Fig. 1.—The entire Medusa, twice the natural size, seen half from the side, half from below. The quadrangular œsophagus, which hangs from the middle of the umbrella cavity, is wide opened below. The four radial canals, whose pinnated proximal halves bear the genitalia, spring, with a conical enlargement, at the base of the œsophagus. The numerous tentacles at the umbrella margin are rolled together near their ends into delicate festoons.

Fig. 2.—The entire Medusa, twice the natural size, seen from below. Through the wide open central mouth, whose free margin (*al*) is irregularly lobed, we can look into the quadrangular cavity (*gc*) in whose quadratic fundus the rectangular cross of the central ciliated groove is visible (*gs*). Four conical funnels (*ch*) passing immediately into the four perradial canals (*cr*) run out from the four corners of the bottom of the stomach. The proximal part of the radial canals is occupied by the genitalia, whose pinnated leaves are delicately lobed beneath (*s*). *t* Tentacles. *ob* Marginal clubs. *v* Velum. *w* Subumbrella. *u* Umbrella.

Fig. 3.—Part of the umbrella margin, three times the natural size. *v* Velum. *w* Subumbrella. *u* Gelatinous disc. *e* Exumbrella. *tb* Basal bulbs of the tentacles, *ob* Marginal clubs.

Fig. 5.—A genitalium, seen from above, from the umbral surface, three times the natural size. *cp* Peripheric part of the radial canal. *s* Pinnated branches of the radial canals, leading into the cavities of the reproductive leaves.

Fig. 6.—A genitalium, seen from below, from the subumbral surface, three times the natural size. *cp* Peripheric part of the radial canal. *ck* Conical basal part of the radial canal. *s* Reproductive leaf. *g* Gastral cavity.

Fig. 7.—Cruciate ciliated groove in the bottom of the stomach (on the gastral surface of the gelatinous umbrella, *u*), twice the natural size. It is amphithect here (not regular as in fig. 2). The four limbs of the cross, touch each other in pairs and the two pairs are connected like an H by a transverse grove.

Fig. 8.—A marginal club (cordylis, olfactory club ?) in longitudinal section, ten times the natural size. *cy* Narrow central canal. *h* High cylindrical cells of the endoderm *q* Flat sense cells of the ectoderm. *z* Supporting plate or fulcral lamella (fultura) between the two layers of cells.