

PLATE LXI.

Fig. 1. *ACTINOMETRA PULCHELLA*, Pourtalès, sp.

Fig. 1. Vertical longitudinal section of an isolated disk. The section passes through the edge of the mouth, which is seen just in front of the large anal tube. The lobular structure in the centre of the lower part of the disk beneath the fore-gut is the plexiform gland, . . . . .

Diam. Page

× 10 103

Figs. 2-5. *ACTINOMETRA PARVICIRRA*, Müll., sp.

Fig. 2. Vertical longitudinal section of the calyx and disk. The situation of the chambered organ between the centro-dorsal and radials is well shown; as are also the marginal position of the mouth and the numerous coils of the digestive tube, from some of which the epithelial wall has fallen away. The labial plexus is relatively large in the upper lip (*i.e.*, behind the mouth), but is inconspicuous in front of it, . . . . .

× 7 103

Fig. 3. Transverse section of an ungrooved or non-tentaculiferous arm, close to the base of a pinnule. The ventral surface is flat, without any food-groove or tentacular apparatus, and owing to the backward extensions of the ovaries below their points of attachment to the genital cord, one appears in section upon each side of the middle line (p. 110), . . . . .

× 20 113

Fig. 4. The upper part of a transverse section of a normal tentaculiferous arm at the articulation of two joints, showing the connection of the ovary and genital cord. In the coeliac canal is a section of a parasitic worm, . . . . .

× 25 133

Fig. 5. Transverse section of the lower part of an arm just beyond the attachment of a pinnule. On the left side are seen three funnel-shaped water-pores, the inner ends of which lead into the genital canal containing the triradiate genital cord, . . . . .

× 27 96

Fig. 6. *ACTINOMETRA NIGRA*, r. sp.

Fig. 6. Transverse section of an arm through the middle of a joint, showing the branches of its axial cord. The genital canal is occupied by a relatively large genital cord, and the radial blood-vessel is well shown beneath the middle line of the food-groove, between the ambulacral epithelium and the water-vessel, . . . . .

× 30 121