

with a yellowish-brown coloured mass of a fatty nature. Between the two walls of the stomach, nuclei of nearly the same size as those of the connective tissue are visible.

*Nervous System.*—The supracæsophageal ganglion, also, has nearly kept its original position; it is situated against the œsophagus, a little anteriorly to the place where it communicates with the stomach. In Pl. I. fig. 2 it is figured in its natural position and condition; in Pl. III. fig. 5, and Pl. I. fig. 4, it is seen in transverse section; numerous rounded ganglionic cells are placed at the periphery, and the whole interior of the ganglion is occupied by the medulla. Pl. I. fig. 4 distinctly shows the commissures which serve to unite the ganglion with the large thoracic ganglion. In the preparation which is figured (Pl. I. fig. 2) these commissures could not be made out, nor has this been possible in any of the other preparations I made by the aid of needles.

This thoracic ganglion represents alone the whole ventral nerve-cord; together with the thorax, it has changed its place and has been transposed in a direction towards the front of the animal, so as to be now attached before the supracæsophageal ganglion; it has an elongate oval shape with numerous ganglionic cells at the periphery. In a transverse section such as that figured (Pl. I. fig. 5), we observe that the ganglionic cells form a much thicker layer on the side which is directed towards the thorax than on the other side; the lateral symmetry of the ganglion is very distinct, the medulla forming two rounded portions which meet in a straight line in the middle of the ganglion. The nerves given off from this ganglion as well as those from the supracæsophageal ganglion are extremely delicate and are hardly recognisable as such; two somewhat stronger nerves start from the commissures very close to the supracæsophageal ganglion, and a distinct nerve is attached terminally to the thoracic ganglion, but as for other nerves, I found it impossible to distinguish them with certainty from the fibres of the connective tissue.

There are no organs of sense; even the sense of touch can be only very slightly developed, as the whole body is enclosed within a chitinous bag bearing only chitinous spines on its surface. The hairs on the antennæ (Pl. I. fig. 3) no doubt once performed the function of organs of touch, but after the antenna has attached itself the function of these hairs can no longer be of any importance. Close to the supracæsophageal ganglion I always observed two little bodies, which, from their position, I at first felt inclined to consider as belonging to the nervous system. They are kept in their places by the connective tissue, and they are situated near the corner between the stomach and the supracæsophageal ganglion. Their structure is that of an oval bag slightly pointed at one or both extremities, lined by an extremely delicate membrane and filled with a granular substance of a brownish-yellow colour, having numerous nuclei scattered throughout its interior (Pl. I. fig. 2, *gl.*). Most probably these organs represent the remains of the appendages of the œsophagus (Pl. II. figs. 1, 2, *C*) of the pedunculated Cirripedia, which are very distinctly developed in the