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 finst lateral pair, which may be called the anterior lateral pair; next, on ench 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, hut are each the counterpart of those on the opposite side. ( $\Lambda$ comparison with PI. VII. of my paper in the Mem. of the Amer. Ac. may readily render this intelligible. See also the adjoining Figs. S3, 84, S5,



Bolina alatis, Ag.
(Seen from the narrow side.)
a $b$ long rows of locomotire fringes. $-c h$ Short rows of locomotive fringes. -o C'entral black apeck (eyo npeek?), -i Upper end of tho digestre cavity. - ito o Fun-nel-like prolongation of the main cavity of tho brody. $-m$ to $i$ Digestive cavity. - rr Auri les. - $m$ Mouth. - 1 l'rolong. ation of the vertical ehymiferous tules. $-n$ n The kame turning upwarla. $-x x$ Ilend of the same tubes. $-=$ Anastomods of the two longitudinal tubes $t t,-$ te $t$ llecurrent tube, anastomozing with those of the aurleles. - A comparison of this ag. ure with Fis. 83 gires a distinct ldea of the relative poition of the digestive carity $m$ to $i$, and the eliymifirous tubes of the tentacular apparatus $v$.

Fig. 85.


Botinis atatra, Ag.
(Scen from nbove.)
o Central black spock (oye speck?). - ab eff long raws of locomotive fringes. - $\mathrm{cd}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{h}}$ Short rowa of locomotive frluges. - Ir r Aurleles. - ss Circumseribed area of tho 0 upier end of the bods.

Fig. 86.


Bolina alata, Ag.
(Seen from below.)
$m$ Mouth. - rr Auricles. - It it Prolongation of the vertical chymiferous tubes. $==$ Anastomosis of these tubes.
and SG. ${ }^{1}$ ) All other Ctenophore have their ambulacral chymiferous tubes arranged in the same way as in the Mnemiida, 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 $s$ sindicating the longitudinal or celiace diameter, the ambulatal 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 $e$ the posterior pair; $h$ and $c$ the anterior lateral pair, and $g$ and $d$ the posterior lateral pair. Fig. 86, representing the aetinal 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 cocline diameter in Fig. S5. Fig. 8.t, 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 diacoliac diameter, corresponding to the rows $a$ and $l$ and $c$ and $h$ of Fig. 85.

