

PLATE II.

Rhodalia miranda, n. sp. (p. 302).

	Diam.
Fig. 6. Basal view of the corm (from below). The tentacles are detached and the siphons highly contracted. The whole convex basal surface of the corm is covered by radish-shaped cormidia, each of which is usually composed of a siphon (<i>s</i>) and one or two gonodendra (<i>g</i>). The nectophores (<i>n</i>) form a peripheral corona. <i>v</i> , Velum; <i>w</i> , opening of the nectosac (compare p. 290),	× 2
Fig. 7. A single branch of a clustered gonodendron, with numerous pear-shaped gynophores and single, scattered, spindle-shaped androphores,	× 50
Fig. 8. A single branch of a gonodendron, with two monovonian and two polyovonian gynophores,	× 50
Fig. 9. Longitudinal section through a polyovonian gynophore. <i>c</i> , Gastral cavity; <i>d</i> , entoderm; <i>e</i> , exoderm; <i>o</i> , ovules; <i>o</i> ¹ , nucleolus (germinal spot); <i>o</i> ² , nucleus (germinal vesicle); <i>o</i> ³ , protoplasm of the egg-cell (germinal yolk),	× 150
Fig. 10. Transverse section through a polyovonian gynophore. Characters as in fig. 9,	× 150
Fig. 11. A pyriform polyovonian gynophore, from the outside of which arise two secondary monovonian gynophores,	× 50
Fig. 12. An ovate monovonian gynophore, the umbrella of which exhibits eight distinct radial canals (instead of the usual four),	× 50