http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1857-Agassiz-NatHist/README.htm

Fig. 8. Profile view of a cell, like fig. 3.

Fig. 9. The lasso partially thrust out, and the rest of the thread distant from the wall, showing that no cell contraction forces it out, but that it is protruded by its own act. The granular coating covers the whole cell.

Fig. 10. Similar to fig. 5, in profile.

Fig. 11. Profile view; the thread extruded, but not uncoiled.

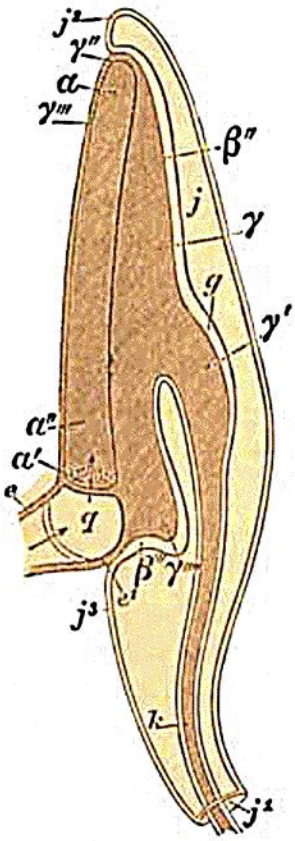
Fig. 12. Showing the same as fig. 9, but more of the thread is out.

Fig. 13. The tip of one of the tentacular fringes. *a* the lasso-cells; *b* the same as *a*, in profile; *c* outer wall; *d* inner wall; *e* transparent axis. 350 diameters.

Fig. 14. Portions of the elongate shallow furrows of the circumscribed area covered by vibratile cilia; the bulb and cap of the eye-speck, the two bulbs of the axial funnel, and the eight epidermic bands of ciliate bodies prolonged from the rows of natatory flappers. 25 diameters.

Fig. 15. The tentacular apparatus as seen from the periphery, to show the mode of the attachment of the tentacle to the disk, and the relation of the latter to the double chymiferous tubes; taken from a half-grown individual. 80 diameters. The better to understand the relations of these parts, a profile view (Fig. C)

Fig. C.



a a'' chymiferous tube.
a' entrance to *a*.
e wall of the main horizontal chymiferous trunk.
e' wall of the opposite side of *e*.
g The base of the tentacle.
j tentacular socket.
j^1 aperture of *j*.
j^2 apex of *j*.
j^3 proximal side of *j*.
κ the tentacle.
q point of junction of *e* and *a'*.
β'' outer wall of the disk.
β''' same as *β''*.
γ the inner layer of the disk.
γ' inner layer of the disk at the base of the tentacle.
γ'' the thin proximal wall of *a*.
γ''' the same as *γ''*.
γ'''' the thickest part of the same layer.

A full account of the structure of this apparatus may be found on page 235.

or the same apparatus is here introduced, with the same lettering as fig. 15 of Pl. II[a].

Fig. 16. A few lasso-cells from fig. 17. 500 diameters.

Fig. 17. One of the tentacular fringes, showing the lasso-cells to be arranged side by side in an uninterrupted layer *a b*; here and there the threads are out. 350 diameters.

Fig. 18. Transversely sectional view of a contracted tentacular fringe. *b* the layer of lasso-cells; *c* c^1 the outer wall; *d* d^1 the inner wall; *e* the transparent axis. 350 diam.

Fig. 19. The eye and its cap; the bulb underlying the eye; the eight rows of immovable cilia; and the oblong shallow furrow, more highly magnified than in fig. 14. 50 diameters.

Figs. 20, 21, 22, and 23 represent the same animal in four different views, so that, after a careful study, its form might be carved from them.

Fig. 20. A full-grown individual, seen from the abactinal end, to show the organs in their relative position; the eye and the shallow oblong furrow of the circumscribed area are nearest the observer; the tentacular apparatus comes next, and the two great main chymiferous trunks are about the middle of the body. 4 diameters.

Fig. 21. Same as fig. 20; seen from the actinal end, to show principally the relation of the cellulo-motor systems to the organs; the mouth is nearest the eye, then come the tentacular sockets, and lastly the two great chymiferous trunks.

Fig. 22. Profile view, in which one of the tentacles is next the observer, the digestive cavity (*b*) presents its broad side to the eye, and the bulbs (f^1 f^2) of the axial funnel stand right and left.

Fig. 23. View at right angles to fig. 22. The tentacles stand right and left, as do also the two chymiferous tubes (*r* r^1) which embrace the digestive cavity; the latter (*b*) presenting its edge to the eye.

Fig. 24. The enormous cells of the cellulo-motor systems. These are from the radial system. *a* the wall; *b* same as *a*, but contracted and wrinkled; *c* the wavy face of *b*; *d* transparent cavity of the cell; *e* the slender points of the cells. 500 diameters.

Fig. 25. An individual, natural size, swimming with its tentacles trailing behind, and the fringes curved, waved, bent at various sharp angles, and stretched to the utmost or closely retracted. For other views, see my paper in Mem. Amer. Acad. Vol. IV. Pl. I.

Fig. 26. One of the natatory paddles and the subjacent cells of the cellulo-motor systems, to show the relation of the cells of the paddles to those of the motor system. 50 diameters.