

last tracheal rings, forming together the framework of the lower larynx. In most cases the last tracheal ring bears a well-marked antero-posterior pessular bar.

It is in the genus *Pelecanoïdes* (figs. 3, 4) that the typical construction of the syrinx

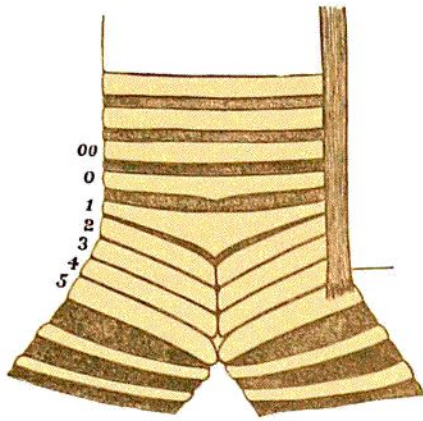


FIG. 3.—Syrinx of *Pelecanoïdes urinatrix*, from before.<sup>1</sup>

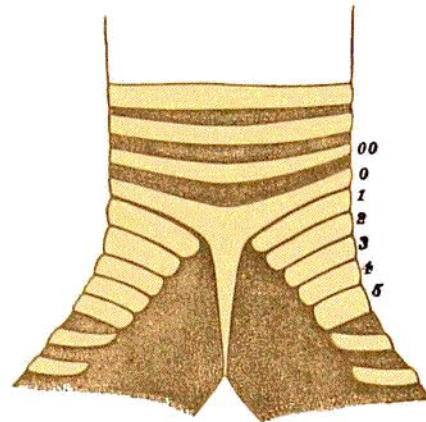


FIG. 4.—The same, from behind.

of the Tubinares is seen in its simplest form ; it will, therefore, be described first on the present occasion.

The last tracheal ring is complete in front, and not modified in shape ; posteriorly it is produced downwards into a well-developed pessulus, so forming a complete three-way piece. The first bronchial semi-rings are united in front, where they are produced triangularly downwards ; behind, their inturned ends do not unite either with each other or with the pessulus, or with the second semi-rings. These last, as well as the third, fourth, and fifth, on which is inserted the muscle, are all similar in shape, and separate from each other ; they are closely approximated in front, gradually getting shorter posteriorly.

*Garrodia*, which may be considered typical of the Oceanitidæ, is anteriorly (fig. 5)

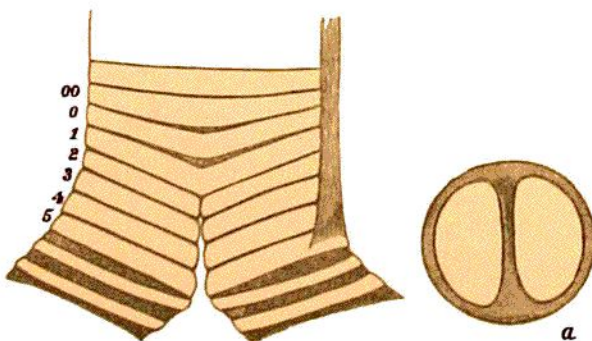


FIG. 5.—Syrinx of *Garrodia nereis*, from before.

a. The last tracheal ring, from below, to show the pessular bar.



FIG. 6.—The same, from behind.

almost the same as *Pelecanoïdes*, but the first, second, and third bronchial rings are complete (fig. 6). The last tracheal ring bears a complete pessulus (5, a).

<sup>1</sup> This and the succeeding figures of the syrinx of the *Tubinares* have been drawn as nearly as possible of one uniform size, irrespective of that of the originals, and are also slightly diagrammatic. The bronchial rings are numbered from 1-5 ; the tracheal are marked 0, 00, 000, &c., in the reverse direction.