

PLATE XXVI.

The figures of this Plate were painted by me from living specimens in the Canary Island Lanzerote,
December 1866.

Figs. 1-3. *Alophota giltschiana*, n. sp. (p. 348).

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| Fig. 1. A young larva (<i>Cystonula</i>) 2 to 4 mm. in length. The complete body represents a single medusome, the modified umbrella of which is the pneumatophore (<i>pf</i>), the manubrium is the siphon (<i>s</i>). From the pedicle of the siphon (or the incipient trunk, <i>a</i>) arises a tentacle (<i>t</i>). The inside of the siphon bears hepatic villi (<i>sv</i>), and its terminal mouth forms a square suctorial disc (<i>ss</i>). The apex of the float opens by a stigma (<i>po</i>), | x 20 |
| Fig. 2. An older larva 8 mm. in length. The trunk (<i>a</i>) of the small corm encloses an ovate pneumatosac (<i>pf</i>) in its apical half, and bears the primary siphon (or protosiphon, <i>sv</i>) on the distal pole of the sub-horizontal main axis. From the middle third of its ventral side arise three small cormidia, each of which is composed of a secondary siphon, a palpon, and a tentacle; <i>po</i> , apical stigma, | x 8 |
| Fig. 3. A mature corm of <i>Alophota giltschiana</i> , seen from the right side. The pneumatocyst (<i>pf</i>) fills the greatest part of the vesicular trunk. <i>po</i> , The apical stigma (on the anterior end). The basal (or posterior) end of the trunk bears the primary siphon (<i>su</i>) with a palpon and a tentacle; <i>so</i> , mouth of siphon. The ventral side of the trunk bears an ordinate series of five cormidia, each composed of a secondary siphon (<i>s</i>), a palpon (<i>to</i>), a tentacle (<i>t</i>), and a gonodendron (<i>g</i>), | x 4 |

Figs. 4-8. *Arethusa challengerii*, n. sp. (p. 349).

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| Fig. 4. Lateral view of a mature corm, from the right side. The oblongish pneumatosac (<i>pf</i>) fills only two-thirds of the vesicular trunk. <i>po</i> , Apical stigma. The sterile protosiphon (<i>su</i>), at the basal or distal pole of the horizontal axis, is separated by a group of small palpons from the ventral series of fertile metasiphons (<i>s</i>); the larger of these bear on the right side a rose-coloured gonodendron (<i>g</i>), | x 2 |
| Fig. 5. Lateral view of a larger corm, in a much contracted state, from the left side. The pneumatosac (<i>pf</i>) strongly contracted, with an annular constriction, expels gas through the apical stigma (<i>po</i>). The numerous tentacles are spirally coiled up, | nat. size |
| Fig. 6. A single cormidium, isolated. The simple common pedicle (<i>ap</i>), arising from the ventral side of the trunk, bears a large tentacle (<i>t</i>), with a basal ampulla (<i>to</i>), a clustered gonodendron (<i>g</i>), and a contracted siphon with four segments; <i>sp</i> , siphonal pedicle; <i>sb</i> , basigaster, <i>sv</i> , stomach with black hepatic villi; <i>sr</i> , proboscis; <i>so</i> , mouth, | x 10 |
| Fig. 7. A very young tentacle (<i>t</i>) with its basal ampulla (<i>to</i>), | x 40 |
| Fig. 8. A single branch of a gonodendron. <i>gs</i> , Gonostyle; <i>q</i> , gonopalpons; <i>h</i> , androphores (male medusomes); <i>f</i> , gynophore (female medusome), | x 20 |