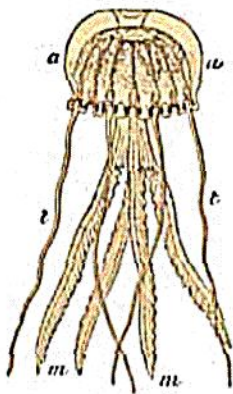


Fig. 63.

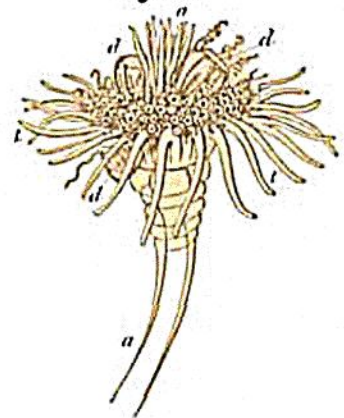


PELAGIA CYANELLA, Pér. and LeS.

a a Umbrella. — m m Mouth tentacles or arms; the prolongation of the angles of the mouth. — t t Marginal tentacles.

It appears thus, that, whether originating from Hydroids or not, all genuine Gymnophthalmata, the Discophoræ Cryptocarpæ of Eschscholtz, must be united into one great natural division with all the genuine Hydroids, whether these produce free Medusæ or not. But, while I acknowledge that the free Medusæ born from Hydroids show their Acalephian

Fig. 64.



HYDRACODON PROLIFER, Ag.

a Stem of a single Hydra. — o Its mouth surrounded with tentacles. — t t Its marginal tentacles. — d d d The most advanced of its Medusæ buds.

Fig. 65.

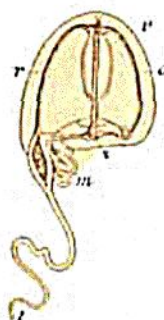


Medusa bud of

HYDRACODON PROLIFER, Ag.

a Base of attachment to the Hydra stock. — o Proboscis. — c Circular chymiferous tube. — b Radiating chymiferous tube. — d t Proliferous Medusa with its single tentacle. — t Single tentacle of the primary Medusa. — Near e Another small proliferous Medusa-bud.

Fig. 66.



Free Medusa of

HYDRACODON PROLIFER, Ag.

The longest vertical tube being seen in profile.

v Proboscis. — r o Radiating tubes. — s Circular tube. — t Tentacle. — m Buds of Medusæ, proliferous from its base.

Fig. 67.



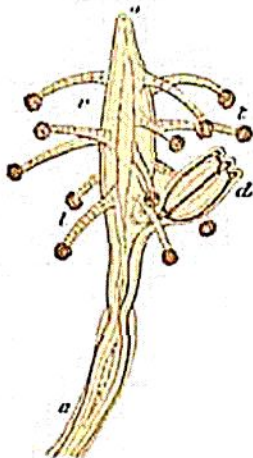
Free Medusa of

HYDRACODON PROLIFER, Ag.

Facing the longest chymiferous tube.

a Point of attachment before its separation. — b c Radiating or vertical chymiferous tubes, c pointing to the circular tube. — t Tentacle. — f Branch of proliferous Medusæ buds. — e Rows of epithelial cells forming distinct bands at the surface. — o Proboscis.

Fig. 68.



CORYNE MIRABILIS, Ag.

Hydra with a Medusa bud. This bud when freed becomes a Sarsia, Fig. 70.

a Stem of the Hydra. — v Its club-shaped body. — o Its mouth. — t t Tentacles scattered over the body — d Medusa bud.

Fig. 69.



Medusa bud of

CORYNE MIRABILIS, Ag.

The bud represented here separately, with its base of attachment a cut through, is younger than that represented in its natural connection in Fig. 68 d. The free Medusa is represented Fig. 70, and described as *Sarsia mirabilis* in the Contributions to the Nat. Hist. of the Acalephs.

a Base of attachment to the Hydra stock. — o Proboscis. — b Radiating chymiferous tubes. — t Tentacles. — All the intermediate forms, from the youngest buds to the adult Medusæ, will be described in the next volume.

Fig. 70.



The free Medusa, Sarsia, of
CORYNE MIRABILIS, Ag.

o Proboscis. — b Vertical chymiferous tube. — c Circular tube. — e e Diaphragm. — t t Tentacles.