

Fig. 13.—Horizontal transverse section through the umbrella peduncle above the adherent caudal disk (at the height of the line *AB*, fig. 3), twenty times the natural size. *gb* Basal stomach (central peduncle canal). *gn* Peripheric niches of the basal stomach. *ug* Gelatinous wall of the umbrella peduncle. *uf* Elastic fibres in the gelatinous wall. *q* Ectodermal epithelium of the exumbrella. *d* Endodermal epithelium of the basal stomach. *ft* The four interradianal tæniola (or gelatinous longitudinal ridges of basal stomach). *z* Gelatinous plate of the tæniola. *m* Longitudinal muscles of the peduncle. *ed* The four interradianal longitudinal furrows of the peduncle (on the exumbrellal side of the tæniola).

Fig. 14.—Horizontal transverse section through a tæniolum (or a longitudinal muscular gelatinous ridge of the umbrella peduncle), eighty times the natural size (comp. fig. 13). *d* Endoderm of the basal stomach. *ft* Gelatinous substance of the tæniolum. *m* Longitudinal muscular fibres, distributed in dendritically branched folds of the gelatinous plate. *q* Ectoderm cells (epithelial muscular cells?) in the centre of the tæniolum.

Fig. 15.—A radial longitudinal section through one of the eight bunches of tentacles, ten times the natural size. *bl* Lobe pouch (or "brachial cavity"). *d* Endoderm. *z* Thickened gelatinous plate. *m* Longitudinal muscle (limb of a deltoid muscle). *q* Ectoderm. The single tentacles (which all have a sucking-cup at the end) are only free in the distal half, but are all connected with each other by a gelatinous mass in the proximal half.

Fig. 16.—Longitudinal section through a sucking-cup (at the distal end of a tentacle), fifty times the natural size. *gx* Dimple-like depression in the middle of the sucking-cup, with low epithelium without nematocysts. *q* High cylindrical epithelium of the sucking-cup, with adhesive glands and nematocysts (*n*). *g* Gelatinous supporting plate. *d* Endoderm of the central tentacle canal (*ct*). *y* Peculiar conical axial cones in the caecal distal end of each tentacle canal, which dye deep red by carmine.

Fig. 17.—Horizontal transverse section through an ovary (in the subumbrellal wall of a perradianal gastral pouch), slightly enlarged. *qw* Ectodermal epithelium of the subumbrella. *zw* Gelatinous supporting plate of the subumbrella. *sk* The separate lobes or sacculi of the ovary, moderately enlarged (comp. fig. 11). *sb* The small follicles composing the sacs. *sc* Genital sinus. (*sl*) Oviduct. *sa* Opening of the oviduct into the radial pouch. *dw* Endoderm.

Fig. 18.—Longitudinal section through a folliculus of the ovary, moderately enlarged (comp. fig. 10). The arrows show the openings of the ovarian follicles (*sb*) by which the latter open into the "genital sinus," *sc* (or cavity of the sacculus). The sinus opens by the oviduct (*sl*) into the perradianal gastral pouches. Letters as in fig. 17.

Fig. 19.—Longitudinal section through a follicle of the ovary, greatly enlarged (comp. fig. 11). *dw* Endodermal epithelium of the perradianal gastral pouch. *so* Ova. *sc* Follicle cavity, from which the mature ova reach the genital sinus (or cavity of the sacculus) by the oviductulus, *sl'* (comp. fig. 18).

Fig. 20.—Radial transverse section through the circular marginal muscle, showing the dendritic supporting folds of the fulcrum, slightly enlarged. *qw* Ectodermal epithelium of the subumbrella. *m* Muscular plate. *zw* Supporting plate of the subumbrella. *d* Endodermal epithelium of the gastral pouches.

Fig. 21.—An umbrella funnel with the adjacent gastral openings (*go*) slightly enlarged, seen from the inside. *gd* Palatine groove (oral end of the gastral opening). *gk* Ovarial sacculi. *f* Gastral filaments bordering the margins of the gastral openings. *ft* Tæniola.