

Fig. 1. *Pelagosphaera* larva with the introvert withdrawn. 1, introvert; 2, head; 3, anus; 4, retractor muscle (six retractors are seen); 5, stomach; 6, glandular organ; 7, nephridium; 8, ventral nerve cord. Photo: K. G. Wingstrand.

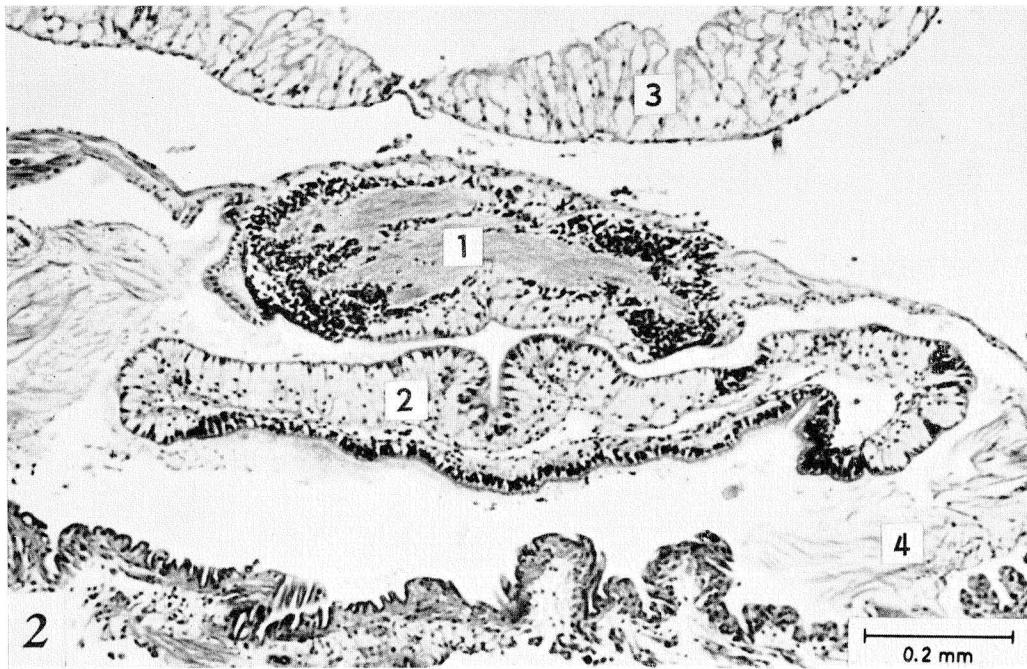


Fig. 2. A transverse section through the cerebral ganglion and the tentacle. 1, cerebral ganglion; 2, tentacle; 3, wall of the stomach; 4, long cilia of the metatroch.

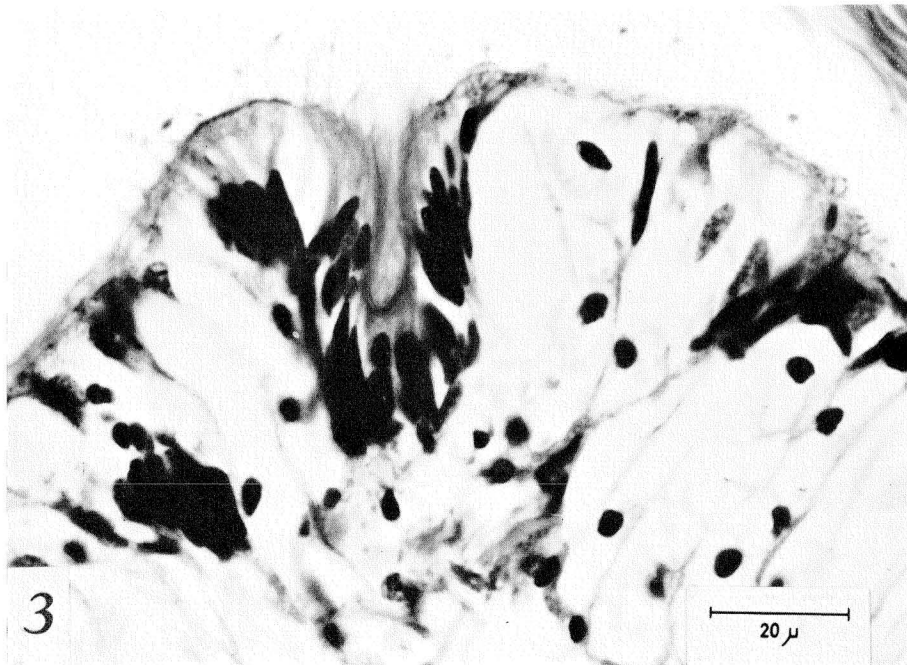


Fig. 3. A tentacular eye from the lateral part of the tentacle. Only a small area around the depression is ciliated.

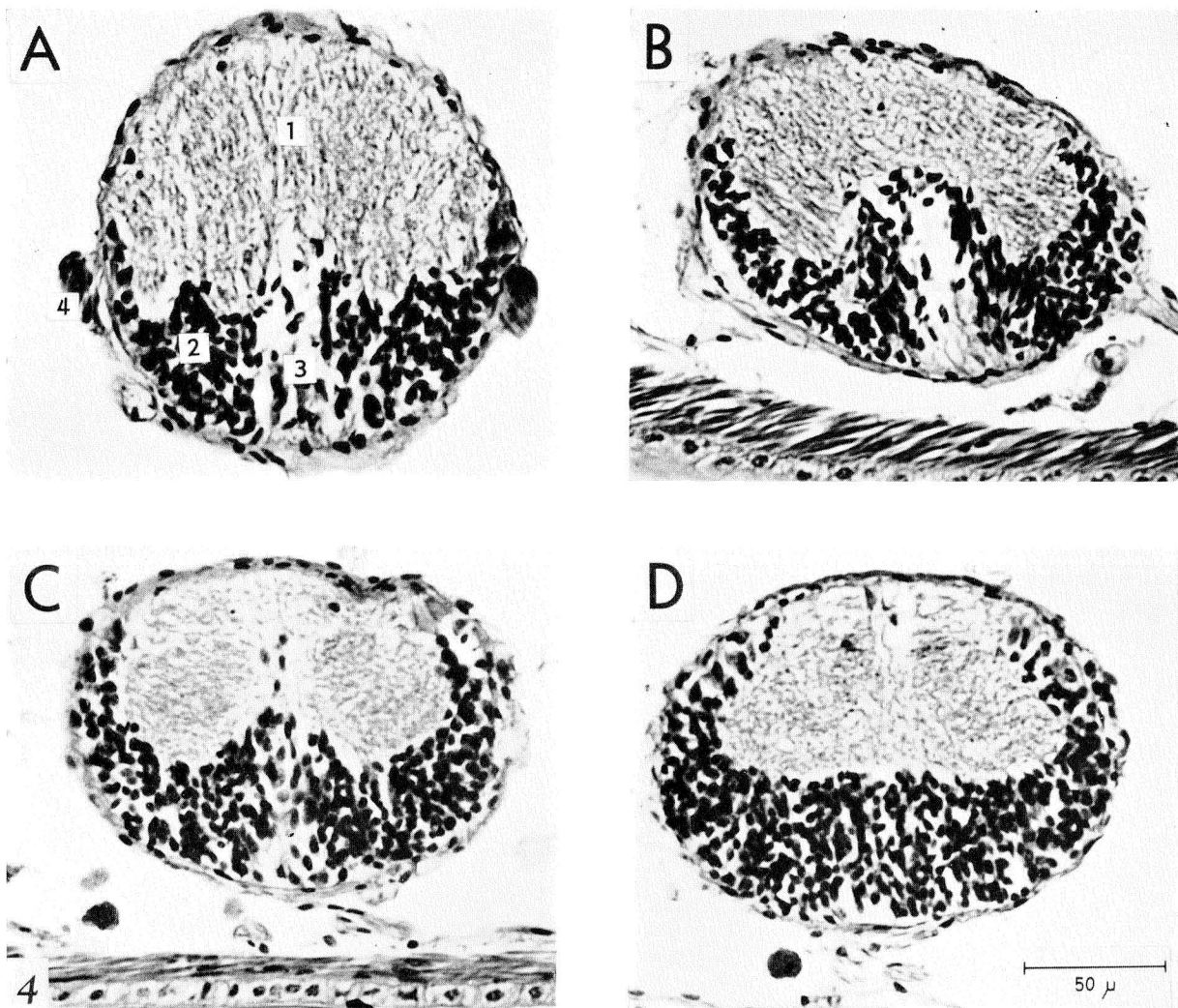


Fig. 4. The ventral nerve cord in transverse sections. A, from the boundary between the introvert and the body; B, from the anterior part of the body; C, from the middle part of the body; D, from the end of the nerve cord; 1, neuropile; 2, nerve cells; 3, regeneration cells; 4, paraneural muscle.

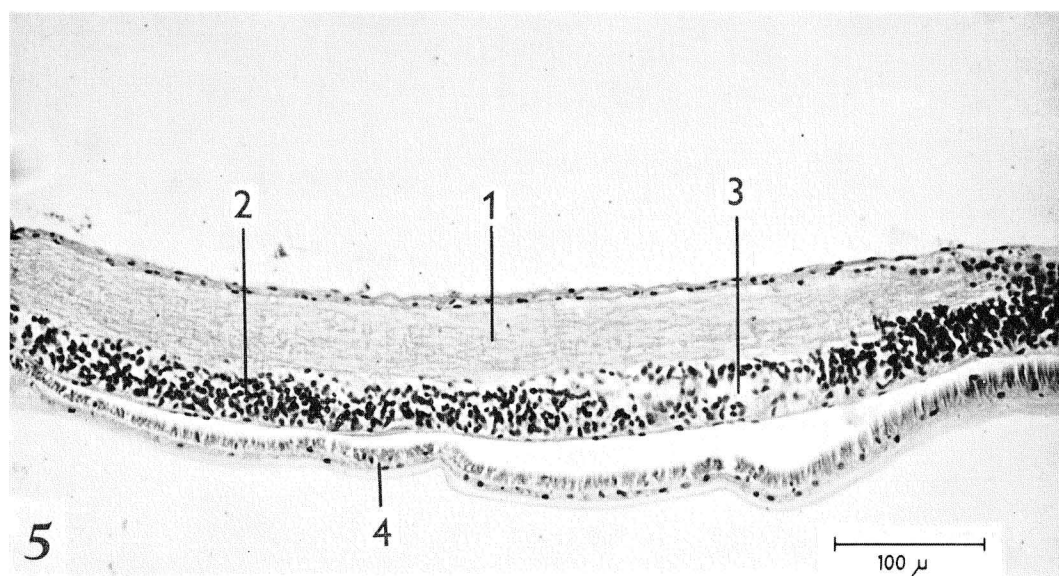


Fig. 5. Parasagittal section through the ventral nerve cord. Note the proportions of the nerve cord and the extremely thin body wall; 1, neuropile; 2, nerve cells; 3, regeneration cells; 4, body wall.



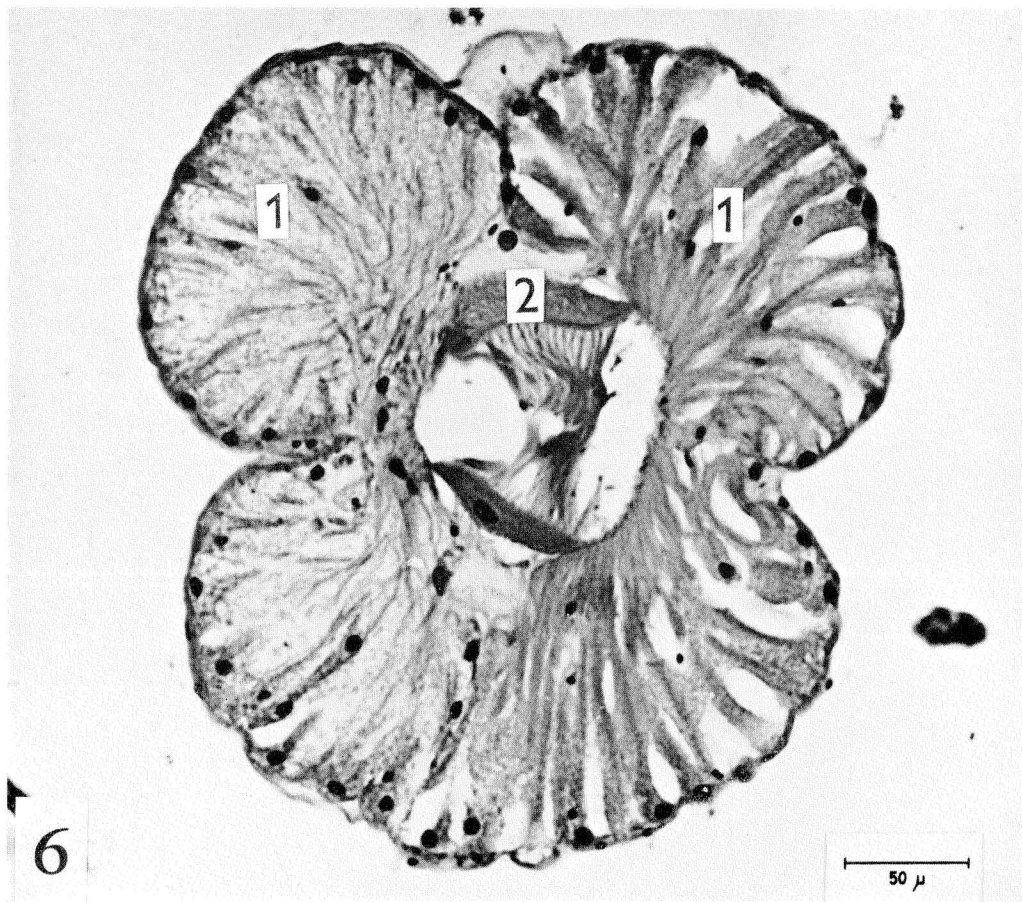


Fig. 6. The glandular organ in cross section. The right and left halves are in different phases of secretion. Two quadrants of the cavity consist of large ciliated cells. 1, gland cells; 2, arched ciliated cell.

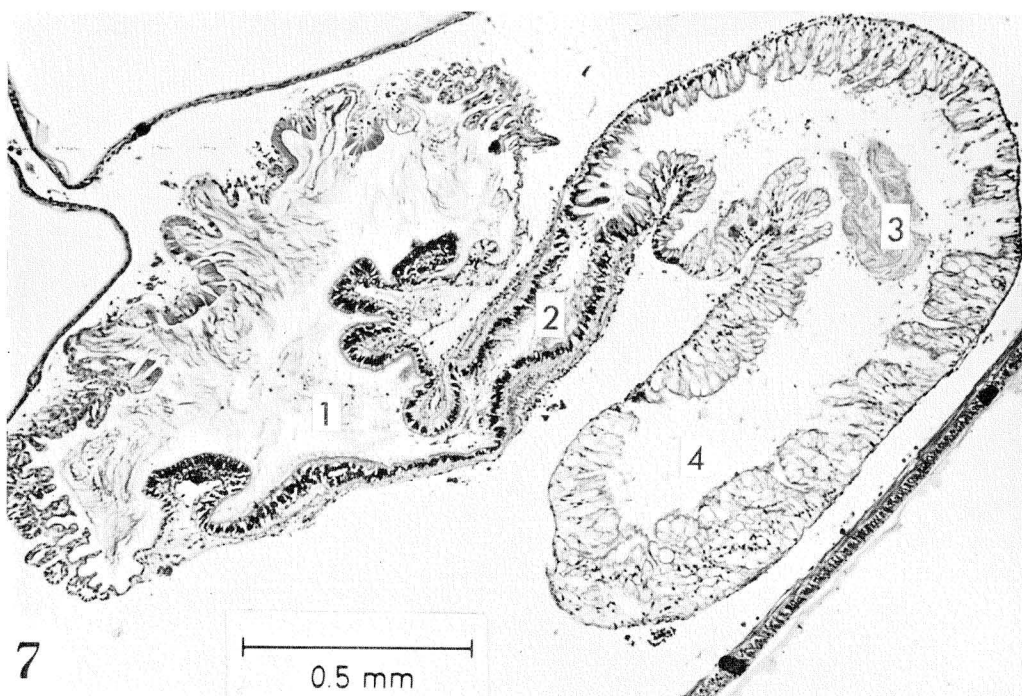


Fig. 7. The oesophagus and the stomach in parasagittal section. 1, mouth; 2, oesophagus; 3, coagulum; 4, cavity of the stomach.

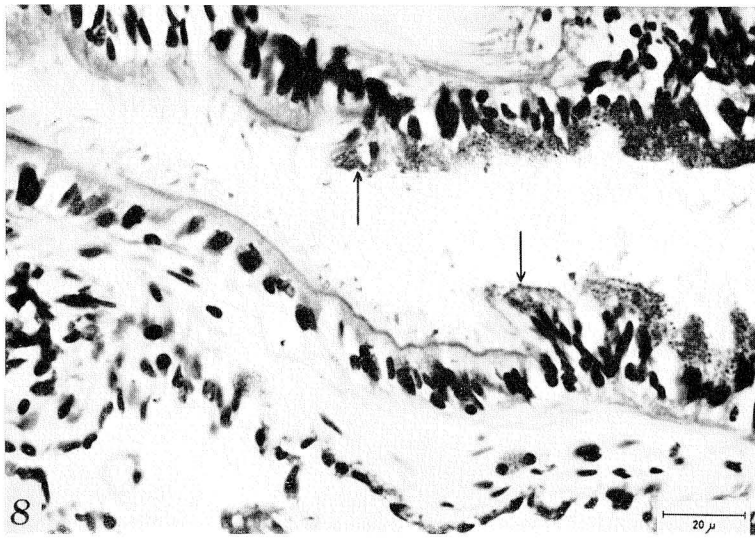


Fig. 8. The boundary between the small intestine (to the right of the arrows) and the proctodaeum. Note the granulae in the cells of the small intestine.

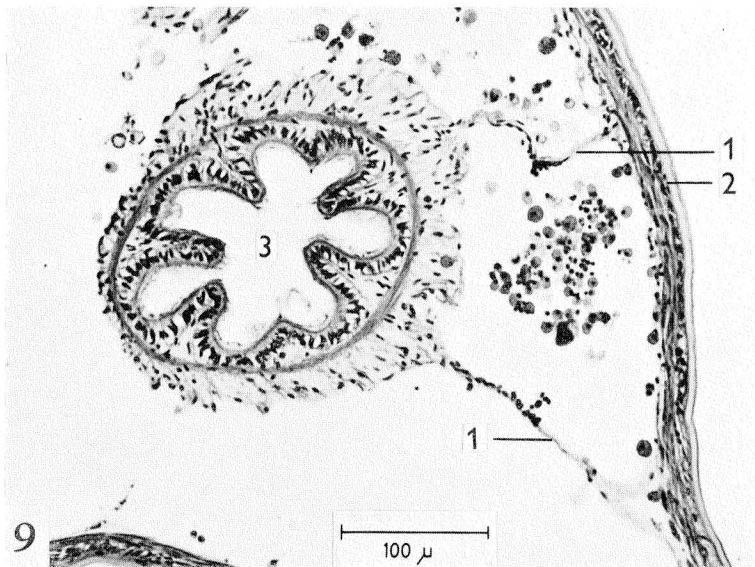


Fig. 9. A section through the proctodaeum and the mesenterial pouch between the proctodaeum and the body wall. 1, mesenterium; 2, body wall; 3, proctodaeum.

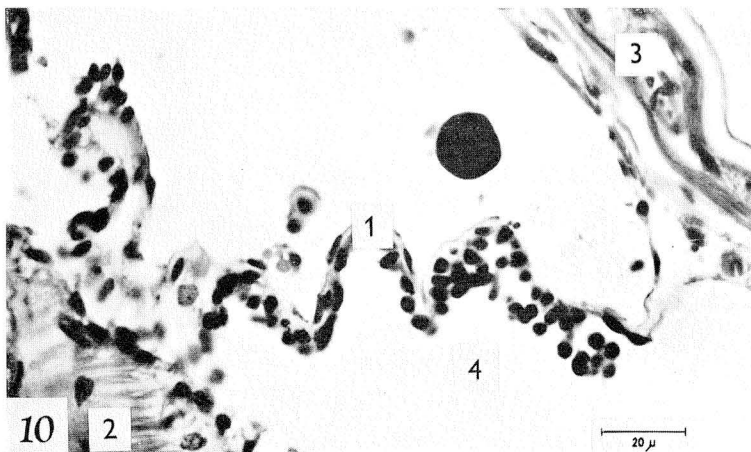


Fig. 10. One of the two mesenteria between the proctodaeum and the body wall. Lymphocytes are detached from the side which is directed toward the mesenterial pouch. 1, mesenterium; 2, wall of the proctodaeum; 3, body wall; 4, cavity of the mesenterial pouch.

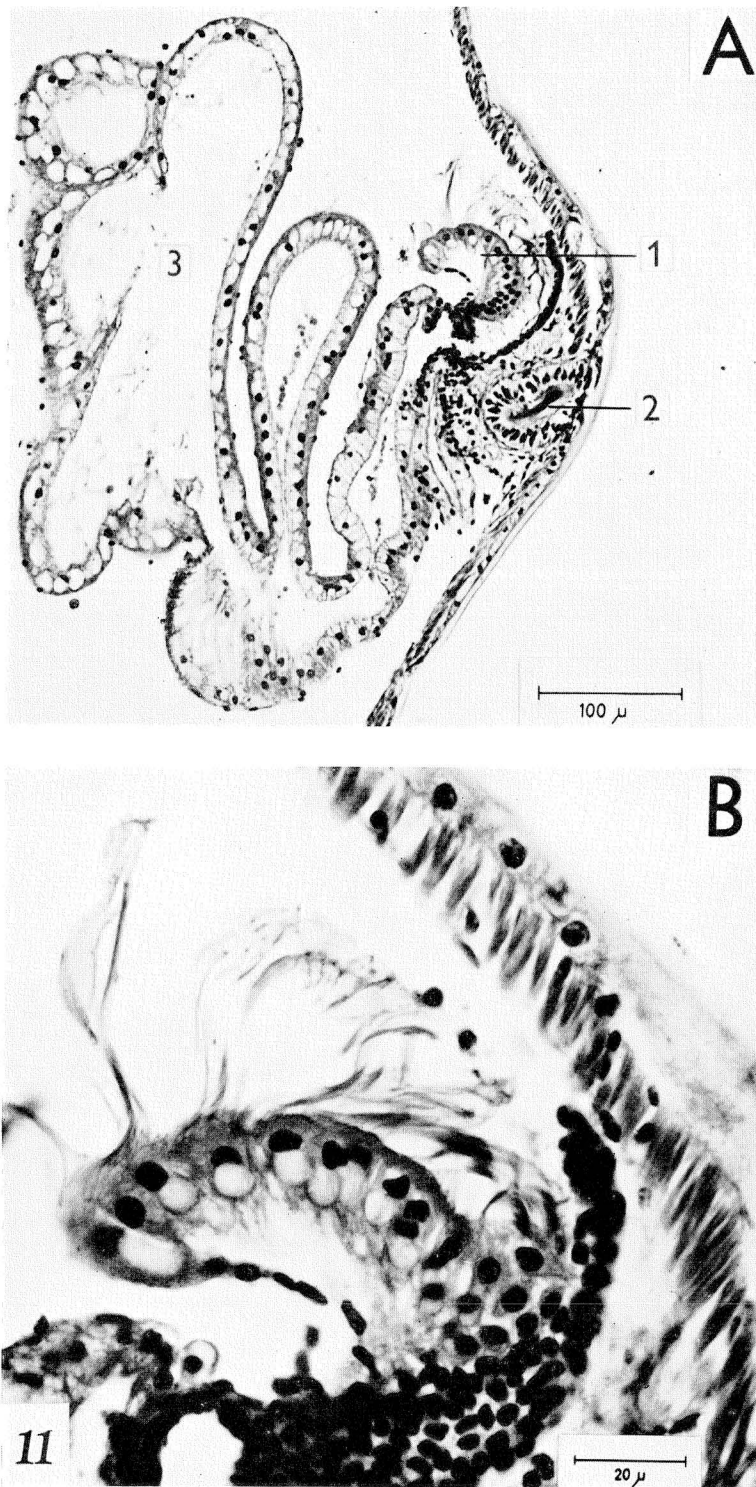


Fig. 11. The metanephridium of *Pelagosphaera*. A, the whole collapsed nephridium. Both the nephrostome and the nephridiopore is shown. B, section through the crescentic fold of the nephrostome. Note the vacuoles proximal to the nuclei; 1, nephrostome; 2, nephridiopore; 3, cavity of the nephridial sack.