## PLATE XXXIV.

## Ersæa compressa, n. sp. (p. 123).

(Monogastric generation or free Eudoxia of Diphyopsis compressa, Pl. XXXIII.)

- Fig. 9. A sessile young cormidium (or an immature *Ersxa*) attached to the stem (a) of *Diphyopsis compressa*. The cormidium is composed of two sterile medusomes, the first consisting of the bract (b), the siphon (s), and the tentacle (t); the second representing a "special nectophore" (nn); cr, radial canals of the latter; so, mouth of the siphon; sb, basigaster; cs, phyllocyst; co, oleocyst.
- Fig. 10. A somewhat older cormidium than that shown in fig. 9, with larger nectophore (un) and smaller bract (b) detached from the stem. Characters as in fig. 9; w, subumbrella of the nectophore; v, its velum; uo, ostium of the umbrella (u). The bract (b) of this specimen is rudimentary, and its apical cucultate part (with the phyllocyst) is cut off; tk; cnidosacs of the tentacle.
- Fig. 11. A mature and fully developed male *Ersæa*, detached from the stem of *Diphyopsis compressa*, and swimming freely. The cormidium is composed of four persons, two sterile medusomes and two male gonophores (h). The first sterile medusome consists of a bract (b), a siphon (s), and a tentacle (t). The second sterile medusome is represented by a large "special nectophore" (nn). bs, Superior, cucultate part of the bract, with the phyllocyst (cs) and the oleocyst (co); bz, inferior, mantle-shaped or funnel-shaped, part of the bract, with four basal lobes; so, mouth of the siphon; sb, basigaster; tk, enidosace of the tentacle (t); hx, cavity of the spadix; hm, spermarium.
- Fig. 12. An isolated ripe and rophore. hm, Spermarium; hx, cavity of the spadix; u, umbrella; uo, its ostium.
- Fig. 13. An isolated ripe gynophore. The manubrium (fm) is filled with large ovules.  $o^1$ , Nucleolus;  $o^2$ , nucleus;  $o^3$ , protoplasm of the ovule; fp, pedicle; w, subumbrella; u, umbrella; uo, its ostium.
- Fig. 14. An older gynophore, the manubrium (fm) of which contains only four large ovules. cc, Circular canal which connects the four radial canals (cr); fp, pedicle of the gonophore; cp, peduncular canal. The other characters as in fig. 13.
- Fig. 15. A portion of a radial canal (cr) and of the ring-muscles of the subumbrella (w) of a gonophore.
- Figs. 16, 17. Denticulate edges of the umbrella of a gonophore.
- Fig. 18. A single tentillum, highly magnified. *ts*, Pedicle; *tl*, elastic ligament of the cnidosac; *kg*, large lateral cnidocysts; *km*, small median cnidocysts; *kp*, distal pyriform cnidocysts; *tf*, terminal filament.