

Fig. 2. Transverse section of the same ambulacrum, farther from the margin of the disk, across the peripheric end of the radiating folds of the lower floor. *o* lower floor; *o'* ambulacral chamber; *b* radiating folds of the lower floor; *a'* section of the chymiferous tubes.

Fig. 3. Transverse section of the same ambulacrum, across the middle of the radiating folds of the lower floor and extending to the centre of the adjoining interambulacrum. *o'* ambulacral chamber; *b* radiating folds of the ambulacrum; *c* radiating folds of the adjoining interambulacrum; *f* tentacles of the adjoining interambulacrum; *a'* interambulacral chamber; *a'* chymiferous tubes of the adjoining interambulacrum; *g* thickness of the upper floor; *o* lower floor.

Fig. 4. Transverse section of the same ambulacrum, across the region where the concentric folds of the lower floor occur. *o'* ambulacral chamber; *a'* interambulacral chamber of the adjoining interambulacrum; *c* lower floor of the ambulacrum with concentric folds; *c'* lower floor of the interambulacrum with concentric folds; *g* thickness of the upper floor. The isthmus between the two corresponds to the broad radiating bands of fig. 1, Pl. V.

Fig. 5. Transverse section of an interambulacrum, in the region where the concentric folds occur. *g* upper floor; *a* lower floor of the interambulacrum; *o* lower floor of the adjoining ambulacrum; *a'* interambulacral chamber; *o'* ambulacral chamber of the adjoining ambulacrum; *e* and *e'* folds of the lower floor of the ambulacrum and of the interambulacrum.

Fig. 6. Transverse section of the same interambulacrum, across the tentacles. *a'* interambulacral chamber; *b* radiating folds of the adjoining ambulacrum; *c* radiating folds of the interambulacrum; *e'* lower floor of the interambulacrum; *f'* openings of the cavities of the tentacles; *f* tentacles; *g* upper floor.

Fig. 7. Longitudinal section of an ambulacrum. *o* eye; *o'* ambulacral chamber; *e* concentric folds of the lower floor; *g* upper floor.

Fig. 8. Longitudinal section of the ocular chymiferous tube. *o* eye; *o'* peripheric prolongation of the ambulacral chamber or chymiferous tube of the eye.

Fig. 9. Transverse section of part of the upper floor, at a little distance from the central circular disk. *o* ambulacral furrow leading into an ambulacral chamber; *a* interambulacral furrow leading into an interambulacral chamber.

Fig. 10. Transverse section of part of the upper floor, near the central circular disk. *o* beginning of the

ambulacral furrow; *a a* beginning of two adjoining interambulacral furrows.

Fig. 11. Transverse section of a marginal lobe of the disk, corresponding to the left part of fig. 1. *g g* upper floor; *o o* lower floor; *a' a'* chymiferous tubes.

Fig. 12. Part of the lower floor, seen from the outer surface. *d' d'* concentric folds in that part of the lower floor which is detached from the upper floor; *e* concentric folds in that part of the lower floor which is united with the upper floor along the line *k*; *c'* radiating folds intersecting the circular or concentric folds; *c* radiating folds of an interambulacral zone; *b* radiating folds of the adjoining ambulacral zone.

Fig. 13. Longitudinal section of an interambulacrum, in the direction of *c'* in fig. 12. *d'* concentric folds corresponding to *d'* in fig. 12; *e'* concentric folds corresponding to *e'* in fig. 12; *f'* openings of the cavities of the tentacles in the prolongation of the same zone; *f* the tentacles.

Fig. 14. Transverse section across the middle of a Cyanea, to show the general relations of the upper and lower floors of the disk. The section passes through two interambulacral, and through two sexual pouches, and divides the mouth so as to leave two oral lobes entire. This figure is much reduced. *g g* upper floor; *f' f'* and *e e* lower floor; *f' f'* being the openings of the tentacles leading into the ambulacral chamber, and *e e* the concentric folds of the lower floor; *f' f'* tentacles; *os, os*, sexual pouches; *3 3* thickened ring of the mouth; *d d* the oral lobes; *d' d'* the marginal folds of the oral lobes.

Fig. 15 is intended to show the connection of the oral lobes with the lower floor, *e e'* and *d'* being the part of the lower floor with concentric folds. *1* is one of the pillars arising with two roots from the margin of *d'* to form one of the corners of the mouth, while, at the same time, supporting the lateral walls of the main cavity, *5* marking the point where the pillar divides again to form the two halves of each oral lobe, as seen in Pl. 4, fig. 1 *s*, *2* being one of the branches; *3* is the thickened ring of the mouth connecting the four pillars; under its thickest part, *4*, the oral lobes bend inward to shut the mouth; *os* folds of a sexual pouch, *o o* being the sexual organs; *d d* oral lobes; *d' d'* folds of the oral lobes.

Fig. 16. Internal view of the mouth, the four pillars supporting its four corners and their prolongations into the oral lobes being cut through in different ways, so as to exhibit in different sections the varying thick-