## PLATE VIII.

## AMMOCONIDÆ.

| Figs. 1A-1C. Ammolynthus prototypus, n. sp. (p. 27).   |   | D:    |
|--|---|-------|
| Fig. 1A. A complete specimen, exhibiting the pores $(p)$ in the thin wall of the urn-shaped body. The greatest part of the wall is composed of various Radiolarian shells cemented together by a scanty maltha. The simple gastral cavity opens above by a cylindrical osculum $(o)$ , | × | Diam. |
| Fig. 1B. Transverse section through the basal portion of the body (semi-diagrammatic). $r$ , Radiolarian shells; $m$ , maltha of the mesoderm; $e$ , eggs; $v$ , germinal vesicle; $n$ , remnants of the flagello-epithelium; $p$ , pores,   | × | 200   |
| Fig. 1C. A small piece of the body-wall, seen from the inside. In the clear maltha (m) between the Radiolarian shells are visible single eggs (e) and amœboidal wandering cells (a); some pieces of the entodermal flagellated epithelium (n) are visible; p, pores,                   | × | 150   |
| Fig. 2. Ammolynthus haliphysema, n. sp. (p. 28).   |   |       |
| Fig. 2. o, osculum; p, pores; x, xenophya (Globigerina ooze),  | × | 8     |
| Fig. 3. Ammosolenia rhizammina, n. sp. (p. 29).  |   |       |
| Fig. 3. A small corm, composed of eight persons,   | × | 6     |
| Fig. 4. Ammoconia auloplegma, n. sp. (p. 31).  |   |       |
| Fig. 4. Transverse section through a cylindrical branch of the reticular sponge (semi-diagrammatic); n, flagello-epithelium; m, maltha; x, xenophya (Foraminifera shells); p, pores,   | × | 50    |
| Figs. 5A, 5B. Ammoconia sagenella, n. sp. (p. 31).   |   |       |
| Fig. 5A. The reticular body of the sponge, composed of anastomosing cylindrical tubes,   | × | 4     |
| Fig. 5B. A small portion of the porous wall of a cylindrical tube, seen from the inside. x, xenophya; p, dermal pores,   | × | 200   |