

PLATE VII.

*Stephalia corona*, n. sp. (p. 297).

	Diam.
Fig. 39. Lateral view of a young corm (in profile, from the right side). <i>p</i> , Pneumatophore; <i>l</i> , aurophore; <i>lo</i> , auropyle; <i>n</i> , corona of nectophores; <i>uo</i> , ostium of the nectosac; <i>cc</i> , ring-canal; <i>s</i> , siphons; <i>t</i> , tentacles; below, central siphon (basal opening of the trunk), . . . . .	× 10
Fig. 40. Sagittal section through the same corm; signification of the characters the same as in fig. 39. Beyond the pneumatophore ( <i>p</i> ) is visible the hypocystic cavity ( <i>ah</i> ), and on its dorsal side the aurophore ( <i>l</i> ). From the centre of the hypocystic cavity arises the central axial canal ( <i>ca</i> ); it passes through the vertical axis of the cartilaginous trunk ( <i>a</i> ), gives off numerous anastomosing branches ( <i>ac</i> ), and opens through the mouth of the central siphon ( <i>ap</i> ). <i>i</i> , Ventral series of buds. Each siphon ( <i>s</i> ) bears a simple tentacle ( <i>t</i> ) on the dorsal side of its base, but no gonodendron, . . . . .	× 10
Fig. 41. The distal end of another corm. <i>ao</i> , The prostoma, or the basal mouth-opening of the primary siphon (afterwards the axial canal, <i>ca</i> , of the trunk, <i>ap</i> ), . . . . .	× 20
Fig. 42. A single siphon of <i>Rhodalia miranda</i> , with a tentacle. <i>sp</i> , Pedicle; <i>sb</i> , basigaster; <i>sg</i> , stomach; <i>sh</i> , hepatic ridges; <i>sr</i> , proboscis; <i>so</i> , mouth; <i>tr</i> , rings of the tentacle; <i>tg</i> , its suspensorium; <i>tt</i> , insertions of the tentilla ( <i>ts</i> ); these are lost in the distal part (at the right hand), . . . . .	× 10
Fig. 43. Two large ensiform cnidocysts, from the lateral series of the tentillum; A, closed; B, opened, with protruded cnido-filament, . . . . .	× 400
Fig. 44. Bud of a nectophore, in longitudinal section. <i>np</i> , Peduncle; <i>w</i> , subumbrellar cavity; <i>v</i> , incipient velum; <i>c</i> , gastral cavity; <i>d</i> , entoderm; <i>e</i> , exoderm; <i>z</i> , fulcrum, . . . . .	× 100
Fig. 45. Bud of a nectophore, in transverse section. Characters the same as in fig. 44. The four radial canals ( <i>nr</i> ) are visible, between the cathamma ( <i>d</i> ), . . . . .	× 100
Fig. 46. A mature androphore of <i>Rhodalia miranda</i> . <i>hs</i> , Spermarium; <i>hx</i> , spadix; <i>hr</i> , radial canals of the umbrella ( <i>u</i> ); <i>uo</i> , ostium of the umbrella, . . . . .	× 50
Fig. 47. Muscle-epithelium of the outside of the pneumatophore. <i>e</i> , Exoderm-cells, . . . . .	× 300
Fig. 48. Lateral view of a corm of <i>Stephalia corona</i> (from the right side). <i>p</i> , Pneumatophore; <i>l</i> , aurophore; <i>n</i> , nectophores; <i>np</i> , their pedicles; <i>v</i> , velum; <i>s</i> , siphons; <i>so</i> , their mouth-openings; <i>g</i> , gonophore-buds; <i>ap</i> , protosiphon, . . . . .	× 5
Fig. 49. A single cormidium of another specimen. <i>ab</i> , Common pedicle of the cormidium; <i>s</i> , siphon; <i>so</i> , its mouth; <i>ga</i> , gonostyle; <i>f</i> , gynophores; <i>o</i> , eggs; <i>h</i> , androphore, . . . . .	× 50
Fig. 50. A young larva ( <i>Auronula</i> ). <i>pa</i> , Cavity of the pneumatophore; <i>l</i> , aurophore; <i>lm</i> , its pistil; <i>lo</i> , aurostigma; <i>ap</i> , primary siphon; <i>sc</i> , its cavity; <i>ao</i> , its mouth; <i>e</i> , exoderm; <i>d</i> , entoderm, . . . . .	× 10