

The meaning of the letters is the same in all the figures.

<i>aa</i>	Mouth.	<i>kn</i>	Interradial septa (cathammal nodes or fused nodes).
<i>al</i>	Oral lobes (perradial).	<i>l</i>	Subradial marginal lobes.
<i>as</i>	Oral cross (perradial).	<i>lp</i>	Selvedge of the marginal lobes (patagium).
<i>bc</i>	Coronal pouches.	<i>mc</i>	Coronal muscle.
<i>bl</i>	Lobe pouches.	<i>mc₁</i>	Proximal margin of the coronal muscle.
<i>bo</i>	Ocular pouches (principal coronal pouches, four perradial and four interradial).	<i>mc₂</i>	Distal margin of the coronal muscle.
<i>br</i>	Radial pouches.	<i>md'</i>	Perradial deltoid muscles.
<i>bt</i>	Tentacular pouches (adradial coronal pouches).	<i>md''</i>	Interradial deltoid muscles.
<i>cs</i>	Coronal sinus.	<i>o</i>	Sense clubs.
<i>ds</i>	Endodermal germinal epithelium.	<i>q</i>	Ectoderm.
<i>dv</i>	Endoderm of the subumbrella.	<i>s'</i>	Free proximal part of the genitalia.
<i>ec</i>	Coronal furrow of the exumbrella.	<i>s''</i>	Veiled distal part (covered by the coronal muscle) of the genitalia.
<i>es</i>	Radial furrows of the umbrella disk.	<i>sb</i>	Follicle of the testis.
<i>f</i>	Gastral filaments.	<i>so</i>	Egg cells.
<i>ga</i>	Buccal stomach.	<i>ss</i>	Genital sinus.
<i>gb</i>	Basal stomach.	<i>st</i>	Sterigma (genital fulcral framework).
<i>gc</i>	Central stomach.	<i>st'</i>	Root of the sterigma.
<i>gi</i>	Valves of the pylorus.	<i>t</i>	Tentacles.
<i>go</i>	Gastral ostia.	<i>ua</i>	Adradial pedalia (of the tentacles).
<i>gp</i>	Palatine opening.	<i>uc</i>	Central disk of the umbrella.
<i>gy</i>	Pyloric opening.	<i>ug</i>	Gelatinous substance of the umbrella.
<i>gw</i>	Subumbral wall of the stomach.	<i>wi</i>	Interradial ocular pedalia.
<i>h</i>	Umbrella cavity.	<i>up</i>	Perradial ocular pedalia.
<i>i</i>	Interradial funnel cavities.	<i>w</i>	Subumbrella.
<i>kl</i>	Subradial septa (fused clasps).	<i>z</i>	Supporting plate (fulcral lamella).

Fig. 12.—The entire Medusa from below, spread out flat (subumbral view), eight times the natural size.

Fig. 13.—The entire Medusa, from the side (profile view), eight times the natural size (comp. fig. 1, Pl. XXVII.).

Fig. 14.—Interradial section through the entire Medusa, eight times the natural size.

Fig. 15.—Adradial section through an octant, twenty-five times the natural size, to show the sterigma (*st*) of the ovaries and the origin of its root (*st'*) from the umbrella. The genital sinus (*ss*) is lined by endodermal germinal epithelium (*ds*). The pyloric valves (*gi*) with the gastral filaments (*f*) are visible above at the pyloric opening.

Fig. 16.—Radial section through an ovarian fold, greatly enlarged, to show the cylindrical germinal epithelium of the endoderm (*ds*) which produces the egg cells (*so*) and lines the genital sinus (*ss*).

Fig. 17.—A testis, sixteen times the natural size, to show the composition of the follicles of the testis, which are enclosed by a spacious genital sinus (*ss*).

Fig. 18.—A pyloric valve, along with the phacellus placed on it, which is formed by a bow-shaped series of gastral filaments.

Fig. 19.—An octant, with granulated polyhedric facets, greatly enlarged.

Fig. 20.—A sense club from the inner axial side, greatly enlarged. *oc* Eye (with lens?). *ok* Auditory club. *ol* Otolite. *on* Auditory niche. *op* Pigment pad with tactile plate (*op'*). *os* Protective scale (auditory fold). *os'* Free inverted margin of the protective scale.