

- n^a , the abactinal end of the interambulacral motor bands.
 n^i , the inner face of n .
 n^s , the actinal end of the interambulacral motor bands.
 n^t , the tentacular motor system.
 p to p^3 , the lateral cellulo-motor system; p where the wings from two opposite sides meet; p^1 those cells which pass from the tentacular sockets to l^1, l^2, l^3 , and C and G ; p^2 the profile of the inner face of the wings; p^3 the superficial termination of this system, along the borders of m^1 . This system is shown only on one half of the figure, in order to avoid confusion.
 q, q^1 , the four main trunks from which the eight radiating chymiferous tubes arise. It should be noticed, that these tubes are not strictly in the same horizontal plane, since their respective position varies more or less in the different contractions of the body, and those on one side are successively higher than those of the opposite side in the alternate contractions of the opposite halves of the body, which regulate the general circulation of the nutritive fluid.
 r, r^1 , the cœline tubes following the digestive cavity. They arise from the main horizontal tube, and extend to the margin of the mouth, following the middle of the flat surface of the digestive cavity.
 r^2 , entrance to r, r^1 .
 s , the eight epidermic narrow bands of fixed ciliate bodies which pass from the abactinal ends of the rows of locomotive flappers to the base of the cap over the pedunculated globular eye δ .
 t, t^1 , the radial cellulo-motor system around the axial funnel.
 u , rows of locomotive flappers.
 v , vertical chymiferous tubes, which accompany, on the inner surface, the rows of locomotive combs.
 v^1 , the same as v in a contracted state.
 w , basal line of the locomotive flappers.
 w^1 , the sub-ambulacral motor cells, probably continuous with those which constitute the flappers.
 x , ganglions? These swellings are more or less evanescent, and appear rather to be small bodies caught in the symmetrically arranged folds of the chymiferous tubes.
 x^1, x^2 , cells of the interambulacral system on the borders of the sub-ambulacral system x^3 .
 y , ganglion-like bodies, arising probably from the accumulation of granules in the contracted state of the vertical chymiferous tubes when the circulation has ceased.
 a , chymiferous tubes of the tentacular apparatus.
 a^1 , the opening through which the vertical chymiferous tubes of the tentacle open into the main horizontal chymiferous tubes between their main forks.
 a'', a''' , the same as a , one on each side of the tentacular base.
 β , elongated disk from which the tentacles arise.
 β^1 , margin or outer wall of β .
 β^2 , outer wall in profile at the margin of γ .
 β^3 , outer wall at the thickest part of the disk.
 γ , the longitudinal furrow of the disk (in fig. 15), or the keel-like prolongation of the inner layer of the disk between the tentacular tubes, to which it is a wall.
 γ^1 , the inner layer of the tentacular base.
 γ^2 , the apex of the disk.
 δ , eye-speck in the centre of the circumscribed area.
 δ^1 , globular cavity containing the eye-speck δ .
 ϵ , the shallow, oblong furrow of the circumscribed area lined with vibratile cilia.
 ϵ^1 , raised line following the inner outline of ϵ , probably the analogue of that row of fringes so conspicuous around the circumscribed area in some other genera of Beroid Medusæ, and particularly distinct in the genus *Idyia*.
 ϵ^2 , another line, parallel to the former and within it, the special nature of which I have failed to ascertain.
 ζ , the openings, cœline apertures, of the two bulbs of the vertical funnel, through which the fecal matters are from time to time discharged.
 θ , the tubercle upon which the eye-speck δ rests.
 ι, κ , concentric swellings connected with the ganglion of the eye-speck, stretching in the direction of the longitudinal diameter of the circumscribed area.
 λ , four ganglionic swellings within the inner of the swollen margins near the ganglion of the eye-speck, the nature of which I have also failed to determine.
- Figs. 1-12. Lasso-cells from the fringes of the tentacles. Fig. 1 is magnified 500 diameters, the others 200 diameters, by means of Spencer's one fourth inch objective and Tolles's solid ocular, number E. In all these figures a is the wall of the cell, b the lasso, c the base or point of attachment of b , d the free end of b , e the mouth of the cell, f the granular covering of a .
- Fig. 1. A closed lasso-cell as seen with 500 diameters.
 Fig. 2. The same as fig. 1, magnified as above, with the granular coating in profile.
 Fig. 3. An open cell, partially contracted, and the lasso out.
 Fig. 4. Still more contracted than fig. 3.
 Fig. 5. The wall almost entirely decomposed.
 Fig. 6. The lasso forcing its way through the closed mouth.
 Fig. 7. Foreshortened view of fig. 6, the granular coating in profile.