

Fig. 1.—A quadrant of the umbrella, subumbrel view, natural size (the only portion of this species preserved). The greater part of the principal intestine (especially the whole buccal stomach, fig. 3) was torn away. An opened funnel cavity (*ib*) of the basal stomach (*gb*) is visible in the middle of the upper third of the figure. We see the torn, folded subumbrel wall of the funnel cavity, whose ectodermal subumbrel surface (*qw*) is spread out flat to the left, whilst part of its endodermal gastral surface (*gb*) is turned over. The powerful bush of the enormously developed gastral filaments (*fb*), which extend from the basal point of the funnel nearly as far as the palatine groove (*gl*), is visible to the right. The pylorus or pyloric opening (*gy*) separates the basal stomach from the central stomach, of which only a torn fragment of an obelisk plate (*gz*) has been preserved, to the right above. In the middle of the figure we see a more complete quadrant of the subumbrella, bounded on either side by the cleft-shaped gastral openings (*go*). The margins of the latter are thickly beset with filaments (*fg*), from which, however, the lowest part with the palatine groove remains free. The interradiial cathammal nodes (*kn*) gleam through the middle of the subumbrel wall of the coronal sinus (at the same time in the centre of the whole figure). The intergenital muscle (*mg*) is joined to the nodes above the interradiial deltoid muscle (*md*) below. The latter separates the two ovaries (*sf*). *gt* Midrib (sterigma) of each ovary. *mn* Congenital muscle. *md* Perradiial deltoid muscle; *md*'' its paired marginal bundles. The lower third of the figure gives the subumbrel view of the umbrella corona, whose upper boundary is formed by the proximal margin of the coronal muscle (*mc*₁) (which is at the same time the distal margin of the coronal sinus). *mc*₂ Circular folds of the coronal muscle. *mc*₃ Furrows between the folds. *mc*₄ Distal margin of the coronal muscle (with numerous small coronal furrows). A sense club (*o*) with the round ampulla above it is visible in the middle of the margin of the umbrella corona; three tentacles and three marginal lobes on either side. The subumbrel wall of one lobe (the second from the right) is opened in order to show how the two lobe canals (*bl*) (separated by the fused clasp) are connected by the U-shaped horseshoe canal (comp. fig. 22, Pl. XXII.). Three of the seven visible areas of the coronal muscle have been cut away in order to show the complications of the tentacle insertion. *mk* Root muscles of the tentacle. *bc*' Velar pouch (axial). *bc*'' A velar pouch (abaxial), the septal fissure by which the two communicate, is visible in the third tentacle (from the left). The fourth tentacle (from the left) is cleft open to the base in order to show the vent cavity with the double valved vent hole (comp. Pl. XXII. fig. 22, *cx*).

Fig. 2.—A bit of the umbrella corona from outside (exumbrel view), natural size. *mz* Zonal muscle in the broad coronal furrow (*ec*). *kl* Fused clasp. *lg* Gelatinous swelling of the lobes on either side of the clasp. *lp* Delicate wing selvedge of the marginal lobes. *t* Tentacles. *o* Sense clubs.

Fig. 3.—Quadrant of the oesophagus or buccal stomach from the inner surface, natural size. *gs* Palatine groove. *gb* Palatine nodes. *bb* Perradiial buccal pouches; *bd* their lateral wing pouches. *ac* Interradiial fleshy oral columns; *ad* their thickly folded adradial wings. *am* Margin of the mouth.