

## PLATE XLII.

Drawn by me from living specimens in the Canary Island Lanzerote, in February 1867.

Figs. 9–14 are eight times enlarged, figs. 15–17 more highly magnified.

The signification of the characters is the same in all the figures:—

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| <p><i>b.</i> Bract (cuboidal hydrophyllium).<br/> <i>ua.</i> Its apical face.<br/> <i>ul.</i> Dorsal face.<br/> <i>uv.</i> Ventral face.<br/> <i>ux.</i> Right face.<br/> <i>ul.</i> Left face.<br/> <i>ui.</i> Funnel-cavity (subumbrella of the bract).<br/> <i>cs.</i> Phyllocyst.<br/> <i>co.</i> Oleocyst.<br/> <i>s.</i> Siphon.</p> |  | <p><i>sb.</i> Basigaster.<br/> <i>so.</i> Its mouth.<br/> <i>t.</i> Tentacle.<br/> <i>k.</i> Cnidosac.<br/> <i>h.</i> Androphore.<br/> <i>hm.</i> Spermarium.<br/> <i>o.</i> Ovary.<br/> <i>v.</i> Velum.<br/> <i>w.</i> Subumbrella.</p> |
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### *Cuboides crystallus*, n. sp. (p. 112).

(Monogastric generation or free Eudoxia of *Cymba crystallus*, Pl. XLI.)

- Fig. 9. Dipersonal corm, in lateral view, from the right side. The infundibulum (*ui*) (or the subumbrellar cavity of the cuboidal bract) includes the siphon (*s*) with its tentacle (*t*), and on its ventral side a male gonophore (*h*).
- Fig. 10. Tripersonal corm, in dorsal view. Two male gonophores are placed in the ventral half of the bracteal cavity (*ui*), whilst its dorsal half is occupied by the single siphon and its dorsal tentacle. The phyllocyst exhibits its two pyriform lateral lobes (*cs'* right, *cs''* left), and above them the yellow oleocyst (*co*).
- Fig. 11. Dipersonal corm, in oblique lateral view (from the left and somewhat from the dorsal side). A large male gonophore (*h*) occupies the bracteal cavity (*ui*) on the ventral side of the siphon (*s*).
- Fig. 12. Dipersonal corm, in dorsal view. The siphon (*s*) occupies the posterior, the gonophore (*h*) the anterior part of the bracteal cavity (*ui*). Above this lies the phyllocyst with its two lateral lobes (*cs''* right, *cs'* left), and above them the oleocyst (*co*).
- Fig. 13. Tripersonal corm, in basal view. Two male gonophores (*h* and *h'*) are visible beyond the siphon (*s*).
- Fig. 14. Tripersonal corm, in apical view. The two lobes of the phyllocyst (*cs''* right, *cs'* left) are visible, and between them the apical oleocyst (*co*).
- Fig. 15. The oleocyst (*co*) of an older Eudoxia, with an apical accumulation of entoderm-cells (*cs'''*). The direction of the circulation of the fluid in the median part of the somatocyst is indicated by small arrows.
- Fig. 16. A single tentillum. *ts*, Pedicle; *kg*, large lateral cnidocysts; *km*, small median cnidocysts; *tf*, terminal filament.
- Fig. 17. A single female gonophore. The radial canals (*cr*) appear elegantly pinnulate. *o*, Ovarium; *v*, velum; *w*, subumbrella; *cp*, peduncular canal; *cc*, ring-canal.