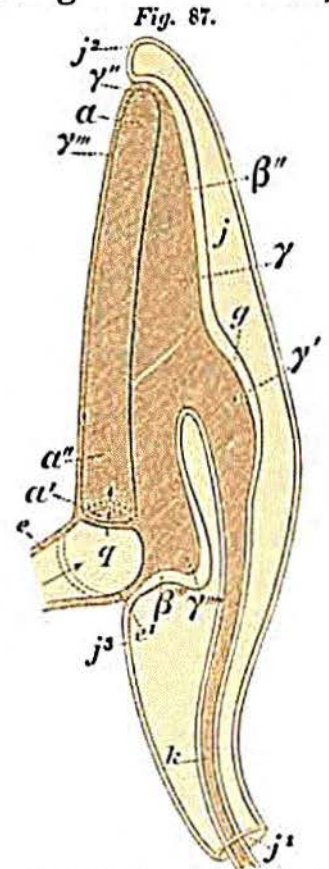


(Fig. 15 β'), two chymiferous tubes ($\alpha \alpha' \alpha'' \alpha'''$) run parallel; leaving between them, along the median line, a thick ridge (Fig. 15 γ), which is nearly as broad as the diameter of the tubes. The relations of these parts, as seen in profile, may be better understood by referring to the annexed wood-cut (Fig. 87) and the accompanying explanation, at the same time comparing it with Pl. II^a. Fig. 15, which is lettered correspondingly. The thickness of the disk as a whole is equal to about two thirds of the breadth, but it thins out at the actinal end (γ'') in just about the same proportion that it narrows; whereas at the other extremity (β'''), where it is slightly narrowed, it is thickest, and also terminates abruptly directly opposite the junction of the main chymiferous trunk (g) with the two parallel tubes ($\alpha \alpha' \alpha''$) just mentioned. It seems appropriate to compare the shape and proportions of this disk to a flat-soled, broad shoe-last. The structural details of this organ appear very simple, when once fully understood; but, owing to the fact that it is situated at the bottom of a deep socket ($j j^1 j^2$) and as if plunged into the midst of other organs, it seems to be quite complicated. Only imagine the socket to be removed or reverted, as oftentimes does happen in a great measure, and the whole apparatus will appear like a peripheric ridge, which, at one point, is drawn out into a slender thread, the tentacle. The base (Fig. 15 $g g^1 g^2$) of the tentacle has the form of a high, narrow ridge or keel (Fig. 15 $g^1 g^2$ and Fig. 87 γ'), more or less plicated or distorted, according to whether the apparatus is extended or retracted; but we have never seen it projecting beyond the aperture (j^1) of the socket. At the basal end (g) of the keel it is as broad as the disk from which it arises, but it suddenly narrows to a uniform thickness, which it retains to the other



Longitudinal section of the tentacular apparatus of *PLEUROBRACHIA RHODOACTYLA*, Ag.¹

¹ Fig. 87 represents a longitudinal section of Fig. 15, Pl. II^a, one of the chymiferous tubes ($\alpha \alpha''$) being in the distance; e wall of the main horizontal chymiferous trunk; e^1 opposite side to e where it passes into the inner wall (γ''') of the disk; g the base of the tentacle; j tentacular socket; j^1 aperture of j ; j^2 apex of j near to where it passes into the outer wall (β'') of the disk; j^3 the inner or proximal side of j where its wall passes into the outer layer (β''') of the disk; k the tentacle; g point of junction of e and $\alpha \alpha'$; the dotted lines

represent the outlines of the channel which diverges, at right angles, from e (see g^1 Fig. 15, Pl. II^a); α the apex of the chymiferous tube; α' entrance to α ; α'' base of α ; β'' outer wall of the disk; β''' same as β'' at the thickest part of the disk; γ the inner layer of the disk; γ' inner layer of g ; γ'' the thin proximal wall of α where it passes into γ ; γ''' same as γ'' further along; γ'''' the thickest part of the inner layer of the disk. Designed from nature by H. J. Clark, to correct the mistake alluded to p. 234, note. Magnified.