

Fig. 8.—The entire Medusa, profile view (from the side and somewhat from above), natural size. The external velar furrow, which separates the central umbrella disk from the peripheric corona of lobes or velarium, is distinctly perceptible above on the umbrella. The eighty fused marginal lobes are visible on the velarium and the sixteen bifurcate radial streaks, forming a star-like figure, like that of *Chrysaora*, on the central umbrella disk. The powerful bush of oral curtains hangs down from the subumbrella, with the genitalia and tentacles outside it. The numerous tentacles are scattered all over the broad tentacle zone of the subumbrella, not grouped in eight bunches (as in the allied *Cyanea*). The four powerful perradial oral arms (or oral curtains) hang down from the peristome disk, like delicate, richly folded drapery, daintily frilled at the edges. The four interradial gastrogenital pouches, which are only half as long but are also folded like curtains, alternate with the oral arms. Only two of the pouches are visible in the figure; the frill-like folded genital band forms repeated windings in the bottom of the pouches.

Fig. 9.—The peristome disk with the central oral cross and the adjacent organs, of a young persona, seen from below, natural size. The four perradial oral arms (*ab*) alternate with the four interradial genitalia, of which the two lower only are completely visible, the two upper are half hidden under the bases of the oral arm: the frilled, repeatedly twisted genital band (*s*) lies below in the distal bottom of the thickly folded gastrogenital pouches (*gg*) whose proximal end is inserted at the cartilaginous oral ring (*au*). Only the basal piece of the four oral arms or arm curtains is visible in the figure and represented in such a way as to be fully visible on the upper arm, half cut away in the two middle arms, and removed for the most part in the lowest arm. The upper arm shows how the two diverging side margins of the strong, equilaterally triangular cartilaginous plate (which forms the basal part of the oral curtains and the distal extension of the brachial pillars) lie one over the other at one point (at *ab*) like valves, so that the shallow oral groove (*ar*) after a short course, is almost transformed into a canal. The lower valve (or the lower lateral margin of the triangular cartilaginous plate) is cut away, so that the oral groove (or arm groove) lies entirely open (*ar*). The latter is laid still more open on the lower arm, of which only the dorsal middle piece of the cartilaginous plate is preserved. Only a small basal piece (*aq*) of the delicately membraned, richly folded oral curtains, which run from the retroverted side margins of the basal cartilaginous plate, is visible; it shows, however, how the four oral curtains are connected below the oral ring (*au*) and form a short œsophagus (*at*).

Fig. 10.—A genitalium, with the adjacent oral part, from a mature female, natural size. *s* The band-shaped ovary, folded like a frill. *gg* The delicate membraned gastrogenital pouch. *au* Cartilaginous ring. *ap* Perradial oral pillars. *at* Œsophagus. *am* Frilled margin of the oral curtains, retroverted upwards.

Fig. 11.—A small piece of a genital band (spermarium) slightly enlarged. *g* Follicles of the testis. *gg* Gastrogenital membrane. *f* Gastral filaments, scattered over its endodermal inner surface.