

the female genital apparatus is to be sought here ; in that case the tubular gland ought to have its opening in the neighbourhood of this invagination also.

Only in one of the specimens of *Sylon schneideri* did I observe anything that could be considered to be a testis, and this structure formed an oval compact gland, in connection at one extremity with the wall of the visceral mass, the other extremity lying free between the ovarian cæca. The organ which M. Sars observed and regarded as a testis is probably the same. In one respect, however, I do not agree with him, for he believes that he observed a small pore at the surface of the mantle, and considers it to be the male genital pore, while I, on the contrary, believe that the testis communicates by means of an opening with the mantle cavity. In Pl. CL. figs. 5, 6, sections of the testis are represented, figs. 4, 5, and 6 being from the same series ; the preparations follow one another in sequence, from behind forwards, but numerous sections between them are not figured. Continuing the series of preparations in the same direction, soon after the one figured in fig. 6, one follows in which the openings of the mantle cavity are visible.

The nervous system was observed in *Sylon schneideri*. The only part of it which I found was an almost spherical body, composed of small cells with distinct and well-stained nuclei, and situated at the surface of the visceral mass, enclosed in a mass of connective tissue (Pl. CL. fig. 2, n). Its diameter is about 0.08 mm. In all the sections passing through it there is represented a clear central mass, probably consisting of granular substance, which is characteristic of the nerve-centres of the Arthropoda. In fig. 3 a part of another section, not far in front of that shown in fig. 2, and belonging to the same series, is represented. Here the connective tissue surrounding the nerve centre in fig. 2 is seen to be still more distinctly developed, and encloses a mass of granular substance, which in fig. 2 is just beginning to appear (figs. 2, 3, l). I do not know its nature ; probably it is blood-serum.

The structure of the Rhizocephalida, so far as regards *Sacculina*, is now well known. Of *Peltogaster* our knowledge is rather insufficient ; of *Clistosaccus* and *Sylon* almost nothing was known hitherto, and though for the latter genus at least some information is given in this note, much more data are wanted before it will be possible to discuss the affinities, not only of *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*, but of all the members of the interesting family Rhizocephalida.