

PLATE V.

All the figures of this Plate, except figs. 30 and 31, represent different sections through the aurophore.

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

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| Fig. 24. Sagittal section through the aurophore and the neighbouring parts of the pneumatophore. The thick wall of the pyriform medusoid aurophore contains a lacunar system of wide irregular canals (<i>lr</i>), separated by radial, irregularly branched septa. The aurostigma (<i>lo</i>), or the distal opening of the aurophore, leads into a narrow central axial canal (<i>la</i>), and the proximal end of this auroduct, the aurophyle (<i>li</i>), opens into the large cavity of the pneumatocyst (<i>pa</i>). The auroduct is placed in the axis of a muscular cylinder, the pistil (<i>lp</i>), which fills up the subumbrellar cavity of the medusoid aurophore. The pistil is surrounded by a thickened cylindrical cuticular vagina (<i>lf</i>), seemingly the distal prolongation of the pneumatocyst (<i>pf</i>). <i>ps</i> , Pericystic cavity (between outer, <i>z</i> , and inner, <i>z</i> ¹ , wall of the pneumatophore); <i>ac</i> , gastral canals of the trunk, traversing its hyaline cartilaginous jelly-substance (<i>z</i> ¹); <i>z</i> , fulcrum; <i>d</i> , entoderm; <i>e</i> , exoderm, | × 1 |
| Fig. 25. Frontal section (or vertical transverse section) through the basal part of the aurophore of another specimen. <i>la</i> , Axial canal of the pistil; <i>le</i> , its lining epithelium (exodermal); <i>lp</i> , longitudinal muscles of the pistil (seen in transverse section); <i>lf</i> , vagina pistilli (cuticular tube); <i>e</i> ¹ , exoderm of the inner wall of the aurophore (subumbrella?); <i>e</i> ² , exoderm of its outer wall (exumbrella?); <i>d</i> , entoderm; <i>z</i> , fulcrum; <i>lr</i> , radial pouches and lacunar canals, with radial septa between them. The upper part of the figure exhibits the insertion of the aurophore at the dorsal base of the pneumatophore. <i>pf</i> , Pneumatocyst; <i>pa</i> , cavity of the pneumatocyst, | × 15 |
| Fig. 26. Frontal section through the middle part of the aurophore of the same specimen. The characters are the same as in fig. 25, | × 15 |
| Fig. 27. A small fragment of the exumbrella (or the outer wall) of the aurophore, taken from the transverse section, fig. 26. Two inner folds of the exumbrella are seen in vertical section (through their fulcral axis). <i>e</i> , Exoderm; <i>z</i> , fulcrum; <i>d</i> , entoderm, | × 150 |
| Fig. 28. A small portion of a longitudinal section through the pistil of the aurophore. <i>la</i> , Axial canal (auroductus); <i>le</i> , its epithelium; <i>lm</i> , bundles of parallel, longitudinal, spindle-shaped cells (apparently muscle-cells); <i>ln</i> , their nuclei; outside is the vagina pistilli (cuticular tube, compare fig. 24), | × 300 |
| Fig. 29. Transverse section through a canal (<i>ac</i>) of the reticulum of the trunk; the entodermal epithelium (<i>d</i>) of the canal is simple, and surrounded by the hyaline structureless fundamental substance of the cartilaginous support, | × 150 |
| Fig. 30. A small portion of a vertical section through the pneumatocodon (or the exumbrella of the pneumatophore). One of the simple or forked bands of entoderm-cells (<i>d</i> ₁), which traverse the cartilaginous fulcrum (<i>z</i>), connects the entoderm of the exumbrella (<i>d</i>) with its exoderm (<i>e</i>), | × 150 |
| Fig. 31. Lateral view of the inferior part of the lamellar peduncle of a nectophore. The fine parallel stripes (vertical in the figure) are horizontal (or radial) muscle-fibrillæ (<i>nm</i>). A strong peduncular canal (<i>ns</i>), arising from the trunk, runs along the inferior free horizontal margin of the peduncle (right hand of the figure), and gives off a series of twenty to thirty small, simple, secondary canals (<i>nl</i>). These ascend vertically; their size decreases from the inner (axial) towards the outer (abaxial) margin of the peduncle, | × 15 |