

PLATE XXVII.

Figs. 1-12 of this Plate were drawn by me from life in Ceylon, in December 1881.

Figs. 1-12. *Cymbonectes huxleyi*, n. sp. (p. 134).

	Diam.
Fig. 1. The entire corm with expanded stem. From the hydroecial groove of the single nectophore proceeds a long tubular stem, which bears eight or nine well-developed diclinic cormidia, alternating males and females. The signification of the characters is the same as in figs. 2-4,	x 10
Fig. 2. Dorsal view of the nectophore. <i>cs</i> , Somatocyst; <i>co</i> , oleocyst; <i>cx</i> , right canal; <i>cl</i> , left canal; <i>w</i> , subumbrella; <i>nd</i> , dorsal edge of the umbrella,	x 10
Fig. 3. Ventral view of the nectophore. <i>a</i> , Apical part of the trunk; <i>nx</i> , right wing, <i>nl</i> , left wing of the ventral side of the exumbrella, protecting the hydroecial canal,	x 10
Fig. 4. Horizontal transverse section through the middle part of the nectophore. <i>w</i> , Subumbrella; <i>uw</i> , its cavity; <i>cd</i> , dorsal canal; <i>cx</i> , right canal; <i>nd</i> , dorsal edge of the exumbrella; <i>nx</i> , right ventral wing; <i>nl</i> , left ventral wing; <i>ui</i> , hydroecial canal; <i>a</i> , trunk of the siphosome,	x 10
Fig. 5. A single female cormidium. <i>b</i> , Bract; <i>bc</i> , phyllocyst; <i>co</i> , oleocyst; <i>a</i> , trunk; <i>s</i> , siphon; <i>sb</i> , basigaster; <i>sm</i> , stomach; <i>sr</i> , proboscis; <i>ss</i> , suctorial disc; <i>f</i> , gynophore; <i>cr</i> , its radial canals; <i>o</i> , ovarium,	x 50
Fig. 6. A single male cormidium. <i>b</i> , Bract; <i>bc</i> , phyllocyst; <i>co</i> , oleocyst; <i>a</i> , trunk; <i>s</i> , siphon; <i>t</i> , tentacle; <i>h</i> , androphore; <i>hx</i> , spadix; <i>hs</i> , spermarium; <i>uo</i> , ostium umbrellæ,	x 50
Fig. 7. Longitudinal section through a single siphon, in a highly contracted state, with the neighbouring parts. <i>bc</i> , Phyllocyst; <i>co</i> , oleocyst; <i>t</i> , tentacle; <i>ts</i> , tentilla; <i>sb</i> , basigaster; <i>sm</i> , stomach; <i>sr</i> , proboscis; <i>so</i> , mouth,	x 200
Fig. 8. A single tentillum. <i>ts</i> , Pedicle; <i>tk</i> , cnidosac; <i>kg</i> , large reniform lateral cnidocysts; <i>km</i> , small paliform median cnidocysts; <i>kp</i> , small pyriform distal cnidocysts; <i>tf</i> , terminal filament,	x 400
Figs. 9-12. Four different larval stages (<i>Calyconula</i>) of <i>Cymbonectes huxleyi</i> , arising from the fertilized egg. Each larva is a single medusome, the manubrium of which (or the primary siphon, <i>s</i>) has been protruded through the ventral fissure of the umbrella (or the primary nectophore, <i>n</i>). <i>e</i> , Exoderm; <i>d</i> , entoderm; <i>t</i> , tentacle; <i>w</i> , subumbrella; <i>v</i> , velum,	x 300

Figs. 13, 14. *Monophyes princeps*, n. sp. (p. 129).

Fig. 13. Lateral view of the nectophore, from the left side. <i>cs</i> , Somatocyst; <i>co</i> , oleocyst; <i>cd</i> , dorsal canal; <i>cl</i> , left canal; <i>cx</i> , right canal; <i>cv</i> , ventral canal; <i>v</i> , velum; <i>as</i> , trunk,	x 12
Fig. 14. Horizontal transverse section through the middle part of the nectophore. Characters as in fig. 4,	x 12