

K. CATHAMMATA.	LINES OF FUSION.	VERLÖTHUNGEN.
<i>k</i> <i>Concrescentice,</i> <i>Partes concretæ.</i>	<i>Fused parts,</i> <i>Plates.</i>	<i>Concrescenz-Platten,</i> <i>Verwachsungs-Stellen.</i>

Places at which the two walls of the peripheric gastrovascular system (umbral or dorsal wall and subumbral or ventral wall) are fused or grown together; they sometimes form round knobs (nodi), sometimes line-like selvages (septa), sometimes flat plates (laminæ). Each cathamma, or junction, always consists originally of two epithelial plates of the endoderm, which are, however, often fused into a single layer of cells.

<i>kl</i> Loborum cathammata.	Fused clasps of the marginal lobes.	Lappen-Spangen.
<i>kn</i> Nodi cathammales.	Fused nodes.	Verwachsungs-Knoten.
<i>kt</i> Tabulæ cathammales.	Fused plates.	Verwachsungs-Tafeln.
<i>ks</i> Limites cathammales.	Fused ridges.	Verwachsungs-Leisten.

L. LOBI.	LOBES.	LAPPEN.
<i>l</i> <i>Lobi marginales umbrellæ.</i>	<i>Marginal lobes of the umbrella.</i>	<i>Lappen des Schirmrandes.</i>

Leaf-shaped processes of the umbrella margin, separated by clefts in the margin, and usually containing peripheric processes of the gastrovascular system. The true marginal lobes (homologous to tentacles) are only found in the section Ascraspeda; whilst the false marginal lobes, which sometimes appear in the Craspedota (in the Narcomedusæ) are formed in quite a different way (gelatinous lobes, arising from the development of the peronia).

<i>la</i> Lobi adradiales.	Adradial lobes.	Adradiale Randlappen.
<i>lm</i> Lobi marginales.	Marginal lobes.	Randlappen.
<i>ll</i> Lobuli velares.	Lobules of the velar lobes.	Läppchen der Velar-Lappen.
<i>lo</i> Lobi oculares.	Ocular lobes.	Augenlappen.
<i>lp</i> Patagium lobare.	Border membrane of the lobes.	Randsaum der Lappen.
<i>ls</i> Paries loborum subumbralis.	Concave inner side of the lobes.	Ventral-Wand der Lappen.
<i>lt</i> Lobi tentaculares.	Tentacular lobes.	Tentakel-Lappen.
<i>lu</i> Paries loborum umbralis.	Convex outer side of the lobes.	Dorsal-Wand der Lappen.
<i>lv</i> Lobi velares.	Lobes of the pseudo-velum.	Velar-Lappen.

<i>m</i> M. MUSCULI.	MUSCLES.	MUSKELN.
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By far the larger part of the muscles of the Medusæ belong to the subumbrella, and are produced by its ventral ectodermal epithelium; the dorsal muscles which are formed from the ectodermal epithelium of the exumbrella, and the gastral muscles which are formed from the endodermal epithelium of the subumbral gastrovascular wall are much less important.