

Drawn by me from living specimens in the Canary Island Lanzerote, in February 1867.

The signification of the characters is the same in all the figures :—

<p><i>u.</i> Angles of the nectophores. <i>uo.</i> Ostium of the nectosac. <i>ud.</i> Dorsal face of the nectophore. <i>uv.</i> Ventral face of the nectophore. <i>ui.</i> Hydroecium. <i>v.</i> Velum. <i>nk.</i> Overlapping wing (Valvula hydroecii). <i>ux.</i> Left face of the apical nectophore. <i>w.</i> Subumbrella.</p>	<p><i>nk.</i> Coryphal edge of the umbrella. <i>cs.</i> Somatocyst. <i>cd.</i> Dorsal canal. <i>cv.</i> Ventral canal. <i>cx.</i> Right canal. <i>cl.</i> Left canal. <i>cc.</i> Ring-canal. <i>a.</i> Trunk of the siphosome. <i>i.</i> Buds of cormidia.</p>
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Bassia obeliscus, n. sp. (p. 160).

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| Fig. 1. Lateral view of the complete corm. The main axis of the smaller (apical) nectophore is nearly horizontal, and perpendicular to the vertical main axis of the larger (distal) nectophore; the former is seen from the left side, the latter from the right side. The siphosome, arising from the apex of the hydroecium in the apical nectophore, passes through the funnel-canal of the distal nectophore and projects freely through its basal aperture, | x 8 |
| Fig. 2. Lateral view of the complete corm, from the opposite side. The first nectophore is seen from the right side, the second from the left side, | x 6 |
| Fig. 3. Ventral view of the complete corm. The smaller (proximal) nectophore is seen from its basal side, the larger (distal) nectophore from its ventral side, | x 6 |
| Fig. 4. Oblique view of the complete corm. The smaller (proximal) nectophore is seen from the apical edge (<i>nk</i>), the larger (distal) nectophore half from the left, half from the dorsal side, | x 6 |
| Figs. 5-8. Different views of the first (proximal or apical) nectophore, | x 8 |
| <p>Fig. 5. Ventral view of the first nectophore. The somatocyst (<i>cs</i>) is visible in the upper half, the hydroecium (<i>ui</i>) with the siphosome (<i>i</i>) in the lower half.</p> <p>Fig. 6. Dorsal view of the first nectophore. The somatocyst (<i>cs</i>) is visible in the upper half, the nectosac (<i>w</i>) in the lower half.</p> <p>Fig. 7. Apical view of the first nectophore. <i>cs</i>, Somatocyst.</p> <p>Fig. 8. Basal view of the first nectophore. <i>uo</i>, Aperture of the nectosac; <i>v</i>, velum.</p> | |
| Fig. 9. Basal view of the second (distal or basal) nectophore. The nectosac with its small circular aperture, the velum (<i>v</i>), and the four radial canals are visible in the left-hand (dorsal) half of the figure; the opening of the funnel-canal (<i>ui</i>) and the included siphosome (<i>a</i>) in the right-hand (ventral) half. (For " <i>n</i> " read " <i>cc</i> "), | x 8 |
| Fig. 10. Apical portion of the second nectophore, exhibiting the coryphal apophysis or the articular condyle, through the opening of which the siphosome (<i>a</i>) enters into the hydroecial canal (<i>ui</i>), | x 8 |
| Fig. 11. Apical nectophore of a variety (?), or another species (?), | x 8 |