

- Fig. 2. A scyphostoma-like process ( $c^2$ ) budding from the base of an old scyphostoma. 20 diameters.
- Fig. 3. Two scyphostomas arising from a common basis. 20 diameters.
- Fig. 4. An old scyphostoma, with large offshoots.
- Fig. 5. Similar to fig. 4, with one rigid-looking offshoot.
- Fig. 6. A scyphostoma bearing an offshoot with a globular tip.
- Fig. 7. A longitudinally ridged scyphostoma with a distorted offshoot.
- Fig. 8. Here the offshoot is forked ( $c^3 c^4$ ).
- Fig. 9. The offshoots are remarkably long and tentacular.
- Fig. 10. A strobila just making its first constriction.
- Fig. 11. A strobila with two constrictions.
- Fig. 12. A deformed strobila.
- Fig. 13. Two of the disks are well formed, but not mature.
- Fig. 14 and 15. A foreshortened and a three-quarters view of the proboscis of fig. 19.  $d$  aperture of the mouth;  $e$  the sexual appendages. 20 diameters.
- Fig. 16 and 17. Various attitudes of the proboscis of fig. 26.  $a$  the cruciate aperture;  $a^1$  lip;  $d$  cavity of the proboscis;  $e$  sexual organs. 20 diameters.
- Fig. 18. More highly magnified view of the proboscis of fig. 19.  $a$  cruciate fold of the lips  $a^1$ ;  $b$  outline of the proboscis, in the distance;  $c$  inner surface of the folds of the aperture  $d$ ;  $e$  sexual appendages. 60 diameters.
- Fig. 19. Lower side of an ephyra, a short time after it became free. The broad radiating canals  $d$  and  $e$  occupy as much space as the intervals. 10 diameters.
- Fig. 20. Upper side of fig. 19 when it is in a contracted state.
- Fig. 21. Same as figs. 19 and 20 when the umbrella is reverted.
- Fig. 22. Profile view of an ephyra, which has the corners ( $a^1$ ) of the lips and the veil ( $i^1$ ) very prominently developed;  $r^1$  the tentacular lobe. 10 diameters.
- Fig. 23. Same as fig. 20 in profile. 5 diameters.
- Fig. 24. Another reverted form of fig. 19.
- Fig. 25. Upper surface of an ephyra a little younger than fig. 22. The branching lines are dorsal folds in the canals. 10 diameters.
- Fig. 26. Upper side of an ephyra, which is a little younger than fig. 25. About 15 diameters.
- Fig. 27. A three-quarters dorsal view of fig. 19 in a reverted or diastolic state. 5 diameters.
- Fig. 28. Profile of fig. 19 in the diastole.
- Fig. 29. Portion of the edge of an ephyra, bearing

several tentacles and having an incipient lacunar branching of the canals.

- Fig. 30. Same as fig. 25, in a contracted state.
- Fig. 31. Oculiferous lobe of fig. 19, lower side. 20 diameters.
- Fig. 32. Dorsal view of fig. 22 in a contracted state.
- Fig. 33. Foreshortened view of fig. 31.
- Fig. 34. Eye peduncle of fig. 31. 60 diameters.
- Fig. 35. Cells from the upper surface of the lappet of the oculiferous lobe of fig. 25.  $l$  lasso-cells. 470 diameters.

PLATE XI<sup>b</sup>.

## EPHYRA OF AURELIA FLAVIDULA.

[Drawn from nature by H. J. Clark.]

- Figs. 1 and 2, from an ephyra a little younger than that of fig. 19, Pl. XI<sup>a</sup>.
- Fig. 1. The incipient sexual organ, seen from below, with two rows of digitate appendages, the longer ones ( $g$ ) seen beyond the shorter. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 2. The edge of the disc, seen from below, between two oculiferous lobes, bearing a single budding tentacle ( $i^1$ ) and a tongue-shaped veil. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 3. Similar to fig. 2 but older, and belonging to fig. 4. The principal feature is the incipient folding of the tentacular lobules  $r^1$ . 100 diameters.
- Fig. 4. Inferior view, from centre to margin, including one of the oculiferous lobes and the two veils on each side, of an ephyra in which the radiating canals have begun to branch; a single tentacle has developed, and the veil is half as long as the oculiferous lobes. 40 diameters.
- Fig. 5. Profile of an ephyra with thirty-two tentacles at every interval. The disk is contracted; the same as fig. 20. Natural size. See Pl. XI<sup>a</sup> fig. 5.
- Fig. 6. Shows the vibratilo cilia on the inner surface of the proboscis of fig. 5. 500 diameters.
- Fig. 7. The eye and eye peduncle of fig. 4, seen from below, to show the relation of the layer of the lenticular bodies of the eye to the walls. 500 diameters.
- Fig. 8. Longitudinal sectional view of the eye of fig. 7, showing that the lenses are in the inner wall.
- Fig. 9. Longitudinal section of fig. 3, to show the relations of the walls of the upper and lower floors. 100 diameters.
- Fig. 10. The sexual organ, with several rows of digitate appendages, from figs. 17 and 18. View from below. 100 diameters.