

The meaning of the letters is the same throughout.

<i>a</i>	Oral opening.	<i>hc</i>	Cavity of the umbrella corona (autrum coronæ).
<i>ak</i>	Buccal ribs (perradial).	<i>ii</i>	Funnel cavities (interradial).
<i>al</i>	Oral lobes (perradial).	<i>kn</i>	Septal nodes (cathamma).
<i>ar</i>	Oral grooves (interradial).	<i>l</i>	Marginal lobes.
<i>bp</i>	Gastral pouches (perradial).	<i>mb</i>	Buccal muscles.
<i>cs</i>	Coronal sinus.	<i>mc</i>	Coronal muscle.
<i>er</i>	Exumbrel urticating ribs.	<i>md'</i>	Perradial deltoid muscle.
<i>er'</i>	Eight larger principal urticating ribs.	<i>md''</i>	Interradial deltoid muscle.
<i>er''</i>	Eight smaller adradial urticating ribs.	<i>oc</i>	Ocelli (pigment eyes).
<i>f</i>	Gastral filaments.	<i>p</i>	Apical process (umbrella peduncle).
<i>ft</i>	Tæniola.	<i>s</i>	Genitalia (or reproductive glands).
<i>ga</i>	Oral stomach (oesophagus).	<i>ta</i>	Adradial tentacles.
<i>gb</i>	Basal stomach (apical canal).	<i>ti</i>	Interradial tentacles.
<i>gc</i>	Central stomach (principal cavity).	<i>tp</i>	Perradial tentacles.
<i>gn</i>	Grooves of the basal stomach (perradial).	<i>ug</i>	Gelatinous substance of the umbrella.
<i>go</i>	Gastral openings (perradial).	<i>uw</i>	Subumbrella.
<i>gp</i>	Palatine opening (porta palatina).	<i>wr</i>	Mesenteries (mesogonia, perradial).
<i>gy</i>	Pyloric opening (porta pylorica).	<i>z</i>	Supporting plate (fulcral lamella).

Fig. 1.—The entire Medusa in profile, ten times the natural size. Sixteen darkly pigmented longitudinal urticating ribs project on the exumbrella; eight longer principal ribs (four perradial and four interradian, *er'*), and eight alternating shorter adradial ribs (*er''*) only strongly developed below. Eight black ocelli (*oc*) lie at the base of the eight principal tentacles.

Fig. 2.—Perradial section through the umbrella, ten times the natural size; in the middle, the pendant oesophagus, fastened at its base by the mesenteries (*wr*).

Fig. 3.—Interradial section through the umbrella, ten times the natural size; the oesophagus is removed in order to show the genitalia and muscles of the subumbrella.

Fig. 4.—The subumbrella seen from below, ten times the natural size. In the middle, the perradial oral cross with the frilled oral lobes; round these the four interradian septal nodes (*kn*) and the genitalia (*g*).

Figs. 5–8.—Transverse sections through the umbrella, at the four heights, given in figs. 2 and 3, by the horizontal lines *AB*, *CD*, *EF* and *GH*. Figs. 5–7 are ten times, fig. 8 forty times, the natural size. The first transverse section, (fig. 5, *GH*) is made through the coronal sinus (*cs*) and coronal muscle (*mc*); the second (fig. 6, *EF*) through the four septal nodes (*kn*) and mesogonia (*wr*); the third (fig. 7, *CD*) through the central stomach (*gc*); and the fourth (fig. 8, *AB*) through the basal stomach (*gb*).