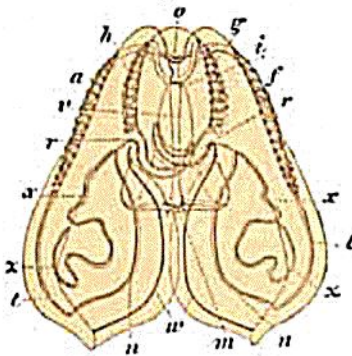


as with the common Acalephs, might appear true were it not known that the Ascidiæ, to which Salpæ belong, have a mantle consisting of Cellulose,¹ while of all Acalephs the Ctenophoræ are the most perishable, and dissolve entirely in water,—their body, however, consisting of cells of the same kind as those of the other Acalephs.

Fig. 54.

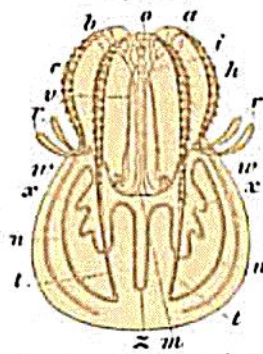


BOLINA ALATA, Ag.

(Seen from the broad side.)

a and *f* Long rows of locomotive fringes. —
g and *h* Short rows of locomotive fringes. —
o Central black speck (eye-speck?). —
i to *m* Triangular digestive cavity. — *i* to *o*
Funnel-like prolongation of the main cavity. — *v*
Chymiferous tube of the tentacular apparatus. — *m*
Tentacular apparatus on the side of the mouth. — *rr*
Ear-like lobe, or auricles, in the prolongation
of the short rows of locomotive fringes. —
tt Prolongation of the vertical chymiferous
tubes. — *nn* The same tubes turning
upwards. — *xx* Bend of the same tubes.
— *zz* Extremity of the same tubes meet-
ing with those of the opposite side. — *ww*
Recurrent tube anastomosing with those
of the auricles.

Fig. 55.

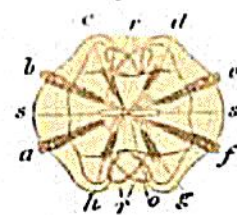


BOLINA ALATA, Ag.

(Seen from the narrow side.)

a b Long rows of locomotive fringes. — *ch*
Short rows of locomotive fringes. — *o* Cen-
tral black speck (eye speck?). — *i* Upper
end of the digestive cavity. — *i* to *o* Fun-
nel-like prolongation of the main cavity of
the body. — *m* to *i* Digestive cavity. — *rr*
Auricles. — *m* Mouth. — *tt* Prolonga-
tion of the vertical chymiferous tubes.
— *nn* The same turning upwards. — *xx*
Bend of the same tubes. — *zz* Anastomosis
of the two longitudinal tubes *tt*. — *ww*
Recurrent tube, anastomosing with those
of the auricles. — A comparison of this fig-
ure with Fig. 4 gives a distinct idea of the
relative position of the digestive cavity *m*
to *i*, and the chymiferous tubes of the ten-
tacular apparatus *v*.

Fig. 56.

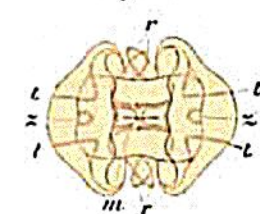


BOLINA ALATA, Ag.

(Seen from above.)

o Central black speck (eye speck?). — *a b c f*
Long rows of locomotive fringes. — *c d g h*
Short rows of locomotive fringes. — *rr*
Auricles. — *ss* Circumscribed area of the
upper end of the body.

Fig. 57.



BOLINA ALATA, Ag.

(Seen from below.)

m Mouth. — *rr* Auricles. — *ttt* Prolonga-
tion of the vertical chymiferous tubes. —
zz Anastomosis of these tubes.

As to the assertion that the Ctenophoræ are bilateral animals, it is only in so far correct that the body is more or less compressed, as the adjoining wood-cuts show (Figs. 54, 55, 56, and 57), which represent a Bolina most common along the northern Atlantic coast of America. But the arrangement of all the parts of these animals is truly radiate. Their bilateral appearance is only the result of the inequality of their spheromeres, as is the case with the Spatangoids also, and, in a less degree, with all Echinoderms. But in all these animals the structure is typically radiate, and the bilaterality subordinate to the plan of radiation, in the same manner as in Cephalopods and in Bryozoa the radiated arrangement of the arms and tentacles is subordinate to their bilateral type. The closest comparison of the structure of the Ctenophoræ with that of the Bryozoa and Tunicata on one side and the common Medusæ on the other, will show, that, while all their

¹ See the memorable paper of KÜLLIKER and LÖWIG: De la composition et de la structure des

enveloppes des Tuniciers. Ann. Sc. Nat. 3e sér. vol. 5, p. 193.