

PLATE XXXVIII.

Sphenoides obeliscus, n. sp. (p. 116).

(Monogastric generation or free Eudoxia of *Bassia obeliscus*, Pl. XXXVII.)

Fig. 12. A complete Eudoxia, attached to the stem (*a*) of the polygastric generation, *Bassia obeliscus*, seen from the left side. The bilateral bract (*u*) is beset with scattered groups of cnidocysts, and exhibits twelve prominent pyramidal teeth (characters u^1 – u^{12} as in fig. 13). Its large phyllocyst contains an apical oleocyst (*co*). The siphon (*s*) is placed between the dorsal tentacle (*t*) and the ventral male gonophore (*h*). The numerous tentilla (*tk*) are partly expanded (below), partly coiled up (above).

Fig. 13. Bract of a young sessile Eudoxia, attached to the stem (*a*), seen from the right side. The twelve prominent three-sided pyramidal teeth have denticulate edges and the following names:— u^1 , odd ventral apical tooth; u^2 , u^3 , ventro-lateral apical teeth; u^4 , u^5 , ventro-lateral basal teeth; u^6 , u^7 , dorso-lateral basal teeth; u^8 , odd dorsal basal tooth; u^9 , odd dorsal cristal tooth; u^{10} , u^{11} , dorso-lateral teeth; u^{12} , odd dorsal apical tooth. *bh*, Cavity of the bract; *w*, its subumbrellar wall; *bc*, phyllocyst; *cd*, its basal cæcum (dorsal canal); *co*, oleocyst.

Fig. 14. Bract of an adult free Eudoxia, seen from the right side. Characters as in figs. 12 and 13.

Fig. 15. An isolated female gonophore. *cp*, Peduncular canal; *gp*, pedicle of the umbrella; *o*, ovarium; *w*, subumbrella; *cr*, radial canals; *cc*, circular canal.

Fig. 16. A single tentillum. *ts*, Pedicle; *kg*, large basal cnidocysts; *km*, small median cnidocysts; *kp*, pyriform distal cnidocysts; *tf*, terminal filament.