

N.B.—The solid gelatinous mass of the umbrella is coloured blue, the subumbrel wall of the umbrella cavity, and the funnel cavities running out from it, violet, and the whole hollow space of the gastrovascular system, yellow.

The letters have the same meaning in all the figures.

<i>ac</i> Oral columns (interradial).	<i>gs</i> Palatine grooves (perradial).
<i>ad</i> Wings of the oral columns (adradial).	<i>gy</i> Pyloric opening (porta pylorica).
<i>ae</i> Buccal clefts (perradial).	<i>gz</i> Obelisc plates of the central stomach.
<i>af</i> Oral filaments (adradial).	<i>h</i> Umbrella cavity.
<i>bb</i> Buccal pouches (perradial).	<i>i</i> Subumbrel funnel cavities.
<i>bc</i> Coronal pouches.	<i>ib</i> Basal funnels.
<i>bd</i> Wing pouches (adradial).	<i>ii</i> Central funnel.
<i>bl</i> Lobe pouches.	<i>kl</i> Fused clasps of the lobes (peronia).
<i>bp</i> Gastral pouches (perradial).	<i>kn</i> Cathammal nodes (interradial).
<i>cb</i> Peduncle canal of the umbrella cone.	<i>lp</i> Selvedge of the marginal lobes (patagium).
<i>cs</i> Coronal sinus (sinus coronaris).	<i>mc</i> Coronal muscle (musculus coronaris).
<i>ct</i> Tentacle canal.	<i>md</i> Deltoid muscles.
<i>d</i> Endoderm.	<i>n</i> Urticating organs.
<i>cc</i> Coronal furrow of the exumbrella.	<i>or</i> Sense clubs (interradial).
<i>f</i> Gastral filaments.	<i>q</i> Ectoderm.
<i>fb</i> Filaments of the basal stomach.	<i>sm</i> Testes (four pairs).
<i>fy</i> Filaments of the central stomach.	<i>ta</i> Adradial tentacles.
<i>ga</i> Buccal stomach.	<i>tp</i> Perradial tentacles.
<i>gb</i> Basal stomach.	<i>ua</i> Adradial tentacles pedalia.
<i>gc</i> Central stomach.	<i>ug</i> Gelatinous substance of the umbrella.
<i>gk</i> Palatine nodes (perradial).	<i>ui</i> Interradial pedalia of the sense clubs.
<i>gn</i> Niches of the basal stomach (perradial).	<i>up</i> Perradial tentacle pedalia.
<i>go</i> Gastral openings (perradial).	<i>w</i> Subumbrella.
<i>gp</i> Palatine opening (porta palatina).	<i>g</i> Supporting plates (fultura).

Figs. 12–21.—Longitudinal sections and transverse sections three-fourths the natural size (only fig. 21 is ten times the natural size).

Fig. 12.—Perradial longitudinal section through the entire animal (meridian section of the first order).

Fig. 13.—Interradial longitudinal section through the entire animal (meridian section of the second order).

Fig. 14 (*AB*).—Horizontal transverse section through the basal stomach (at the height of the line *AB*, figs. 12, 13).

Fig. 15 (*CD*).—Horizontal transverse section through the pyloric opening (at the height of the line *CD*, figs. 12, 13).

Fig. 16 (*EF*).—Horizontal transverse section through the central stomach (at the height of the line *EF*, figs. 12, 13). (Half).

Fig. 17 (*GH*).—Horizontal transverse section through the central stomach at the height of the line *GH*, figs. 12, 13). (Half).

Fig. 18 (*JK*).—Horizontal transverse section through the palatine opening (at the height of the line *JK*, figs. 12, 13).

Fig. 19 (*LM*).—Horizontal transverse section through the pedal zone of the umbrella, along with the coronal muscle and buccal stomach (at the height of the line *LM*, figs. 12, 13).

Fig. 20 (*NO*).—Part of a horizontal transverse section of the lobe corona (at the height of line *NO*, figs. 12, 13).

Fig. 21.—Transverse section through a tentacle, ten times the natural size.