

PLATE XXV.

Salacia polygastrica, n. sp. (p. 331).

Diam.

- Fig. 1. A complete corm. The large ovate pneumatophore exhibits the enclosed pneumatocyst and the hypocystic villi. The long tubular trunk bears a series of numerous ordinary polygastric cormidia, separated by free naked internodes, x 4
- Fig. 2. Transverse section through the pneumatophore in the equatorial plane. *pi*, Pneumatochone (infundibulum pneumaticum); *py*, pylorus infundibuli; *pv*, hypocystic villi; *pu*, pneumatocodon (umbrella pneumatica), x 8
- Fig. 3. Apical view of the pneumatophore (from above). *po*, Central stigma (apical ostium); *pm*, radial muscles (dilatator stigmatis), round which is seen the mitra ocellaris (corona of eight radial pigment-lobes); *pv*, hypocystic villi, x 8
- Fig. 4. A single (polygastric and monoclinic) cormidium, attached to the stem. *s*, Siphons; *so*, suctorial disc; *t*, tentacle; *g*, gonodendron, x 8
- Fig. 5. A single siphon with its tentacle (*t*) attached to the trunk. *g*, Gonostyle; *sb*, basigaster; *sm*, stomach; *sv*, hepatic villi; *sr*, proboscis; *so*, mouth, x 20
- Fig. 6. A single (monostylic) gonodendron, attached to the stem (*a*) and exhibiting the ramification of the gonostyle (*gs*). The majority of the numerous branches and gonophores have been removed. *f*, Gynophores; *h*, androphores; *gq*, gonopalpons, x 20
- Fig. 7. A single branch of the (monostylic) gonodendron. Characters as in fig. 6, x 50