

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXX.

- FIGURE 217.—*Tagelus gibbus*, (p. 675;) natural size.
218.—*Tagelus divisus*, (p. 676;) natural size.
219.—*Callista convexa*, (p. 681;) natural size.
220.—*Tottenia gemma*, (p. 682;) enlarged.
221.—*Cumingia tellinoides*, (p. 679;) natural size.
222.—*Macoma fragilis*, var. *fusca*, (p. 676;) natural size.
223.—*Angulus tener*, (p. 677;) natural size.
224.—*Angulus tenellus*, (p. 677;) natural size.
225.—*Tellina tenta*, (p. 678;) natural size.
226.—*Kellia planulata*, (p. 688;) enlarged.
227.—*Argina pexata*, (p. 692;) natural size.
228.—*Scapharca transversa*, (p. 691;) natural size.
229.—*Nucula delphinodonta*, (p. 691;) enlarged.
230.—*Nucula proxima*, (p. 691;) natural size.
231.—*Yoldia sapotilla*, (p. 689;) natural size.
232.—*Yoldia limatula*, (p. 689;) natural size.

(Figure 224 was drawn by A. E. Verrill; the rest are from Binney's *Gould.* by E. S. Morse.)

Fig. 217.

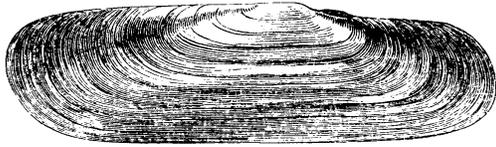


Fig. 218.



Fig. 219.

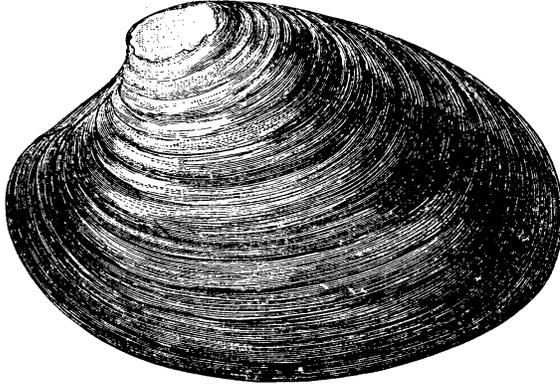


Fig. 220.



Fig. 221.



Fig. 222.

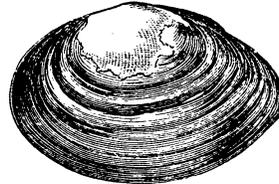


Fig. 227.

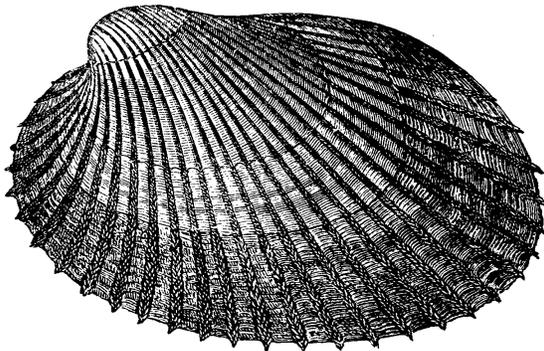


Fig. 224.



Fig. 223.



Fig. 229.



Fig. 230.



Fig. 225.



Fig. 231.



Fig. 226.



Fig. 228.

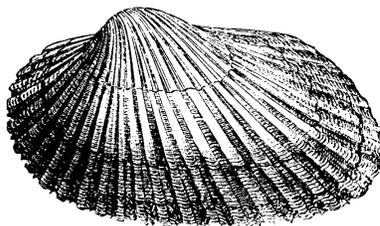
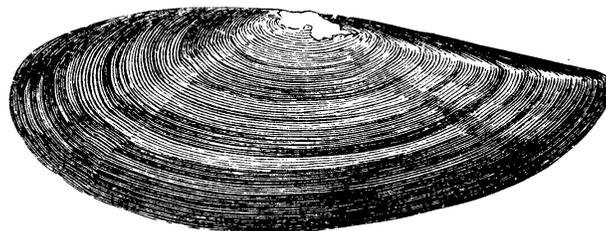


Fig. 232.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXI.

- FIGURE 233.—*Crenella glandula*, (p. 695.)
234.—*Mytilus edulis*, (p. 692.)
235.—*Modiolaria corrugata*, (p. 694.)
236.—*Modiolaria nigra*, (p. 694.)
237.—*Modiola modiolus*, (p. 693.)
238.—*Modiola plicatula*, (p. 693.)

(All the figures are of natural size, and from Binney's Gould, drawn by E. S. Morse.)

Fig. 233.



Fig. 234.

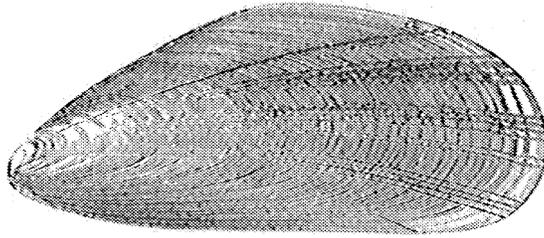


Fig. 235.



Fig. 236.

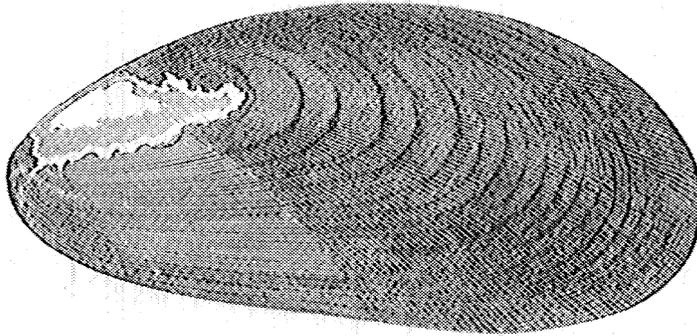


Fig. 237.

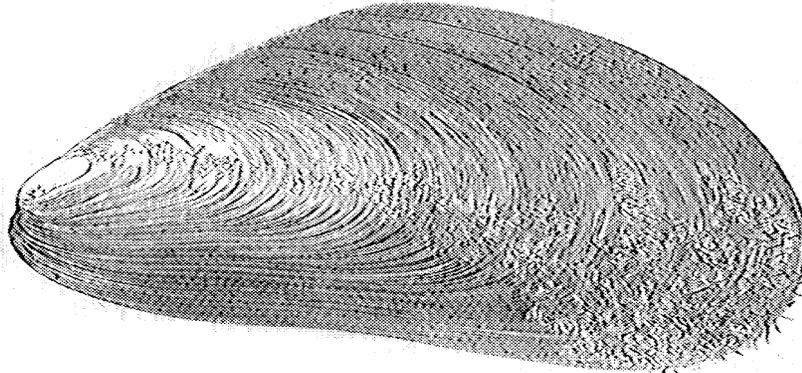
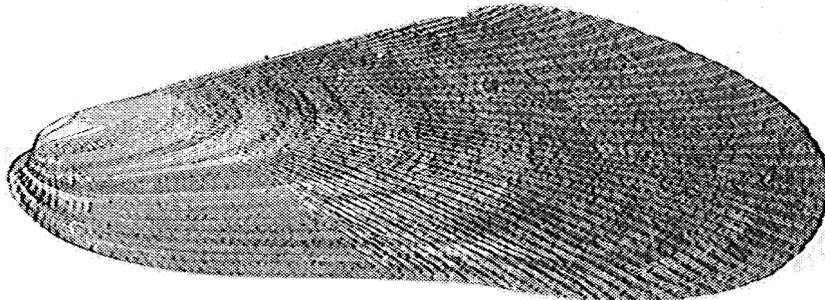


Fig. 238.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXII.

- FIGURE 239.—*Anomia aculeata*, (p. 697 ;) lower side, natural size.
240.—The same, upper side.
240*a*.—The same, portions of the upper side magnified.
241.—*Anomia glabra*, (p. 696 ;) profile view, natural size.
242.—The same, (p. 696 ;) lower side.
242*a*.—The same, (p. 696 ;) young, natural size.
243.—*Pecten irradians*, (p. 695 ;) natural size.
244.—*Siliqua costata*, (p. 675 ;) natural size.
245.—*Ensatella Americana*, (p. 674 ;) natural size.

(The figures are from Binney's Gould, drawn by E. S. Morse.)

Fig. 239. • Fig. 240.

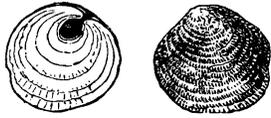


Fig. 244.

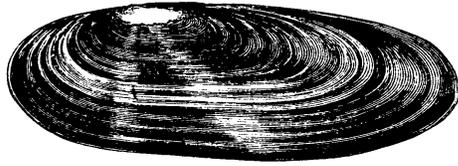


Fig. 241.

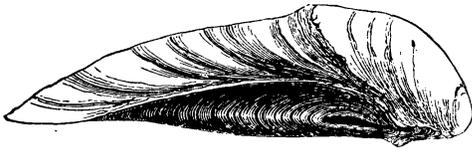


Fig. 242a.



Fig. 240a.



Fig. 242.

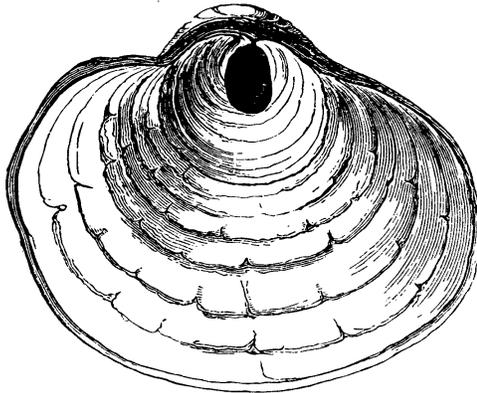


Fig. 245.

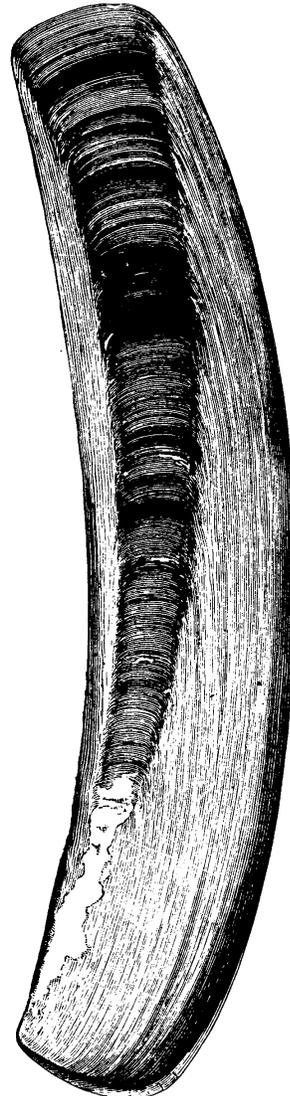
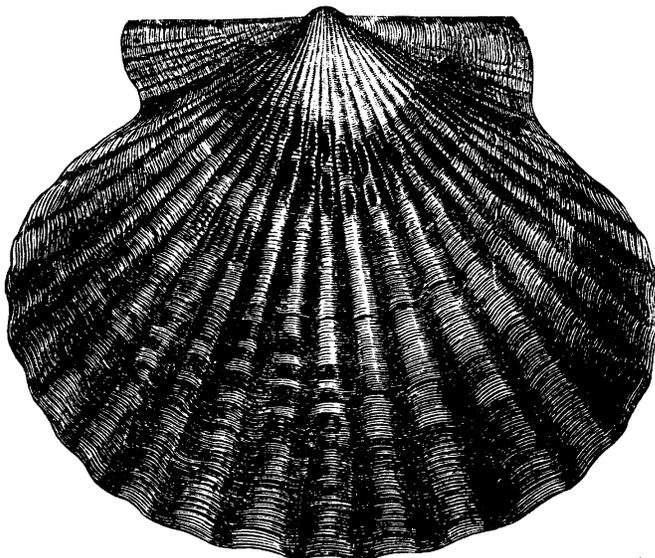


Fig. 243.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXIII.

- FIGURE 246.—*Cynthia partita*, variety *stellifera*, (p. 701;) natural size.
247.—*Cynthia carnea*, (p. 701;) natural size.
248.—The same, (p. 701;) younger specimens, natural size.
249.—*Eugyra pilularis*, (p. 700;) natural size.
250.—*Molgula Manhattensis*, (p. 699;) smooth variety, natural size.
251.—*Molgula arenata*, (p. 699;) natural size.
252.—*Botryllus Gouldii*, (p. 702;) colony incrusting the stem of *Tubularia*, somewhat enlarged.
253.—The same; one of the zoöids, enlarged ten diameters; *a*, anal tube and orifice; *s*, somach; *g*, groove and vessels along the edge of the branchial sac, inside; *o*, left ovary; *b*, bud, attached by a slender stolon.
254.—*Salpa Cabotti*, (p. 706;) solitary individual, from the dorsal side, enlarged; *h*, heart; *s*, small chain of salpæ budding within the old one.
255.—The same; one of the individuals from a mature chain, three-quarter view enlarged; *a*, posterior or anal opening; *b*, anterior or branchial opening; *c*, processes by which the individuals of the chain were united; *h*, heart; *n*, nervous ganglion; *o*, nucleus; *r*, gill.
256.—*Escharella variabilis*, (p. 713;) few of the cells, much enlarged.

(Figure 256 was drawn by A. Hyatt; 254 and 255 were copied from A. Agassiz; the others were drawn by A. E. Verrill.)

Fig. 246.



Fig. 247.

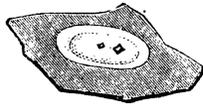


Fig. 248.

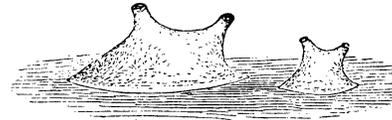
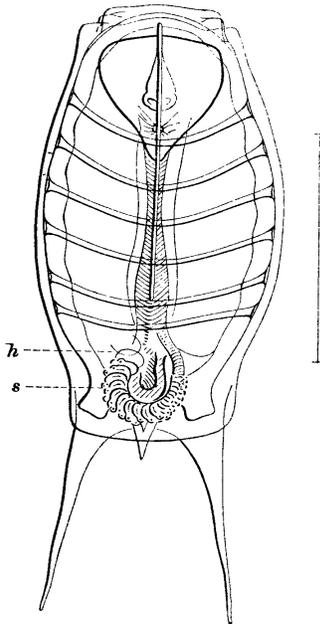
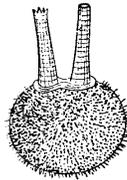


Fig. 254.



750

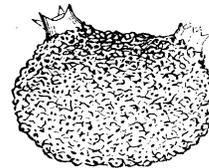
Fig. 249.



Eugya

749

Fig. 251.



748

Fig. 253.

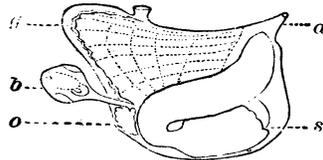


Fig. 250.

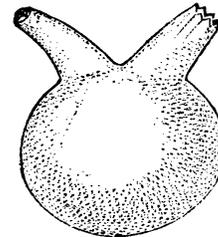
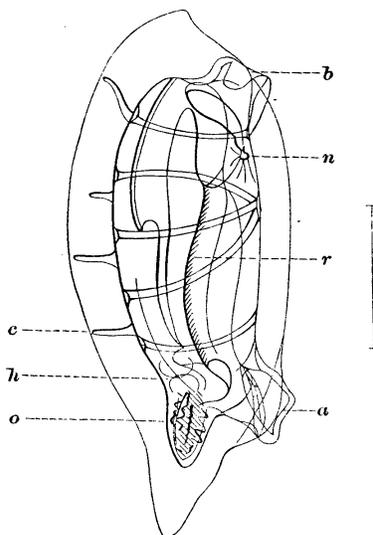


Fig. 255.



751

Fig. 252.

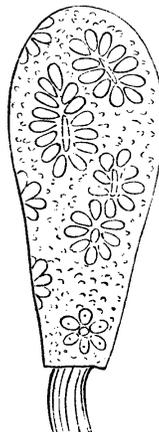
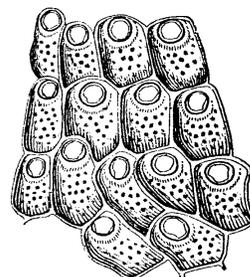


Fig. 256.



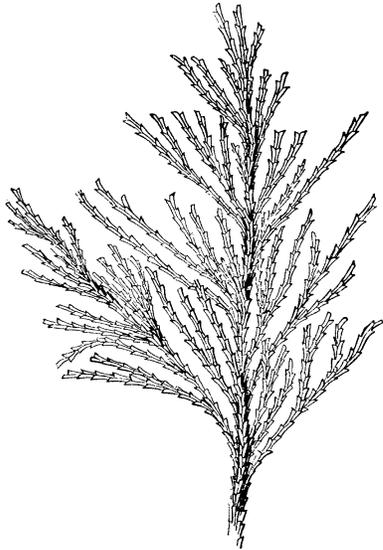
No. 765

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXIV.

- FIGURE 257.—*Alcyonidium ramosum*, (p. 708;) a young unbranched specimen, enlarged two diameters.
- 258.—*Bugula turrita*, (p. 712;) extremity of a branch, enlarged.
- 259.—The same; a branchlet more highly magnified.
- 259*a*.—The same; a branchlet bearing ovicells.
- 260.—*Crisia eburnea*, (p. 707;) a cluster of branches, enlarged.
- 261.—The same; a branch bearing an ovicell, more highly magnified.
- 262.—*Membranipora pilosa*, (p. 712;) a few of the cells, seen from above, magnified.
- 262*a*.—The same; a single cell, seen in profile.
- 263.—The same; one of the zooids expanded.
- 264.—*Mollia hyalina*, (p. 713;) one of the zooids in expansion, highly magnified.

(Figures 257, 259, 259*a* were drawn by A. E. Verrill; the rest were furnished by A. Hyatt.)

Fig. 258.



No. 766

Fig. 259.

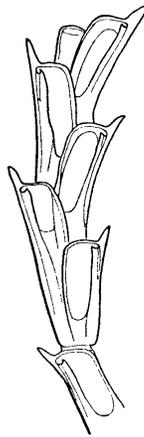
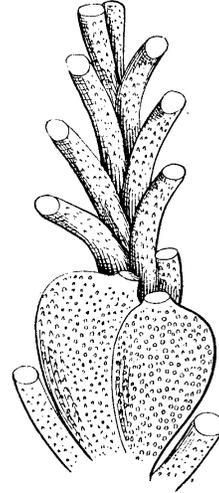


Fig. 259a.



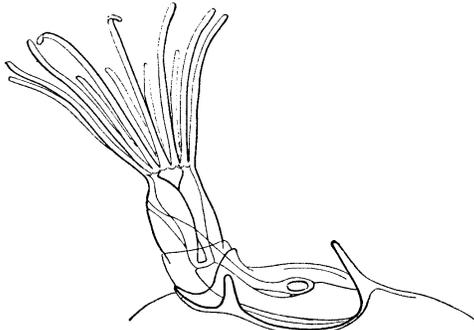
No. 767

Fig. 261.



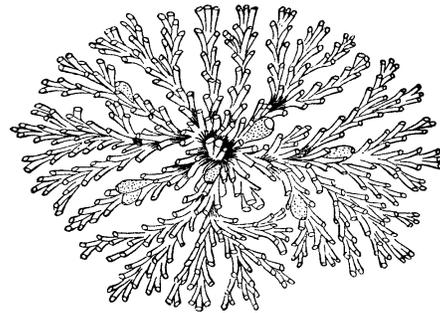
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Fig. 263.



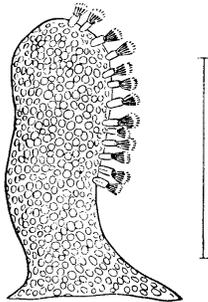
No. 769

Fig. 260



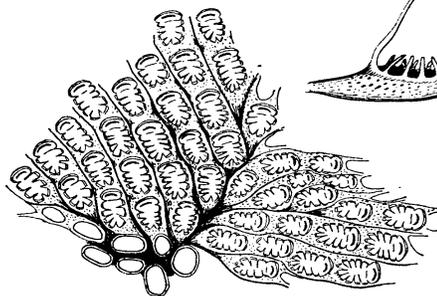
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Fig. 257.



754

Fig. 262.

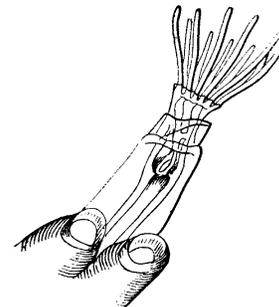


No. 768

Fig. 262a.



Fig. 264.



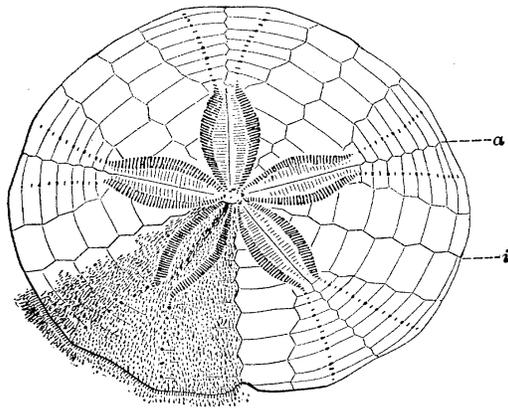
No. 773

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXV.

- FIGURE 265.—*Leptosynapta Girardii*, (p. 716;) anterior part of the body, enlarged one-half.
266.—The same; perforated plates from the skin, and the “anchors,” highly magnified.
267.—*Echinarachnius parma*, (p. 717;) upper surface with the spines partly removed, natural size; *a*, ambulacral zones; *b*, interambulacral zones.
268.—*Strongylocentrotus Dröbachiensis*, (p. 716;) side view, natural size.
269.—*Asterias arenicola*, (p. 718;) dorsal view, somewhat reduced.
270.—*Ophiopholis aculeata*, (p. 719;) dorsal view, about one-half natural size

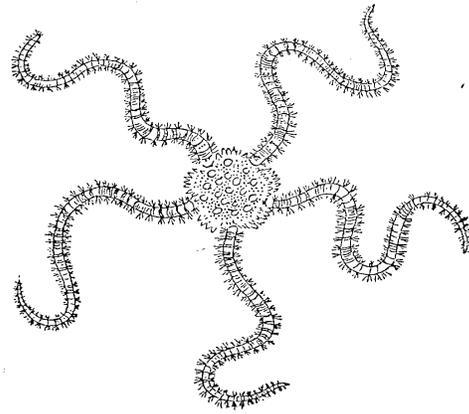
(Figures 265, 266 were drawn by A. E. Verrill; 267, 269 were copied from A. Agassiz; 268, 270 were drawn by E. S. Morse.)

Fig. 267.



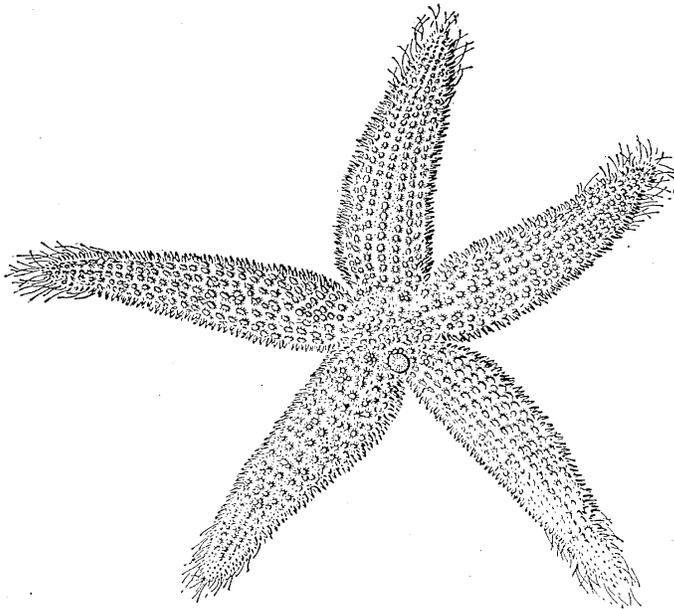
617

Fig. 270.



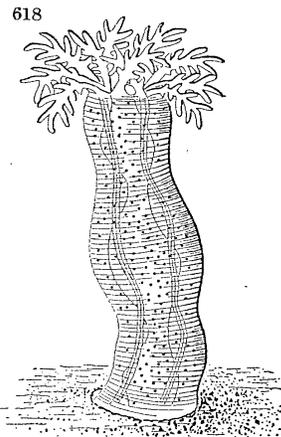
No. 615

Fig. 269.



616

Fig. 265.



618

Fig. 268.

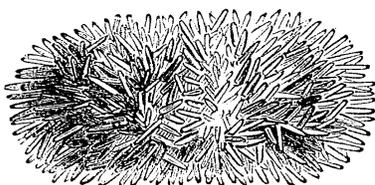
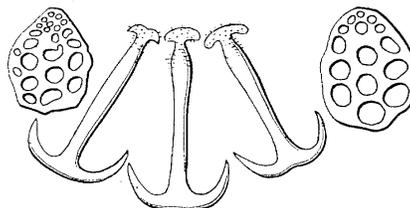


Fig. 266.

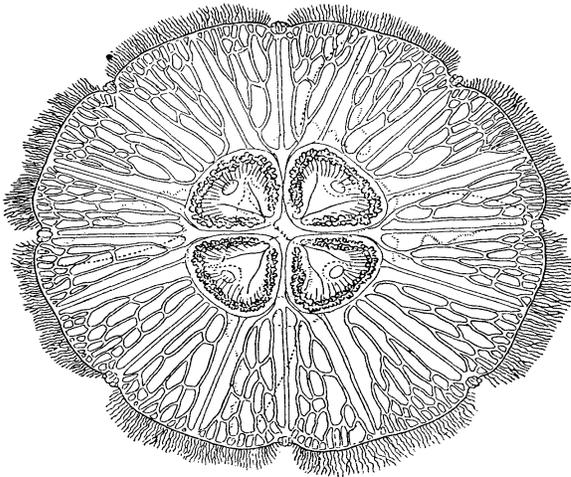


EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXVI.

- FIGURE 271.—*Aurelia flavidula*, (p. 723;) upper side, about one-fourth the natural size.
272.—*Dactylometra quinquecirra*, (p. 724;) lateral view, one-fourth the natural size.
273.—*Corymorpha pendula*, (p. 736;) natural size.
274.—*Parypha crocea*, (p. 736;) natural size.

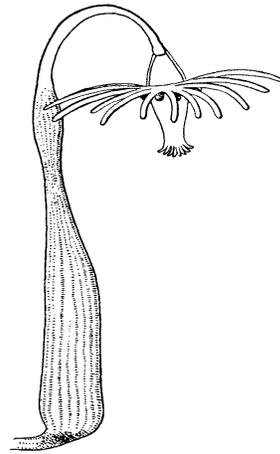
(Figure 272 was copied from A. Agassiz, *Catalogue Acalephs*; the others were copied from L. Agassiz, *Contributions to Natural History of United States*.)

Fig. 271.



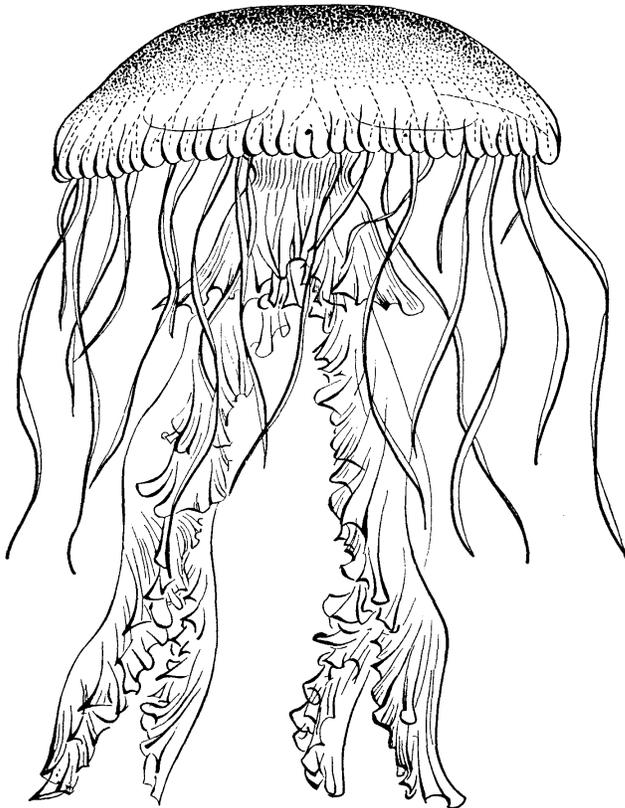
No. 613

Fig. 273.



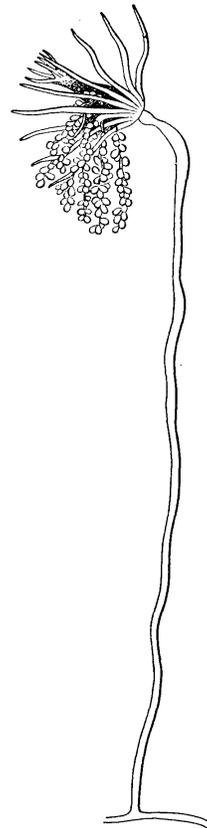
No. 608

Fig. 272.



No. 614

Fig. 274.



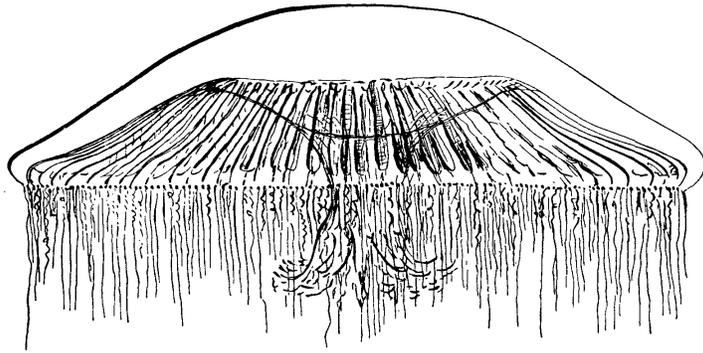
No. 607

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXVII.

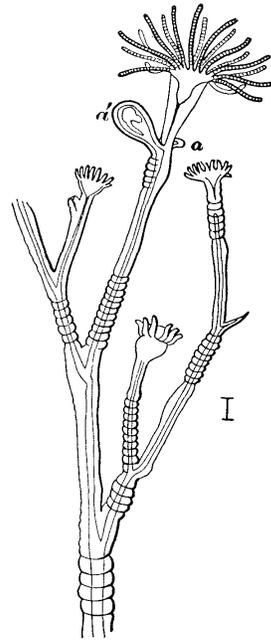
- FIGURE 275.—*Zygodactyla Grœnlandica*, (p. 729;) profile view, one-half natural size,
276.—*Bougainvillia superciliaris*, (p. 733;) a branch, much enlarged.
277.—*Pennaria tiarella*, (p. 735;) a branch, natural size.
278.—The same; one of the hydroids, with medusæ, buds developing at the
base of the proboscis.
279.—*Sertularia pumila*, (p. 732;) part of a colony on a frond of sea-weed
natural size.
280.—*Sertularia argentea*, (p. 732;) a branch bearing reproductive capsules
(gonothecæ,) with the soft parts removed, much enlarged.
281.—*Obelia commissuralis*, (p. 728;) a branch bearing hydroids and one
female gonotheca, much enlarged.

(Figures 275 and 279 were copied from A. Agassiz; 276 and 281 from L. Agassiz; 278 from J. Leidy;
77 and 280 were drawn by A. E. Verrill.)

Fig. 275.

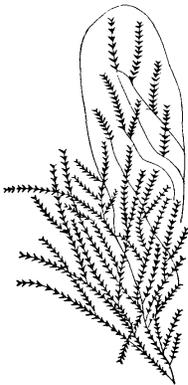


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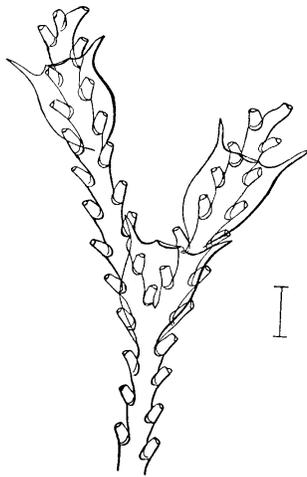
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Fig. 279.



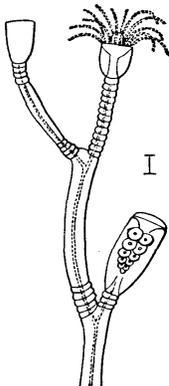
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Fig. 280.



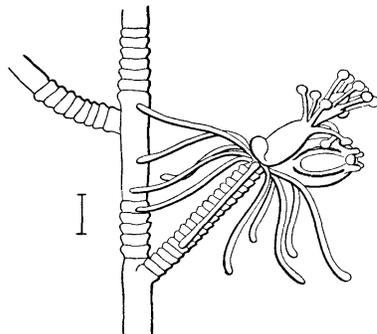
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Fig. 281.



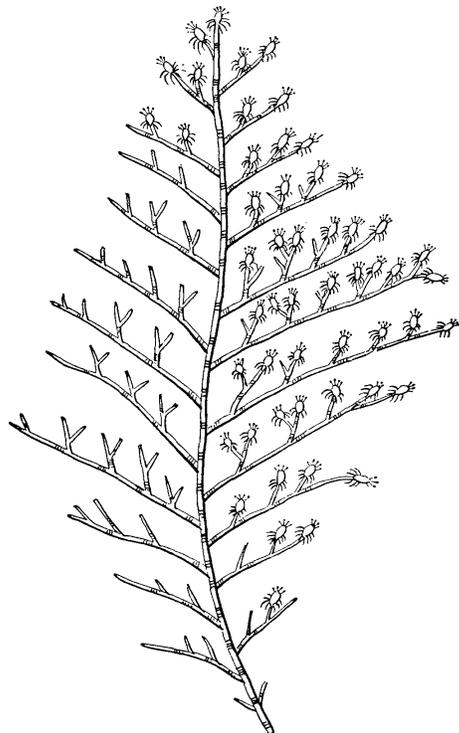
No. 605

Fig. 278.



611

Fig. 277.



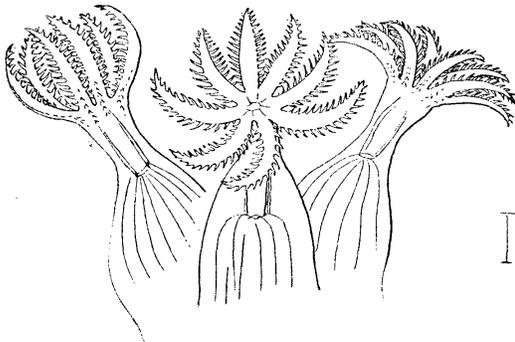
No. 610

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXVIII.

- FIGURE 282.—*Hybocodon prolifer*, (p. 736;) natural size, the head seen from the back side.
- 283.—*Alcyonium carneum*, (p. 737;) three of the polyps fully expanded, much enlarged.
- 284.—*Sagartia leucolena*, (p. 738;) natural size, in expansion, but the tentacles are not fully extended; the * indicates the long odd tentacle.
- 285.—*Halocampa producta*, (p. 738;) natural size, well expanded, but the body may be much more elongated.
- 286.—*Epizoanthus Americanus*, (p. 740;) a colony which had completely covered and absorbed a shell occupied by a hermit-crab, (*Eupagurus pubescens*,) which still lived within the cavity; the polyps are not expanded, natural size.
- 287.—The same; one of the polyps in full expansion, natural size.

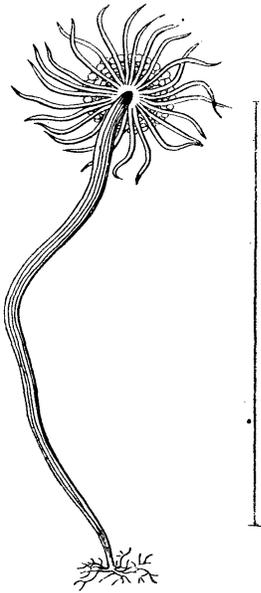
(Figure 282 was copied from L. Agassiz; 286 is from the *American Naturalist*, drawn by E. S. Morse; the rest were drawn by A. E. Verrill.)

Fig. 283.



No. 598

Fig. 282.



No. 609

Fig. 284.

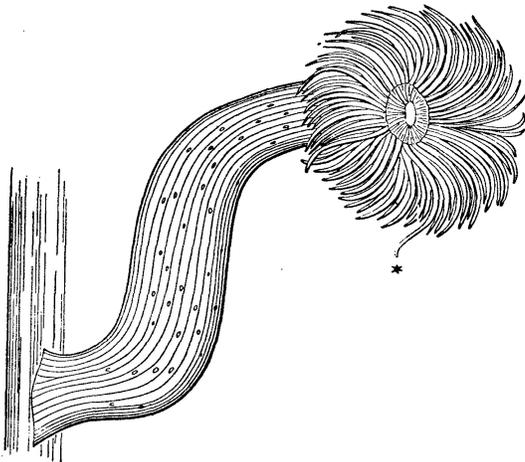
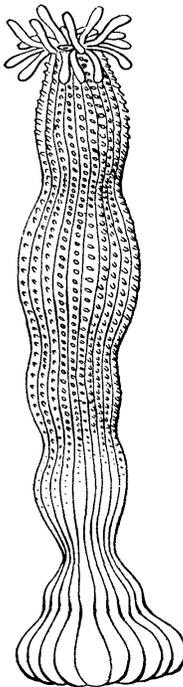


Fig. 285.



No. 600

Fig. 286.

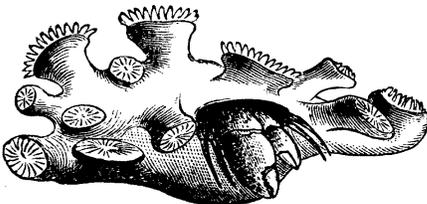


Fig. 287.

