PLATE XXXI.

All the figures of this Plate were drawn by me from living specimens in the Canary Island Lanzerote, February 17–20, 1867.

The characters have the same signification in all the figures :—

na. Apical nectophore.
nb. Basal nectophore.
ni. Hydrœcial groove enclosed between two wings (*nl*, left wing; *nx*, right wing).
np. Pedicle of the nectophore.
cp. Pedicular canal.
cs. Ascending pallial canal.
cs'. Descending pallial canal.

cv. Ventral canal.
cd. Dorsal canal.
cx. Right canal.
cl. Left canal.
cc. Ring-canal.
a. Trunk.
w. Subumbrella.
v. Velum.

Praya galea, n. sp. (p. 146).

Diam.

Fig. 1. A complete living corm. The nectosome is composed of two large opposite nectophores. The siphosome, in the perfectly expanded state about two feet long, bears a series of forty to fifty cormidia, separated by regular, equal, free internodes, . . . nat. size

Fig. 2. The two nectophores, seen in their natural junction, from the dorsal side of the first (smaller) bell.

Fig. 3. The two nectophores, seen in their natural junction, from above (from the apex). For "*no*" read "*nb.*"

Figs. 4A, 4B. The two nectophores, in the same view as in fig. 3, but separated one from the other. The two lateral wings (*nx* right, *nl* left), which arise from the ventral side of each bell, include an open hydrœcial groove (*ni*), and in the median ventral line of this latter arises the pedicle of the nectophore (*np*).

Fig. 5. The first or apical nectophore, in lateral view (from the left side).

Fig. 6. The second or basal nectophore, in lateral view (from the right side).

Fig. 7. The second or basal nectophore, in ventral view (from the axial side). The open hydrœcial groove is visible between the two ventral wings of the bell (*nx* right, *nl* left wing).