

Fig. 8.—The entire Medusa, natural size, opened by a perradial longitudinal section and spread flat out. The œsophagus or buccal stomach (*ga*) is removed in the left third of the figure, is opened and flattened in the middle third, and retroverted upwards in the right third. A perradial buccal pouch of the œsophagus (from inside *bb*), and also an interrarial buccal column (*ac*) with its adradial wings (*ad*) and oral filaments (*af*) are visible below in the middle. The buccal glands (*ag*) shine through on the subumbrel surface of the retroverted buccal stomach. The middle of the figures gives a complete view of the three sections of the stomach. The central stomach (*gc*) is separated by the pyloric opening (pylorus *gy*) from the basal stomach, by the palatine opening (palatum *gp*) from the buccal stomach. The upper third of the principal intestine, the basal stomach (*gb*) forces itself through the narrow apical canal (*cb*) as far as the point of the umbrella cone, and is divided by four interrarial conical funnel cavities (*ib*) into four peripheric niches (*gn*). The entire length of the margins of the niches are bordered by four pairs of diverging phacelli (or rows of filaments, *fb*). The central stomach (*gc*) communicates with the surrounding upper half of the large coronal sinus (*cs'*) by four fissure-shaped perradial gastral openings (*go*). The eight phacelli (*fy*) edge the entire length of the margins of the gastral ostia up to the palatine groove (*gd*). The delicate quadrangular obelisk plates (*gz*) lie between the phacelli. The entire extent of the subumbrella (*w*) is visible in the left third of the figure, but only its distal halves in the right third. The eight testes (*gm*), which lie in the subumbrel wall of the coronal sinus (*cs*) form four pairs, separated by the four perradial gastral openings in their upper half (*go*), by the four palatine nodes (*gk*) in their middle, and by the four perradial deltoid muscles (*md'*) in their lower half. The two testes of each pair, on the other hand, are only separated by the four narrow interrarial intergenital muscles (*ms*) in their upper half, by the four septal nodes (*kn*) in their middle, and by the four interrarial deltoid muscles (*md''*) in their lower half.—The broad subumbrel coronal muscle (*mc*) is divided by sixteen subradial fused clasps (*kl*) into sixteen coronal plates. Its upper proximal margin (*mc<sub>1</sub>*) forms at the same time the lower boundary of the large coronal sinus. Its lower (distal) margin (*mc<sub>4</sub>*) forms sixteen subradial scallops, which are inserted at the fused clasps. The concave incisions between them form small funnel cavities, from which the tentacles spring out. Of the twelve tentacles, four are perradial (*tp*) eight adradial (*ta*); the four sense clubs lie interradi ally. The sixteen subradial marginal lobes lie between them.

Figs. 9–11.—Three different views of the œsophagus or buccal stomach (proboscis), natural size. Fig. 9. Interrarial view from outside. Fig. 10. Perradial view from inside. Fig. 11. Perradial longitudinal section, from inside. The letters have the same meaning throughout. *af* Oral filaments. *am* Oral margin. *ac* Interrarial oral pillars; *ad* their adradial wings. *bb* Buccal pouches. *ag* Glands of the buccal pouches (in several longitudinal rows). *ae* Perradial buccal fissures. *io* Subumbrel oral funnels (ectodermal interrarial niches at the base of the œsophagus). *gk* Perradial palatine nodes, between the funnels. *gd* Palatine grooves on their axial surface. *t* Lowest gastral filament. *go* Gastral openings. *md''* Interrarial deltoid muscle. *gm* Spermaria.