

- Fig. 4a. View of the broad end of fig. 4.
- Fig. 5. Profile of a cylindrical embryo. 200 diams.
- Fig. 5a. End view of fig. 5.
- Fig. 6. One of the smaller forms of cylindrical embryos. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 7. Profile of an embryo, swimming with the clear space (*d*) behind. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 7a. End view of the darker end of fig. 7.
- Fig. 8. In this embryo the clear space (*d*) is very large. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 8a. The same as fig. 8, contracted, and the clear space obliterated.
- Fig. 9. View of the flat side of an oval, concave, disciform embryo. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 9a. Edge view of fig. 9, showing the double concave sides.
- Fig. 10. View of the flat side of an ovate, compressed embryo. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 10a. Edge view of fig. 10.
- Fig. 10b. Broader end of fig. 10.
- Fig. 10c. Narrower end of fig. 10; the cilia are reversed by the embryo.
- Fig. 10d. The mouth of fig. 10; the cilia are quiet, and look like bristles. 500 diameters.
- Fig. 11. An irregularly ovate, cylindrical embryo, recently attached to a sea-weed, the tentacles (*e*) just beginning to bud. The vibratile cilia do not move any more, and have begun to decompose. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 12. A scyphostoma with an incipient horn-like sheath. The cilia are quiet and decomposing. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 12a. View of the actinal end of fig. 12.
- Fig. 13. A scyphostoma with two incipient tentacles; the cilia are still persistent but immovable. 200 diams.
- Fig. 13a. Actinal end of fig. 13.
- Fig. 14. A scyphostoma with four young tentacles and a narrow base, but no horn-like sheath. 200 diams.
- Fig. 14a. The same as fig. 14, with the mouth very wide open.
- Fig. 14b. View of actinal end of fig. 14, showing the asymmetrical development of the tentacles (*e*).
- Fig. 14c. The same as fig. 14, with the mouth (*c*) enormously distended, and the tentacles so completely retracted as to be undiscernible.
- Fig. 15. An abnormally developed scyphostoma. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 16. Another form of abnormal development. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 16a. Actinal end of fig. 16.
- Fig. 17. Actinal end of an individual with three tentacles. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 18. Similar to fig. 17, but a little older. 100 diams.
- Fig. 19. A profile view of a scyphostoma with four tentacles, which are only half extended, and the proboscis retracted. 200 diameters.
- Fig. 20. Similar to fig. 19, but the tentacles and base more extended. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 21. Similar to figs. 19 and 20. One of the tentacles has seized upon a wandering embryo, and is drawing it toward its mouth. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 22. Actinal end of an individual similar to figs. 19, 20, and 21. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 23. Actinal end, with two double tentacles; the proboscis as in fig. 16, but foreshortened. 100 diams.
- Fig. 24. Actinal end, with four unequally developed tentacles. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 25. Actinal end, with three incipient tentacles (*e*) of the second group; the quadrangular mouth is distorted. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 26. Three quarters view of a scyphostoma, with a quinary development of tentacles, and a very large proboscis. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 27. Actinal end, with one tentacle, of the second group, unduly developed. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 28. Actinal end, with three double tentacles. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 29. Actinal end, with a three-cornered mouth. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 30. Actinal end, showing a captured embryo revolving in the digestive cavity. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 31. Profile view of an individual similar to fig. 30, with the tentacles and base fully extended. 100 diams.
- Fig. 32. Actinal end, the mouth rounded and one tentacle forked. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 33. Profile, with eight tentacles, a slender base, and the corners of the lips prominent. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 34. Three quarters view, with eight well developed tentacles. The outer and inner walls are made prominent. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 34a. Actinal end of fig. 34, with the tentacles retracted to mere papillæ, and the mouth shaped into an eight-sided figure. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 34b. Actinal end of fig. 34, with tentacles retracted and curled inwardly.
- Fig. 35. Profile view, with eight tentacles, one of which is drawing the excrementitious matter from the open proboscis.
- Fig. 36. Actinal end, similar to fig. 34, but the mouth contracted to a small oval aperture and the tentacles partly retracted and curled inwardly. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 37. Profile of a double-headed scyphostoma, with