

The meaning of the letters is the same in all the figures.

<i>aa</i>	Oral opening.	<i>kl</i>	Fused clasps.
<i>ac</i>	Oral columns (interradial).	<i>kt</i>	Cathammal plates (septal plates).
<i>al</i>	Oral lobes.	<i>l</i>	Marginal lobes.
<i>am</i>	Margin of the mouth.	<i>mc'</i>	Thinner inner coronal muscle.
<i>bb</i>	Buccal pouches (perradial).	<i>mc''</i>	Thicker outer coronal muscle.
<i>bp</i>	Perradial gastral pouches.	<i>md'</i>	Perradial deltoid muscle.
<i>bt</i>	Tentacular coronal pouches.	<i>md''</i>	Interradial deltoid muscle.
<i>ck</i>	Tentacular lobe canals.	<i>mk</i>	Root muscles of the tentacles.
<i>co</i>	Ocular canals (sense pouches).	<i>mt'</i>	Abaxial tentacle muscle.
<i>ec</i>	Coronal furrow of the exumbrella.	<i>mt''</i>	Axial tentacle muscle.
<i>ec'</i>	Thinnest part of the gelatinous substance of the umbrella.	<i>or</i>	Rudimentary sense clubs.
<i>cs</i>	Coronal sinus.	<i>q</i>	Ectoderm.
<i>ct</i>	Tentacle canals.	<i>s</i>	Ovaries.
<i>cx</i>	Adocular canals.	<i>sa</i>	Aperture of the genital sinus.
<i>dg</i>	Endodermal surface of the stomach.	<i>so</i>	Ova.
<i>er</i>	Marginal teeth of the umbrella disk.	<i>ss</i>	Genital sinus.
<i>es</i>	Marginal indentations of the umbrella disk.	<i>st</i>	Fulcral frame of the sterigma.
<i>f</i>	Gastral filaments.	<i>si</i>	Basal root of the sterigma.
<i>ga</i>	Buccal stomach.	<i>t</i>	Tentacles.
<i>gb</i>	Basal stomach.	<i>uc</i>	Central umbrella disk.
<i>gc</i>	Central stomach.	<i>uo</i>	Pedalia of the rhopalia.
<i>gi</i>	Pyloric valves.	<i>ut</i>	Pedalia of the tentacles.
<i>go</i>	Gastral openings.	<i>w</i>	Subumbrella.
<i>gp</i>	Palatine opening.	<i>wr</i>	Mesenteries (perradial).
<i>gw</i>	Swellings of the subumbral gastral wall.	<i>yu</i>	Circular furrow on the subumbral wall of the coronal sinus.
<i>h</i>	Umbrella cavity.	<i>zw</i>	Supporting plate of the subumbrella.
<i>i</i>	Funnel cavities.		

Figs. 1 and 2 are natural size, the other figures twice the natural size.

Fig. 1.—Exumbral view of the entire Medusa (from above), natural size. The deep coronal furrow (*ec*) separates the indented umbrella margin (*uc*) from the corona of tentacle pedalia (*ut*) and sense pedalia (*uo*).

Fig. 2.—Subumbral view of the entire Medusa (from below), natural size. The eight ovaries (*g*) lie in pairs round the stomach, whose eight mesenteries separate the four pairs.

Fig. 3.—Subumbral view of the entire Medusa (from below), in four quadrants, twice the natural size. The first quadrant (to the right, below) gives the complete subumbral view, whilst the coronal muscle is removed in the three other quadrants. The corona of pouches is shown in the second quadrant (to the left, below), the deltoid muscles and tentacle muscles in the third quadrant (to the right, above). All the subumbral organs are removed in the fourth quadrant (to the left, above) to show the endodermal surface of the gelatinous substance of the umbrella. A pair of the eight genitalia is removed to the left above, a pair opened to the left below. The subumbral wall of the stomach is complete only to the right below.

Fig. 4.—Profile view of the entire Medusa, twice the natural size. The right half of the figure shows the outer profile view, the left half, a radial section.

Fig. 5.—Radial section through the oesophagus, twice the natural size, to show the swellings (*gw*) and phacelli (*f*) on its inner wall.

Fig. 6.—Horizontal section through the palatine opening (*gp*) or constricted middle of the oesophagus, twice the natural size; the triangular interradial cathammal plates (*k*) project centripetally between the four perradial limbs of the cross.

Figs. 7–8.—Two tangential sections through a tentacle root and the two adjacent rhopalar pedalia (*uo*), twice the natural size; fig. 7 further out, fig. 8 further in.

Fig. 9.—Radial section through an ovary and the surrounding coronal sinus, twice the natural size, showing the insertion of the sterigma (*st*) at the subumbral wall (*w*) of the coronal sinus (*cs*).