

the middle of its length (Pl. III. fig. 22). These processes differ in shape in different species, but deficiency of material to dissect has prevented me from describing them minutely in more than two species (Pl. III. figs. 23 and 24). It may be noted that in one species the left horn is always bent outwards and forwards (Pl. III. fig. 22); in all the other species examined by me both horns are symmetrical. The posterior angles of the segment are in some species furnished with a tubercle-like prolongation; in others this prolongation is situated between the angle and the base of the horn.

*The Third Segment.*—Above, the visible part of this is very conspicuous as an appendage to the end of the abdomen, in outline somewhat like the fluke of an anchor, with the lateral angles more or less produced and the general shape varying according to the species (Pl. III. figs. 20 and 25). The disk is longitudinally convexly elevated from the base (which is sometimes slightly gibbous) to the obtusely conical apex. The sides are somewhat flat, or even slightly depressed. The apex of the segment, viewed from above or from below, looks like an obtusely conical tubercle (Pl. III. figs. 25 and 26; and Pl. I. fig. 1, *g a*), but closer examination shows that the lower half of it is a nearly circular very convex plate, attached by the basal angles to the plate above. Between these plates is a horizontal fissure (at the very apex of the abdomen), in which the intestinal canal opens. The plates are therefore the podical plates. On dissection, the under surface of the upper or lozenge-shaped plate shows a deep longitudinal hollow, in which the intestine lies (Pl. III. fig. 26). The under surface of the extended sides is sometimes armed with short spines.

The third segment below is not continuous at the sides with the third segment above, and in its normal condition (that is, without having been dissected out) appears as a long, oval, convex plate, overlapped at the sides and end by the upper plate, and additionally protected at the sides by the horns of the second segment (Pl. I. fig. 1, *g a*). In some species the margin appears to be a little thickened, and to form a ledge on which the horns rest. On dissection, the plate presents internally (Pl. III. fig. 27) a deep concavity, filled by the horny case which contains the copulatory apparatus. The basal angles are expanded and go upwards and inwards to meet the base of the lozenge-shaped plate whose attachment is between them, the point of attachment being concealed by the produced hind margin of the second segment.

The horny capsule (Pl. III. fig. 28) just referred to is, viewed from above, very convex, rather strongly compressed laterally, and with a very polished surface. Dissected out and viewed from the side, it is seen to be a semicircular case, with the sides somewhat flattened, and the opening on the straighter margin of the semicircle. This straighter margin is not exactly straight, but, so far as the chitinous portion of it is concerned, is for the basal third straight, then widely concave, and then, for about the apical fourth, gently rounded. Along the straight and concave portions of the margin are (in the dissection) the remains of the membrane by which the capsule is attached, the apical fourth being free. It is difficult to make out and to describe the structure of the apparatus contained in the