- Fig. 8.—View of the esophagus from below, six times the natural size. ar Interradial furrows of the esophagus. al Perradial bordering oral lobes. gw Subumbral gastral wall.
- Fig. 9.—Isolated sense cells from the dorsal nerve ring, in connection with two multipolar ganglion cells, about 1000 times the natural size.
- Fig. 10.—Ganglion cells and nerve fibres from the auditory ganglion (fig. 3, og), about 1000 times the natural size.
- Fig. 11.—The entire Medusa halved by a perradial meridian section, five times the natural size. ug Gelatinous substance of the umbrella. e Exumbrella. ec Coronal en Peronia. em Peronial plates. nc Urticating ring of the furrow of the exumbrella. umbrella margin. ok Auditory clubs. v Velum. w Subumbrella. mw Circular muscle of the subumbrella. h Umbrella cavity. tr Tentacle roots. t Tentacles. cm Marginal bs Internemal gastral pouches (testes). gc Central ck Peronial canals. stomach: gu its umbral wall (cover of the stomach); gw its subumbral wall (bottom of the stomach). at Œsophagus. al Oral lobes.
- Fig. 12.—Horizontal transverse section through a peronium and the adjacent parts of the umbrella, 400 times the natural size. qw Ectodermal epithelium of the subumbrella: mw its muscular layer; zw its supporting plate. ck Lumen of the peronial canals (in transverse section): dw high vacuolised cylindrical epithelium of their subumbral endoderm; du flat, small dice-epithelium of their umbral endoderm. ug Gelatinous substance of the umbrella. uf Elastic fibres of the gelatinous substance. en Urticating skeletal tissues of the peronium (the urticating thread, whose spiral windings have the appearance of fine transverse streaks, has fallen out of many of the transected thick-walled nematocysts). ml Longitudinal muscular fibres on the axial side of the peronium, in transverse section. zp Supporting lamella of the peronium. en Peronial plate (embedded double lamella of the ectodermal epithelium, comp. Pl. XIII. fig. 7).