

On each side of the œsophagus is a series of arborescent hepatic vesicles.

On each side of the central neural cord is a series of saccular bodies (*te*) that I take to be the testes, these increase in size but suddenly disappear about the level of the second pair of gnathopoda. Corresponding with the first pair of pereopoda Suhm has figured two symmetrical convoluted tubes that he considers and labels testes (fig. 76, *te*), and figures them as passing to the coxal joint of the posterior pair of pereopoda.

It is probable that when Suhm examined the animal it was in a state better adapted for observation than it is at present, after having been preserved in Canada balsam for some time. The remains of these tube-like vessels still exist, but they are disrupted and not symmetrically continuous in the specimen from which I have taken my drawing, one side being more perfect than the other, but neither of them was continuous to the posterior pair of pereopoda, as shown in Suhm's figure. Assuming that they are portions of the tubular structure figured by Suhm, I am inclined to think that they are the spermatic ducts that, when perfect, are continuous with the testes shown at the anterior portion of the pereion.

The nervous system is fairly shown in several specimens in the collection, and especially in Pl. CXLVII. fig. 2. The cephalic ganglion, or rather mass of ganglia, appears to be of a more concentrated and solid character than in other younger specimens, and the ocellus is reduced to a small point situated above the anterior portion; from this mass neural threads are seen to pass to the ophthalmopoda and the first and second antennæ; from the posterior margin two cords arise, one on each side of the median line, and pass round and meet behind the œsophagus, where there are three or four ganglia¹ situated in close succession and connected by short double cords and surrounded by a mass of neural tissue sending off nerve threads to the mandibles and siagnopoda; from the posterior of these ganglia, the two cords proceed, lying close together so as to appear but one, until between the first pair of gnathopoda, where they appear to swell out in the form of an elongated ganglion, and on each side, as in the preceding, nerve threads are sent off to the lateral appendages; in this as in the others these threads do not spring from the central ganglion but from a surrounding mass of neural cell tissue. From the ganglion between the first pair of gnathopoda the central nerve-cords pass as one in the median line between the second pair of gnathopoda, where there are two distinct ganglia surrounded by a mass of neural cells, that supply nerve branches to the lateral appendages; from these ganglia the central cord proceeds as two separate threads to two ganglia situated between the first, second, third, and fourth pairs of pereopoda, beyond which I was not able to determine them, although traces of other ganglia are apparent between the posterior pair of appendages.

¹ These ganglia I ought to have drawn a little further forward.