

PLATE XLI.

Drawn by me from living specimens in the Canary Island Lanzerote, February 1867.

The signification of the characters is the same in all the figures :—

<p><i>cs.</i> Somatocyst. <i>co.</i> Oleocyst. <i>ui.</i> Hydroecium. <i>a.</i> Trunk of the siphosome. <i>i.</i> Buds. <i>v.</i> Velum. <i>w.</i> Subumbrella.</p>	<p><i>cd.</i> Dorsal canal. <i>cv.</i> Ventral canal. <i>cx.</i> Right canal. <i>cl.</i> Left canal. <i>cc.</i> Circular ring-canal. For the other characters, compare the special description, pp. 139, 140.</p>
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Cymba crystallus, n. sp. (p. 138).

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| Fig. 1. Basal view of the complete corm (from below). The quinquedentate mouth of the nectosac (<i>no</i>) is visible in the centre of the figure, and beyond it the quadridentate aperture of the hydroecium (<i>ui</i>); in the latter is hidden the retracted siphosome (<i>a</i>), | × 8 |
| Fig. 2. Apical view of the complete corm (from above). The superior or proximal half of the nectophore is visible, divided by four serrate, cruciate, perradial edges into four nearly equal quadrants. In the middle of each quadrant descends an interrarial apophysis. The apex of the nectosac (<i>w</i>) appears in the centre of the figure through the upper (dorsal) half of the nectophore, the apex of the hydroecium (<i>ui</i>) through its lower (ventral) half, | × 8 |
| Fig. 3. Dorsal view of the nectophore, with its subumbrellar nectosac (<i>w</i>), | × 4 |
| Fig. 4. Ventral view of the complete corm (anterior side). The hydroecium with its basal mouth (<i>ui</i>) and the included siphosome, above it the somatocyst (<i>cs</i>), and at its apex the oleocyst (<i>co</i>), appear through the pentagonal ventral face of the nectophore. This is surrounded by four interrarial faces, two smaller apici-lateral (<i>ua''</i> right, <i>ua'</i> left) and two larger basi-lateral (<i>ux</i> right, <i>ul</i> left), | × 8 |
| Fig. 5. Lateral view of the complete corm, from the left side. The nectosac with its mouth (<i>uo</i>) appears through the dorsal half of the nectophore, the hydroecium with the included siphosome (<i>i</i>) through the ventral half, above it the somatocyst (<i>cs</i>) and the oleocyst (<i>co</i>), | × 8 |
| Fig. 6. The nectosac (<i>w</i>) and the hydroecium (<i>ui</i>) in lateral view, from the right side. The retracted siphosome (<i>i</i>) is included in the hydroecium, above it the somatocyst (<i>cs</i>), and at its apex the oleocyst (<i>co</i>), | × 16 |
| Fig. 7. The mouth of the nectosac (with five teeth), and beyond it the mouth of the hydroecium (<i>ui</i>) with the included siphosome (<i>a</i>). Basal view of the central portion of the nectophore, | × 16 |
| Fig. 8. Lateral view of the mouth of the nectophore (from the right side), | × 16 |