Fig. 10. The radiating tubes about uniting laterally to form the circular tube. The horn-like sheath is very conspicuous.

Fig. K.

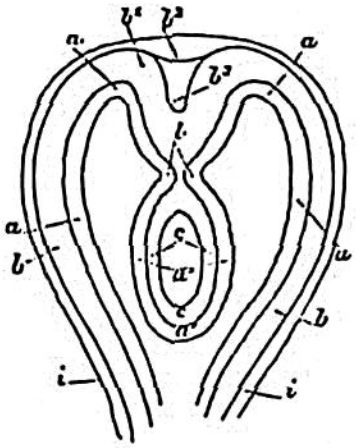

Fig. K represents fig. 10 in outline. *a* a^1 middle wall of the disk, in which the radiating tubes are hollowed. — *b* outer wall. — b^1 outer wall inverted. — b^2 edge of the inversion b^1. — b^3 bottom of the hollow formed by the inversion of b^1. — *c* innermost wall, thrown into profile by the projection of the radiating tubes. — *i* horn-like sheath. — *l* diverticuli from the radiating tubes to form the circular tube.

Fig. 11. The circular tube is just formed by the lateral junction of the radiating tubes. The tentacles begin to be prominent.

Fig. L.

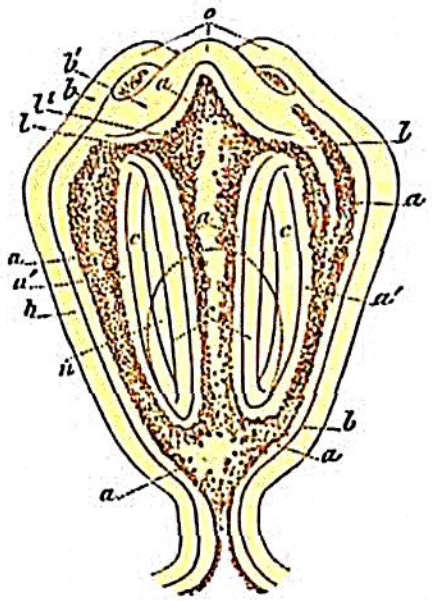

Fig. L represents fig. 11 in outline. *a* a^1 the middle wall, in which the radiating tubes are hollowed. — a^1 in profile in the plane of the axis. — *b* outer wall of the disk. — b^1 outer wall at the point of involution. — *c* c^1 innermost wall. — *l* circular canal. — *n* junction of the radiating and circular canals. — *n* the proboscis. — *o* the incipient tentacles.

Fig. 12. The circular tube is complete, the transverse veil is distinctly three walled, and the proboscis is quite large, but it occupies still a comparatively larger part of the cavity of the body than afterwards, and is globular.

Fig. M.

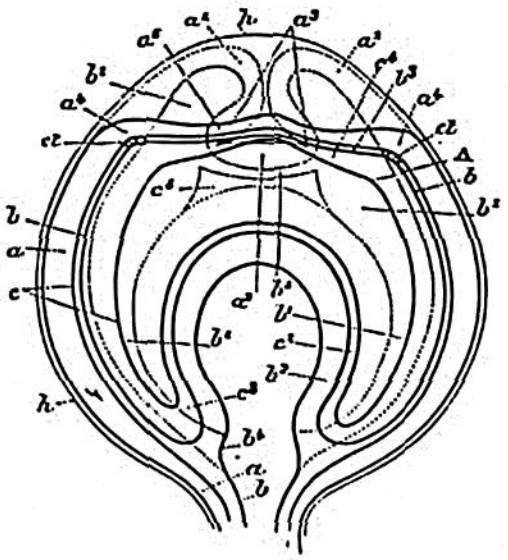

Fig. M represents fig. 12 in outline. This figure is a combination of a profile and a surface view, the radiating tubes being nearest to the eye. *a* outer wall of the disk or pedicel. — a^1 outer wall of the tentacles. — a^2 continuation of *a* and a^1 along the edge of the disk. — a^3 where a^1 and a^2 meet. — a^4 corresponds to a^3, in profile. — a^5 outer wall of the veil, here seen in profile, in the distance. — *A* the point of the innermost wall, in profile, which corresponds to c^5. — *b* the middle wall of the disk, or inner wall of the pedicel. — b^1 the same as *b* but nearer the eye, and hollowed out by the radiating canal. — b^2 inner wall of the proboscis continuous at b^1 with *b*. — b^3 the middle wall of the veil, continuous with *b*. — b^4 origin of the radiating canals b^1. — b^5 circular canal. — *c* the outer and inner outlines of the innermost wall. — c^1 the outer wall of the proboscis at c^2 continuous with *c*. — c^4 the innermost wall of the veil in profile. — c^5 the same as c^4 but nearer the eye. — *ct* the circular tube cut across in *b*. — *h* the horn-like sheath, which completely incloses the medusa.

Fig. 13. Shows the tentacles (*a*) before they are curled into the cavity of the disk.

Fig. 14. The tentacles highly developed, and curled inwardly, forcing the transverse veil into the cavity of the disk.

Fig. N.

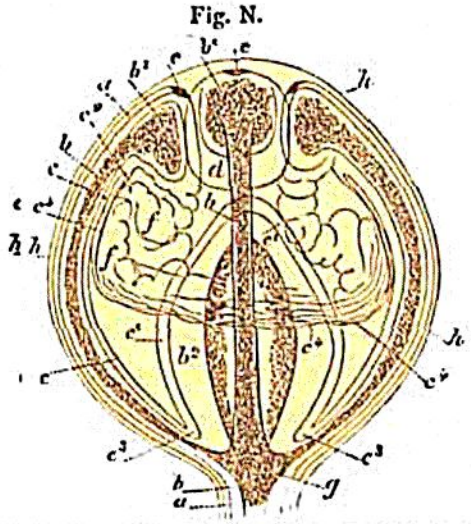

Fig. N represents fig. 14 in outline. Although the tentacles are curled inwardly, they are shut off from the cavity of the disk by the veil (c^2 c^4). *a* the outer wall. — *b* the inner wall of the pedicel, or middle wall of the disk, and containing the radiating canals. — b^1 the bulbous cavity of the tentacles. — b^2 inner wall of the proboscis, continuous with *b*. — *c* the innermost wall. — c^1 outer wall of the proboscis, continuous with *c*. — c^2 periphery of the veil (c^4). — c^3 point of union of *c* and c^1. — c^4 the veil. — *d* the tentacular bulb. — *e* the eye-speck. — *f* the tentacles. — *g* the future digestive cavity. — *h* the horn-like sheath.