Fig. 11. About the same age as fig. 10, showing the radiating tube a a^1 a^2 to be distinct from either the outer (c) or the innermost wall (b); d striæ of b. 500 diameters.

Fig. 12. Part of the disk of a medusa only a day or two old; after being in alcohol; a dotted striæ of the innermost wall; a^1 the same as a in profile; b blister-like projections of the cells of the same wall; b^1 the same as b, in profile; c outer surface of the disc. 500 diams.

Fig. 13. Inner face of the disk and radiating tube of a medusa just set free. a cells of the innermost wall; b the same as c, covering the tube (c). 500 diams.

Fig. 14. From a medusa ready to drop from the hydra; the edge of the disk was involuted so as to bring its thickness into sharp profile; a outer wall; a^1 cells of a; b middle wall, continuous with the inner wall of the hydra, and the same as the inner wall of the very young medusa; b^1 thickening of b where it embraces the radiating canal d^1, which is hollowed out in it; c innermost wall; c^1 the papillate cells in profile; c^2 the same as c in the distance; d radiating canal passing into the distance; d^1 the same as d in transverse section; e the horn-like sheath. 400 diameters.

Fig. 14^a. Cells from the outer wall of a medusa of the same age as fig. 14. a the cell wall or ectoblast; b the mesoblast; c the entoblast. 500 diameters.

Fig. 14^b. Cells of the innermost wall of the same medusa as those of fig. 14^a. 500 diameters.

Fig. 15. The proboscis of a medusa two or three days old. Superficial and profile views combined in one figure, as one may see it merely by changing the focus; e radiating tubes nearest the eye; e^1 the same as e where they open into the digestive cavity; g outer wall of the proboscis, which at g^1 becomes the innermost wall of the disk; h the large wedge-shaped cells of the inner wall, in profile; h^1 the same as h in a superficial view; h^2 the same as h and h^1 where it becomes the middle wall of the disk; and h^3 where it becomes the wall of the radiating tube (e); h^4 the remains of the same wall when it has formed the inner wall of the peduncle; h^5 where h diverges to form a broad space for the digestive cavity of the disk; i cavity of the proboscis; k lasso-cells; m to m^1 longitudinal furrows upon the outer wall of the proboscis; n the outer wall of the disk dragged inward by the retraction of the adherent inner or middle wall (h^4); o o^1 parietes of the outermost wall of the disk around the depression formed by the inflection of n. 500 diameters.

Fig. 16. Base of the proboscis and the neighboring centre of the disk of a medusa a little younger than fig. 15, and with the same lettering; beside which e^2 is the wall of e; i^1 digestive cavity of the disk. 400 diameters.

Fig. 17. Edge of the disk and the base of a tentacle of a medusa about as old as fig. 16. a parietes of the disk; a^2 a^2 outer wall of the tentacle; b the thick irregular wall of the radiating tube; b^1 the circular tube; b^2 the junction of b and b^1, or the bulb cavity; b^3 inner wall of the tentacle continuous with b b^1; c c^1 innermost wall of the disk; d the eye-speck. 400 diameters.

Fig. 18. Exterior face view of the base of a tentacle and its bulb cavity; from a medusa three days old. a eye-speck; b inner wall of the bulb, or point of junction of the radiating (c) and circular (d) canals; e outer wall of the bulb; f projection of the disk over the base of the tentacle; g outer wall of the tentacle; h inner wall of the tentacle; i cavity of the tentacle; k lasso-cells; l bulb cavity. 400 diams.

Fig. 19. The same as fig. 18, seen from above, with the same letters; showing the truncate cone (a) of the eye-speck. 500 diameters.

Fig. 20. View from above of the digestive cavity of the disk of a medusa three days old. a the digestive cavity; b radiating tubes; c wall of b; c^1 where the wall of b passes into the inner wall of the proboscis (d); c^2 innermost wall of the disk; c^3 the thick inner wall at the base of the proboscis, continuous with c, but seen in the distance. 500 diameters.

Fig. 21. Cells from the outer surface of the disk and veil of a medusa probably two or three days old; they are slightly swollen by fresh water. 500 diams.

Fig. 22. The same as fig. 21, in a natural state. a the mesoblast; b the entoblast. 500 diameters.

Fig. 23. The same as figs. 21 and 22. Cells of the innermost wall of the veil seen from the outside and through the concentric striæ of the middle wall. They are a little changed by alcohol. 500 diameters.

Fig. 24. Cells of the innermost wall of the disc, through which are seen the horizontal striæ of the middle wall. a the mesoblast. 500 diameters.

Fig. 25. Lasso-cells upon the tentacular bulb of a full-grown free medusa. 500 diameters.

Fig. 26. The same as fig. 25. The cells of the outer wall of the tentacular bulb. 500 diameters.

Fig. 27. The same as figs. 25 and 26. Cells of the radiating canal brought out by fresh water. a face view; b in profile. 300 diameters.