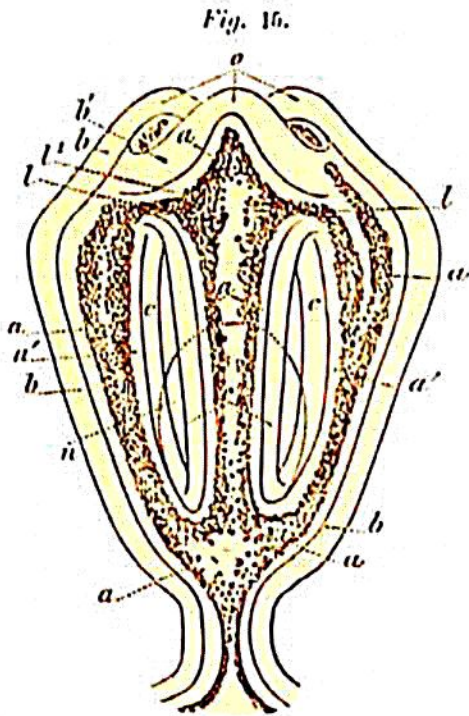
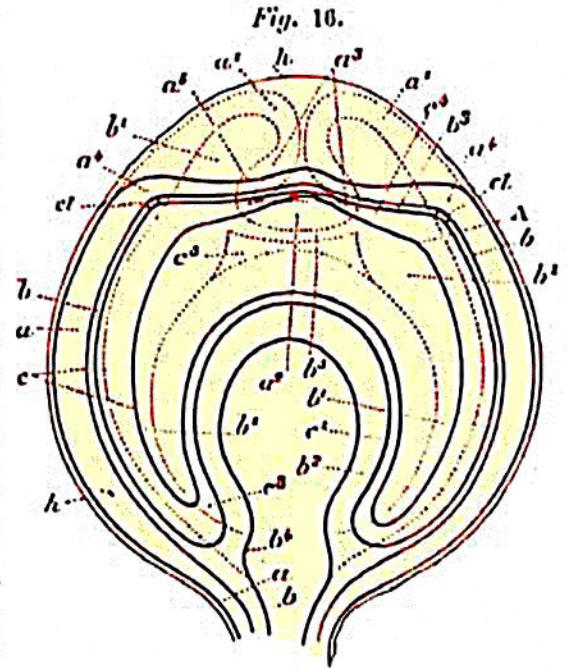


15, *l*; *Fig. 12* and wood-cut 16, *b*⁵) from one radiating canal to the other, so that the four transverse channels, connecting the four radiating tubes, constitute, as a



whole, the circular chy-miferous canal of the medusa. The contracting edge (wood-cut 13, *a*³) of the cup, formed by the middle wall (*a*) in earlier phases, has, in the present stage, closed over, and forms a continuous wall (Pl. XVIII. *Fig. 12*, and wood-cut 16, *b*³). In doing so, it has separated the outer wall (wood-cut 16, *a*⁵) from



its continuation, the innermost wall (*c*⁴). These three walls (*a*⁵ *b*³ *c*⁴) constitute the transverse septum which shuts off the concavity of the disk from exterior communication. The exterior wall (*a*) of the disk is still very thick, and the innermost one (*c*) none the less so, but the middle wall (*b*) is much thinner than in earlier stages; all three, however, are considerably thinner in the transverse septum (*a*⁵ *b*³ *c*⁴). The four sinuses (Pl. XVIII. *Fig. 10*, and wood-cut 14, *b*³), pointed out in the last stage, have passed through the whole thickness of the disk, and completely separated it into four lobes (Pl. XVIII. *Fig. 11*, and wood-cut 15. *o*; *Fig. 12* and wood-cut 16, *a*¹). Each one of these lobes, or young tentacles as they may more properly be called, is hollow to the very tip, and in direct communication with a radiating canal (wood-cuts 15, *l*¹, and 16, *b*¹). These last are as yet very broad and deep channels, whose walls occupy a large proportion, at least one half, of the thickness, and nearly the same amount of the circumference of the disk. On account of the extensibility and contractility of the disk, this last proportion is quite variable, as a glance at the two figures (Pl. XVIII. *Figs. 11* and 12) referred to above, will show. After this, the radiating tubes apparently diminish very rapidly in diameter, and become gradually more slender (Pl. XVIII. *Fig. 13*), with the growth of the disk; but in reality they increase not only in length, but also in diameter, and the apparent reduction is owing to the more rapid growth of the umbrella. The tentacles, also, correspond in rapidity of growth. It will be noticed that they project centrifugally, so that their ends overlap each other.