"A very characteristic feature in the life-history of the Pycnogonids is afforded by the circumstance that the males fulfil the duty of bearing the eggs on the so-called ovigerous legs. However, I have been able to ascertain that this rule, which was discovered by G. Cavanna about 1874, admits of an exception in the case of *Nymphon brevicaudatum*, Miers. A specimen with egg-masses on the ovigerous legs had considerably swollen thighs and large genital pores such as are characteristic of the females. On investigating the thighs of this specimen, I found them filled up with well-developed ovaries. Moreover, from the great resemblance of the ovigerous legs of the males and females, I hazarded the supposition that the Pycnogonids of the genus *Colossendeis* would deal with their eggs in a way differing from that of the species of other genera.

"Finally, a few words on the metamorphosis of the Pycnogonids. As a rule the

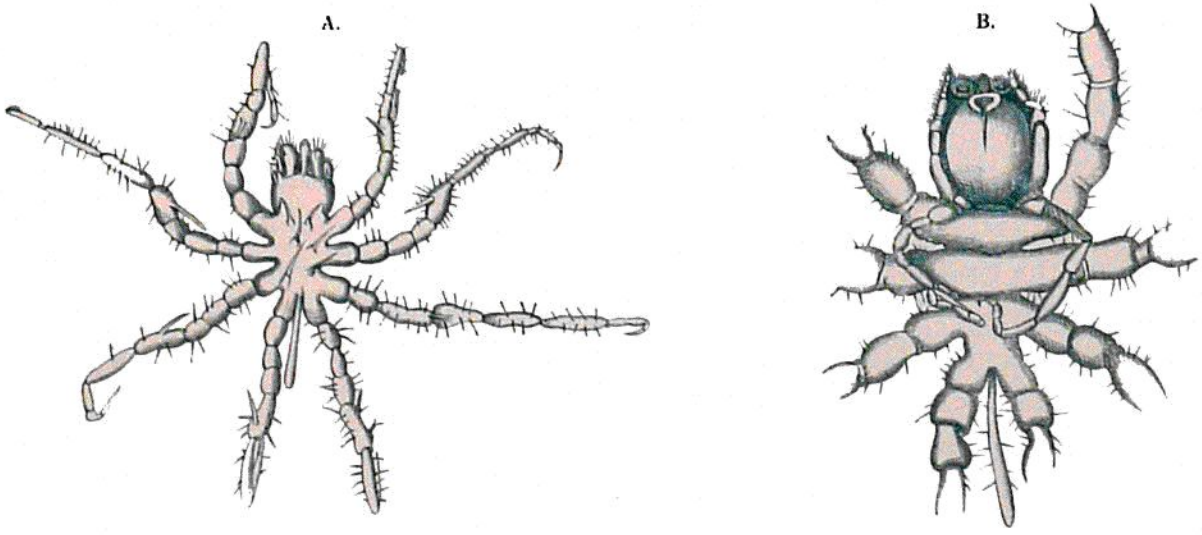

FIG. 324.—*Oorhynchus aucklandiæ*, Hoek. Station 169, off New Zealand, 700 fathoms. A. Magnified 7½ times. B. Magnified 15 times.

larva creeping out of the egg is a little creature with only three pairs of appendages (which become later on the cephalic ones); still in some cases the degree of development which the larva has reached, when leaving the egg, is different even for two Pycnogonids belonging to the same genus. For example, the larva of *Nymphon gallicum*, Hoek, from the French coast, is a true Protonymphon with three pairs of appendages only; the young *Nymphon macrum*, Wilson, as well as the young *Nymphon brevicaudatum*, Miers, when hatching, is furnished not only with the three pairs of cephalic, but also with one or two pairs of thoracic appendages. The cephalic appendages in these latter larvæ, moreover, have grown rather weak; their bodies are much more elongate than is the case in the other larvæ."