Fig. 11. One of the crystalline lenses of fig. 7, seen from the flat or inner end, showing its polyhedral outline and the branching cavity. *a* the wall of the cell which belongs to the outer wall of the peduncle and overlies the cell which contains the lens; it is seen in the distance (see *a* fig. 16); *δ* the flat side of the prism foreshortened, and as the outer end is broader than the inner, the outline of the latter is concentric to that of the former; *θ* the solid part of the lens, to compare with *θ* in fig. 16; *ι* to compare with *ι* in fig. 16; *μ* the diverticuli from the cavity *ν*, in the centre. 2,000 diameters.

Fig. 12. One of the lappets of an oculiferous lobe of fig. 4, curved downwards, so as to give a sectional view of its thickness, and to show the keel. 100 diameters.

Fig. 13. Transverse section of the simple radiating canal (*c c²* fig. 17), and the two canals on each side which come from the forked canal (*c*, fig. 17); *a*, *β*, groups of long-drawn-out cells, remnants of the attachment of the superposed walls. 100 diameters.

Fig. 14. End view of the so-called eye-speck *h*, fig. 7. 500 diameters.

Fig. 15. Profile and sectional view of fig. 7. 300 diameters.

Fig. 16. Shows the position of the crystalline lenses in the cells of the inner wall of the ocular peduncle. *a* a superposed cell of the outer wall (see fig. 11 *a*); *β* the wall of *a* where it rests on the outer end, *δ*, of the underlying cell; *γ* the clear, homogeneous contents of *a*; *δ* the outer end of the lens-bearing cell; *ε* the cavity of *η* in front of the lens; *ζ* the inner end or bottom of *η*; *θ* the side of the prism receding from the eye; *ι* the side of the prism nearest the eye; *κ* the rounded anterior surface of the lens; *λ* the cylindrical axial cavity of the lens; *μ* the canals radiating from *λ* and following close to the flat posterior face of the lens; *ν* posterior opening of *λ*. 2,000 diameters.

Fig. 16ᵃ. A lasso-cell from fig. 7. *a* the cell wall; *b* the aperture of the cell and base of the thread; *c* the end of the thread; *d* point of junction between the straight axial portion and the coils of the thread; *e* the first coil of the spiral; *f* the transversely spiral coils. 2,000 diameters.

Fig. 17. A quarter part of the disk of fig. 18, seen from below. There are fourteen tentacles. The branching radiating canals are nearly or altogether six pronged, and the edge of the disk occupies two thirds of the circumference. 40 diameters. Next the

oculiferous lobe on the right, the veil and the tentacles are curved downwards and inwards.

Fig. 18. An ephyra, seen from below. Natural size.

Fig. 19. One of the marginal fringes of fig. 6, Pl. XIᶜ. *a* the end, where the wall is thickened and contains numerous lasso-cells; *b* group of lasso-cells; *c* the same as *b* in profile. 200 diameters.

Fig. 20. Profile of an ephyra, with the disk expanded, the same as fig. 5. Natural size. (See Pl. XIᵃ. fig. 5.)

Fig. 21. One of the digitate bodies of fig. 18 *c*, Pl. XIᵃ. *a* the single wall studded with lasso-cells; *β* the inner wall of the lower floor from which *a* arises; *γ* the entrance to *a*. 300 diameters.

PLATE XIᶜ.

AURELIA FLAVIDULA (EPHYRA) AND CORYNE MIRABILIS.

[Drawn from nature by H. J. Clark.]

For the general lettering, see description of Pl. XI.

Fig. 1. A tentacle from the edge of the disk of fig. 9. *a a¹ a²* the outer wall, seen in a sectional view (*a*) near the end of the tentacle, in a surface view (*a¹*), and again in section where it is very thick (*a²*) and contains a group of lasso-cells, and finally where it is stretched so as to be very thin (*a³*); *b* the inner wall near the end of the tentacle; *b¹* seen through *a¹*, in a sectional view (*b²*) underneath a group of lasso-cells, and extremely extended (*b³*) like *a³*; *c* the end of the tentacle in section, crowded with lasso-cells; *c¹* a group of lasso-cells in section; *d d* the channel extending from base to tip directly from the circular canal; *e* groups of lasso-cells. 500 diameters.

Fig. 2. View from above of the eye and the immediately surrounding parts of the disk, from an ephyra an inch and a half in diameter and having fifty tentacles; principally to show the prolongation of the chymiferous tube into the lappets of the oculiferous lobe, and the mode of formation and broadening of the radiating canals. 40 diameters.

Fig. 3. View from above of a portion of the tentaculate margin and the veil, from fig. 18, Pl. XIᵇ. Beside the general lettering we have *a* the outer and *β* the inner wall of *i³*; *γ* the outer wall of *i¹* where it passes into the outer wall (*c*) of *i²*; *δ* the inner wall of *i¹* where it passes into the inner wall of *i³*; *ε* the outer wall of *i³*; *ζ* the inner wall of *i³* seen in the distance; *η* the inner wall of *i³* nearer to the eye