



**Figure 1.** The *Aurelia aurita* life cycle. Adult medusae (A) release eggs and sperm to form planula larvae (B) that develop into benthic polyps (C). These polyps can form buds that reproduce asexually or form transverse segments and stacks in early strobilation (D). Stacked polyps undergo late stage strobilation to produce juvenile ephyra (E) that grow into adult medusae.