

The letters have the same meaning in all the figures.

<i>a</i>	Oral opening (fused).	<i>gc</i>	Central stomach.
<i>ab</i>	Oral arms.	<i>gg</i>	Gastrogenital membrane.
<i>ah</i>	Oral disk (brachial disk).	<i>gh</i>	Cross of the gastrogenital membrane.
<i>an</i>	Funnel frills (sucking frills).	<i>gm</i>	Margin of the central stomach.
<i>ao</i>	Frill mouths (sucking mouths).	<i>ig</i>	Subgenital openings (portale).
<i>ap</i>	Brachial pillars (oral pillars).	<i>ir</i>	Subgenital porticus.
<i>as</i>	Oral cross (fused).	<i>lo</i>	Ocular lobes.
<i>ca</i>	Adradial subumbral canal.	<i>lv</i>	Velar lobes.
<i>cc</i>	Circular canal.	<i>o<sub>1</sub></i>	Perradial rhopalia.
<i>cd</i>	Pillar canals (perradial).	<i>o<sub>2</sub></i>	Interradial rhopalia.
<i>ch</i>	Brachial canals (adradial).	<i>g</i>	Genitalia (genital frills).
<i>ci</i>	Interradial subumbral canals.	<i>gx</i>	Distal ends of the genitalia.
<i>cp</i>	Perradial subumbral canals.	<i>ug</i>	Gelatinous substance of the umbrella.
<i>cv</i>	Velar canals (lobe canals).	<i>w</i>	Subumbrella.
<i>ga</i>	Buccal stomach.	<i>z</i>	Supporting plate (fultura).

With exception of figs. 5 and 8 all the figures are drawn in natural size.

Fig. 1.—The entire Medusa, profile view (from the side), natural size. To the right, an octant of the velarium is cut away, to show a subgenital ostium (*ig*), bounded on either side by an oral pillar (*ap*).

Fig. 2.—Radial section through the entire Medusa, natural size. The umbrella is only connected with the brachiferous disk (*ah*) by the perradial oral pillars (*ap*). The central stomach (*gc*), from which the radial canals run out, is also only connected by the four pillar canals (*cd*), with the buccal stomach (*ga*) from which the eight brachial canals diverge.

Fig. 3.—The entire Medusa, exumbral view, from above, natural size. The cruciate central stomach, with the genital cross, shines through the umbrella, which appears divided into polygonal areæ; twice the natural size. The eight sense clubs are visible on the margin.

Fig. 4.—The entire Medusa, subumbral view (from below), natural size. The four perradial oral pillars (*ap*) are cut away at the base and removed along with the pendant oral disk, and the eight arms, so as to show the whole subumbral surface freely; in the middle the cruciate gastrogenital membrane (which forms the fundus of the central stomach).

Fig. 5.—Rosette of tufts of the oral disk, in the middle of its ventral surface, from below; twice the natural size; the eight adradial limbs of the disk hang in pairs from its base.

Fig. 6.—The dorsal surface of the oral disk, from above, natural size; the buccal stomach (*ga*) shines through in the middle. Sections through the four pillar canals (*cd*) are shown at the four perradial angles, with the distal end of the genitalia (*gx*) on either side.

Fig. 7.—The ventral surface of the oral disk, from below, natural size. Three of the four pair of arms are cut away at the base; the rosette of tufts in the middle is removed, to show the fused suture of the oral cross (*ao*).

Fig. 8.—Transverse section through an arm, at the beginning of the formation of the frills, slightly enlarged. *an<sub>1</sub>* Ventral (unpaired) frill. *an<sub>2</sub>* Dorsal (paired) frills. *ch<sub>1</sub>* Ventral (unpaired) brachial canal. *ch<sub>2</sub>* Dorsal (paired) brachial canals.