## PLATE VI.

| A. (in fig. 1) stands for matured ovum. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $A$. (in fig. 3) | ,, body-cavity. |
| A. (in fig. 6) | ,, musculus adductor scutorum. |
| $B$. stands for ovum, not fully matured. |  |
| C. (in fig. 1) stands for young ovarian eggs. |  |
| $C$. (in fig. 10) , outer sack of connec |  |
| $c$. stands for inner layer of longitudinal muscular fibres$D$.genital duct. |  |
| D. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ g |  |
| d. (in fig. 1) stands for epithelium of ovarian wall. |  |
| gl. stands for pancreatic gland. |  |
| GS. or $G$. supracesophageal ganglia. |  |
| $G A$. ,. genital aperture. |  |
| L. , , labrum. |  |
| $l . \quad$ l. ${ }^{\text {l }}$, $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { creca of the so-called liver. } \\ & \text { mouth. }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |



Fig. 1. Part of one of the cœea of the ovarium of Scalpellum vulgare, Leach; magnified 685 diameters.

Fig. 2. Nucleus with nucleolus of a nearly ripe ovarian egg of Scalpellum rulgare, Leach ; magnified 685 diameters.

Fig. 3. Part of a section of the peduncle of Scclpellum regium (Wyv. Thoms.), Hock, in its lower half; magnified 33 diameters. Body-cavity, acting as the main cement-duct.

Figs. 4, 5. Pancreatic gland of Scalpellum parallelogramma, Hoek.
Fig. 4. Part of a transverse section through the cephalic part of the body ; magnified 33 diameters.

Fig. 5. Section of the gland where it has its greatest diameter; magnified 106 diameters.

Fig. 6-9. Anatomy of Lepas anatifera, Linné.
Fig. 6. Sagittal section of the body; magnified 1.5 diameters.
Fig. 7. Lateral view of the upper and front part of the stomach, after the muscles have been removed; magnified 8 diameters.
Fig. 8. Frontal view of a part of the stomach with the supraœsophageal ganglia; magnified 8 diameters.
Fig. 9. The cye and its innervation ; magnified 58 diameters.
Fig. 10. The apparatus by means of which the oviduct opens in Scalpellum vulgare, Leach ; magnified 106 diameters.
Fig. 11. Same apparatus of Lepas hillii, Leach ; magnified 58 diameters.

