

Fig. 1.—The entire Medusa (profile view), natural size. The upper half of the umbrella is occupied by the smooth, thick-walled umbrella cone (“*conus umbralis*”), whose thick gelatinous wall is traversed at the point by the basal peduncle canal. A perradial (lanceolate) niche of the basal stomach, enclosed by two conical basal (inter-radial) funnel cavities, shines in the middle through the upper half of the umbrella cone. A perradial (narrowly lanceolate) gastral opening, having a pair of yellowish testes on either side, shines in the middle through the lower half of the umbrella cone. A deep circular stricture is formed at the middle of the height of the umbrella, by the coronal furrow, at the bottom of which circular fibres of the exumbrel zonal muscles are indicated. The umbrella corona (“*corona umbralis*”), which occupies the entire lower half of the umbrellas begins below the coronal furrow. The upper half of the umbrella corona (or the pedal zone) is formed by the sixteen thick gelatinous sockets or pedalia, which are separated by sixteen subradial longitudinal furrows, whilst the lower half of the umbrella corona (or the lobe zone) is formed by the corona of lobes, tentacles and sense clubs, which are fastened at the distal margin of the gelatinous pedalia. The four interradial sense clubs lie on four narrower and shorter ocular pedalia, whilst the twelve tentacles (four perradial and eight adradial) are borne by broader and longer tentacular pedalia. The sixteen subradial coronal lobes consist of a thick oval gelatinous plate divided by a deep (precisely subradial) longitudinal furrow of the exumbrella into two limbs, and of a broad, thin membraned marginal selvage (*patagium*). The four pairs of ocular coronal lobes are longer but narrower than the four pair of tentacular lobes. The twelve tentacles form four groups, each consisting of a middle (perradial) and two lateral (adradial) tentacles. A strong longitudinal muscle is visible on the (axial) side of each tentacle, whilst the outer abaxial side shows transverse constrictions (comp. fig. 7, Pl. XIX.).

Figs. 2–5.—A sense club (*rhopalium*) seen from four different sides, moderately enlarged, in the natural position, with the point of the protective scale directed downwards, distalwards. Fig. 2. Axial view (from inside). Fig. 3. Abaxial view (from outside). Fig. 4. Profile view (from the side). Fig. 5. Oblique view (half from inside, half from the side). The letters have the same meaning in all four figures. *oa* Ampulla *rhopalaris*, below it the two limbs of the peduncle of the *rhopalium*. *op* Collar-shaped pigment pad with two limbs, closed like a circle below. *oc'* Axial unpaired eye with lens, between the limbs. *oc''* Abaxial paired eye. *og* Protective scale of the *rhopalium*. *on* sense niche on the hollow axial surface of the scale. *ok* Stalked auditory club. *ol* Spheroidal otolite sac with crystals.