

The letters have the same meaning in all the figures.

*aa* Oral opening.  
*al* Oral lobes.  
*bm* Adradial marginal lobes.  
*bp* Perradial gastral pouches.  
*ct* Tentacle canals.  
*cv* Velarium canals.  
*dk* Cathammal plates (or endodermal lamellæ of the septa).  
*du* Endoderm of the umbrella.  
*dw* Endoderm of the subumbrella.  
*e* Exumbrella (external surface of the umbrella).  
*ea* Exradial exumbral furrows.  
*ec* Coronal furrow of the exumbrella.  
*ei* Interradial exumbral furrows.  
*eo* Sense niche of the exumbrella.  
*ep* Perradial exumbral furrows.  
*f* Gastral filaments.  
*gb* Basal stomach.  
*go* Gastral openings (perradial).  
*gp* Palatine stricture.  
*gs* Palatine groove.  
*gy* Pyloric valves.  
*gw* Subumbral wall of the stomach.  
*h* Umbrella cavity.  
*i* Interradial funnel cavities.  
*it* Tentacle funnels (axial cavities).

*ks* Cathammal ridges (septa).  
*mi* Interradial longitudinal muscles of the subumbrella.  
*mp* Perradial longitudinal muscles of the subumbrella.  
*mw* Layer of circular muscles of the subumbrella.  
*or* Rhopalia (perradial sense clubs).  
*qw* Ectoderm of the subumbrella.  
*rc* Nerve ring.  
*s* Leaf-shaped genitalia.  
*sd* Germinal epithelium of the endoderm.  
*so* Ova cells.  
*t* Tentacles.  
*u* Umbrella.  
*uf* Elastic fibres of the gelatinous umbrella.  
*ug* Gelatinous substance of the umbrella cone.  
*ui* Gelatinous socket (pedalia).  
*va* Velarium.  
*vf* Frenula velarii.  
*vm* Free margin of the velarium.  
*w* Subumbrella (inner surface of the umbrella).  
*wr* Mesogonia (mesenteric folds).  
*z* Supporting plate (fulcral lamella).  
*zg* Supporting plate of the genitalia.  
*zw* Fulcrum of the subumbrella.

Fig. 1.—The entire Medusa profile view, natural size. We see two sides of the cubical umbrella, which touch at the interradian furrow of the angle (*ei*).

Fig. 2.—Perradial section through the umbrella, natural size. On either side we look into an opened radial pouch (*bp*). The complete middle radial pouch is mostly occupied by the leaf-shaped genitalia, which project from the interradian septal ridges (*ks*).

Fig. 3.—Interradian section through the umbrella, natural size. We see two side walls of the cubical subumbrella, which meet in the septal ridges (*ks*) in the interradian angles and whose coronal muscle is halved by the perradial band-shaped longitudinal muscle (*mp*).

Fig. 4.—Subumbral view of the umbrella, from above (from the apical surface), natural size. In the middle the cross of the perradial gastral grooves (*gs*) gleams through the quadrate apex.

Fig. 5.—Subumbral view of the umbrella from below (from the surface of the oral opening) natural size. Through the opening of the velarium (*va*) in the bottom of the umbrella cavity, we see the bottom of the stomach with its subumbral circular muscles (*gw*) and perradial gastral grooves (*gs*); in the middle the oral cross with the oral lobes (*al*).

Fig. 6.—Transverse section through the umbrella, nearly in the middle of the height, from below, natural size. The four pairs of reproductive leaves (*s*) are visible in the opened radial pouches (*bp*) and the four gastral openings (*go*) in their bases.

Fig. 7.—A phacellus or bunch of filaments, slightly enlarged, consisting of a group of dendriform gastral filaments, which is placed upon an interradian pylorus valve in an angle of the bottom of the stomach. Below, a piece of the subumbral wall of the pouch (*w*) and of a cathammal septum (*ks*).

Fig. 8.—A quadrant of the velarium with the surrounding parts, seen from the subumbral side, four times the natural size. The velarium (*va*) with its dendriform canals is fastened by the perradial frenula (*vf*) to the subumbrella (*w*) and retroverted upwards. The nerve ring (*rc*) rises in an arch from the sense niche (*eo*) to the interradian tentacle pedalum.

Fig. 9.—The oral cross with the four oral lobes, which are folded and thickly frilled, seen from below, three times the natural size.

Fig. 10.—Transverse section through a cathammal septum (*ks*) with the surrounding parts greatly enlarged. We see that the reproductive leaves run out from the subumbrella, on the axial side of the cathamma.