pneumatophore; the horizontal section lying somewhat above the bottom of the float (*pa*). The corona of white rays, which surrounds it, represents the transverse sections of the pedicles of the nectophores (*np*¹), and this is surrounded by the peripheral corona of cormidia (*g*). The auroduct (or the central canal of the aurophore, *la*) opens inside by the aurophore (*li*), outside by the aurostigma. *pl*, Foveola; *l*, aurophore (in the median line of the dorsal side); *lr*, radial chambers of the aurophore; *i*, series of buds (in the median line of the ventral side); *ic*, dorsal canal of the trunk (for the buds); *np*, peduncle of the nectophore; *g*, corona of the gonophores. A single nectophore (*n*) remains. *v*, Velum; *w*, ostium of the subumbrella.
- Fig. 17. Series of buds on the ventral side of a young corm (blastocrene of the siphosome), immediately beyond the pneumatophore. *n*, Young nectophore; *nc*, its ring-canal; *v*, velum; *w*, subumbrella; *ab*, cormidia, or groups of buds, developed in a spiral; each group being composed of a siphon (*s*) and a gonodendron (*g*), x 5
- Fig. 18. A young gonodendron, with two branches, one of which bears a long cylindrical palpon (*g*). *ga*, Gonostyle; *gc*, its canal; *g*, gonophores, x 10
- Fig. 19. A single siphon. *sp*, Pedicle; *ml*, longitudinal muscles of the stomach; *sh*, remnants of the hepatic stripes; *sr*, proboscis; *so*, mouth, x 1
- Fig. 20. A detached siphon, connected with its tentacle. *sp*, Pedicle of the siphon; *sh*, hepatic ridges; *sr*, proboscis; *t*, tentacle; *ts*, tentilla (compare pp. 290 to 292), x 5
- Fig. 21. Transverse section of a tentacle. *c*, Central canal; *d*, entoderm; *mc*, ring-muscles; *z*, fulcrum; *ml*, longitudinal muscles; *e*, exoderm (compare p. 292), x 100
- Fig. 22. A portion of a tentacle with the insertions of the tentilla (*ts*). *tr*, Rings of the tentacle, x 20
- Fig. 23. A single tentillum. *tb*, Basal pedicle; *tk*, cnidoband; *tk*₁, large lateral cnidocysts; *tk*₁₁, small median cnidocysts; *tl*, elastic ligament (angle-band); *tf*, terminal filament, x 200