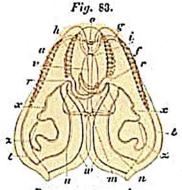
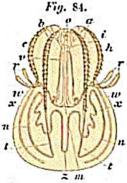
is on the right side, and the other on the left side; next to these we have on each side one of the tubes of the first lateral pair, which may be called the anterior lateral pair; next, on each side, one of the tubes of the second lateral pair, the posterior lateral pair; and, finally, opposite to the anterior pair, on each side, one of the tubes of the posterior pair: so that the two lateral tubes of the same side do not form together one pair, but are each the counterpart of those on the opposite side. (A comparison with Pl. VII. of my paper in the Mem. of the Amer. Ac. may readily render this intelligible. See also the adjoining Figs. 83, 84, 85,



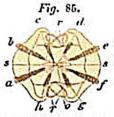
BOLINA ALATA, Ag. (Seen from the brond side.)

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 .- e Chymlferous tube of the tentacular apparatus. - m Tentacular apparatus on the side of the mouth. - rr Earlike lobe, or auricles, in the prolongation of the short rows of locomotive fringes. - ft Prolongation of the vertical chymiferous tubes. - n n The same tubes turning upwards. - xx Bend of the same tubes. - zz Extremity of the same tubes meeting with those of the opposite side. - to Recurrent tube anastomozing with those of the auricles.



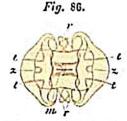
BOLINA ALATA, Ag. (Seen from the narrow side.)

a b Long rows of locomotive fringes. - ch Short rows of locomotive fringes. - o Central black speck (eye speck !). - i Upper end of the digestive cavity. - i to o Funnel-like prolongation of the main cavity of the body. - m to i Digestive cavity. - er Auricles. - m Mouth. - t t Prolongation of the vertical chymiferous tubes. -n n The same turning upwards. - x x Bend of the same tubes. - = Anastomosis of the two longitudinal tubes tt. - to te Recurrent tube, anastomozing with those of the auricles. - A comparison of this figure with Fig. 83 gives a distinct idea of the relative position of the digestive cavity m to i, and the chymiferous tubes of the tentacular apparatus v.



BOLINA ALATA, Ag. (Seen from above.)

o Central black speck (eye speck?).—abeff
Long rows of locomotive fringes.—edgh h
Short rows of locomotive fringes.—rr,
Auricles.—ss Circumscribed area of the o
upper end of the body.



BOLINA ALATA, Ag. (Seen from below.)

m Mouth. —rr Auricles. — tttt Prolongation of the vertical chymiferous tubes. —
 = Anastomosis of these tubes.

and S6.1) All other Ctenophore have their ambulacral chymiferous tubes arranged in the same way as in the Mnemiidæ, only that their combinations are not so readily

¹ Fig. 85, which represents our Bolina from the abactinal pole, will best explain these relations. The line s s indicating the longitudinal or celiac diameter, the ambulacral rows a, h, g, and f of one side are the counterparts of those marked b, c, d, and c of the other side; a and b being the anterior pair, and f and c the posterior pair; h and c the anterior lateral pair, and g and d the posterior lateral pair. Fig. 86, representing the actinal pole in the same position, shows the continuation of the same rows, or their tubes, on this

pole. Fig. 83 represents one side of the animal in profile, but in the same position as Fig. 85, so that the rows a, h, g, and f alone are visible, which correspond to the rows a, h, g, and f on one side of the coliac diameter in Fig. 85. Fig. 84, finally, represents the anterior surface of the same specimen, so that here the anterior pair of rows a and b, and the anterior lateral pair c and h, are alone visible; that is to say, the rows on one side of the diaeoliac diameter, corresponding to the rows a and b and c and b of Fig. 85.