plate (e), teeth (d"), under arm plate (h), first under arm plate (h'); lip, or marginal membrane of the mouth (m), tentacle scale (q), scale of the second mouth tentacle (q') (the dotted line ends on a retracted tentacle); the papillose tentacle (r), second mouth tentacle (r'').

Fig. 14. Hemipholis cordifera, Lym., about 120.

Longitudinal section of a tentacle, showing it to be hollow but imperforate. Professor Clark notes three component membranes, or layers; and the peculiar (muscular?) spiral semi-partitions, whose function is doubtless to retract the organ.

, 15. ,, about ¹20.

, 16. ,, ,,

Part of a tentacle, showing the rounded end and the papillæ. An egg taken from the animal in January, Professor Clark notes that it has a bluish-grey appearance, and is densely filled with minute yolk-granules.

PLATE XLV.

(For further observations see the descriptions of the genera and species referred to.)

Fig. 1. Ophioglypha hexactis, E. A. Smith, §. Vertical cross-cut of a large viviparous \$\parallel\$ parallel to and a little beside the axis of one arm, and through the edge of the opposite interbrachial space. Above are seen two young (Y,Y') with fragments of arms cut off belonging to them, or to others. One is a tip (near Y) showing the terminal tentacle tube. Threads (Sm) from the roof, supporting the digestive empty cavity; fold of a bursa (δ); section of the aboral, or marginal canal (lb), to the left of which is the abductor muscle through whose bundles is thrust the tip of the arm of a young, here seen in section; a portion of the genital scale cut lengthwise (n); genital plate (o); lower part of the ovarial bursa (δ); a fold of the digestive cavity pressing into the bursa (St); spines attached to slice of a side arm plate (p, p); section of part of the inter-mouth frame muscle (f,m); water ring (f, b); inner perihæmal canal (f,c); canal of the ring nerve (u), a section of which is below, while above is seen the smaller