PLATE IX.

Forskalia tholoides, n. sp. (p. 244).

Fig. 6. Apical view (from above) of a complete corm (without nectophores and bracts), preserved in spirit, in a state of extreme contraction. All the nectocalyces and the hydrophyllia are detached. The nectosome exhibits beyond the pneumatophore (*p*) a multiple series of small tubercles, the basal insertions of the pedicles of the detached nectophores (*n*). The shortened trunk of the siphosome (*a*) is vesicular and inflated. The siphosome exhibits the dexiotropic spiral line in which the loose cormidia are arranged. *s*, The contracted siphons; *t*, tentacles; *q*, palpons; *r*, palpacles; *i*, buds.

Fig. 7. A single loose cormidium, attached to the articulated trunk, with a single siphon and a single tentacle. The long extended pedicle of the siphon (*sp*) is covered by some denticulate bracts or hydrophyllia (*b*). From the thickened basal part of the siphon (*sb*) there arises the long articulated tentacle bearing numerous tentilla, each with a spiral cnidoband (*k*). The dilated stomach of the siphon (*sm*) exhibits sixteen longitudinal hepatic ridges (*sh*), eight longer alternating with eight shorter. *sr*, Proboscis; *so*, mouth. A pediculate gonopalpon (*q*) bears on its base a thin palpacle (*r*) and a clustered monostylic gonodendron, composed of proximal gynophores (*f*) and distal androphores (*h*). *qp*, Pedicle of the palpon; behind the gonopalpon is a cyston; *b*, bract; *an*, nodal constrictions of the trunk, from which all the appendages arise; *ai*, internodes; *ac*, red central canal of the trunk.

Fig. 8. A single siphon, highly contracted. *so*, Mouth; *sl*, sixteen radial folds of the reflexed proboscis; *sm*, stomach with sixteen red hepatic ridges; *sb*, four square cnidal plates of the basigaster; *sp*, pedicle of the siphon; *t*, tentacle (arising in the constriction between pedicle and basigaster).

Fig. 9. Two cnidal nodes of the mouth-opening; from each arise two longitudinal glandular ridges, running between the muscles inside the proboscs.