

are crammed with minute eggs (δ',δ'), which press on the genital bursæ (δ,δ); the strongly corrugated digestive cavity (St), whose upper wall clings to the roof of the disk; inter-mouth frame muscle (fm); jaw (c).

Fig. 5 *Ophiocamax*, sp. nov. ♀, $\frac{5}{1}$. [Exp. of U. S. str. "Blake."] Vertical section of the disk passing through the sides of two arms. On either side is a genital bursa (δ,δ) emptying by the genital opening (no), and making a fold above over the digestive cavity (St), into which hang two more folds (δ,δ) which are cut through. Above the bursæ are pockets (δ',δ') containing embryos just beginning to develop. A larger view of one of these is given in fig. 4, Plate XLVI.; section of second mouth-tentacle (r''); wings of arm bones shaved by the section (w').

PLATE XLVIII.

Gorgonocephalus verrucosus, Lym. Diagram of the right stem, or half of an arm carried out to its last forks, $\frac{3}{2}$.

The figures indicate the order of forks as counted from the disk. Fork 1 is not seen, as it lies within and under the disk, just beyond whose margin is fork 2 of this right stem.

For observations on the mode of forking among Astrophytons, see Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. xix., March 7, 1877.

This plate is quite a monument of patience on the part of my assistant, Miss Clark. It is no fancy sketch, but a reduction of a large drawing, to make which every fine twig was separately unrolled and measured, so that not only is the number of forkings correct, but also the proportions of the parts.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the skill and fidelity of my artists, Miss K. Peirson and Mr. L. Trouvelot, shown in the preparation of the original drawings and the plates.