

wall, from the one longitudinal ridge to the other; whereas in *Ascorhynchus glaber* (fig. 9) the row of pores is placed almost exactly opposite to the single but very strong ridge.

In *Pallene* and *Phoxichilidium* the structure and the position of the glands show nothing particularly interesting. In *Pallene* there are many pores, in *Phoxichilidium insigne* only a single pore at the end of the joint, placed at the tip of a conical excrescence (Pl. XVI. fig. 18k). The structure of these glands in *Colossendeis* is extremely interesting. In the three species of this genus in which I studied them, *Colossendeis leptorhynchus*, Hoek, *Colossendeis megalonyx*, Hoek, and *Colossendeis proboscidea*, Sab. (sp.), the gland consists of very numerous more or less isolated parts of a rounded or more longitudinal shape, each of them opening separately by a distinct pore, or (*Colossendeis proboscidea*) three or four opening together in a single pore. In fig. 14 on Pl. XVI. I figure a part of the integument of *Colossendeis megalonyx* magnified; in fig. 15 of the same plate a part of the integument of *Colossendeis leptorhynchus* is shown. The glands seem to correspond with a wide vesicle (*o*), in the interior of which a narrow canal (*p*) lies wound spirally; this canal is easily traced till it opens at the pore. Those conical cavities into which the glands are seen penetrating are much wider than the others. For the structure of the gland itself the specimen of *Colossendeis leptorhynchus* which I investigated was not all I could have wished. On a transverse section it looks quite as if all the original glandular cells had dropped from the connective tissue, this tissue itself being the only part that remained as an empty skeleton. Perhaps the state of preservation is to a certain extent the cause of this. The male specimen of *Colossendeis proboscidea*, in which also I studied these glands, was in a much better condition. Plate XVIII. fig. 2 shows the distribution of the glands (*g*) over nearly half the inner circumference of the skin of the fourth joint. Moreover, in fig. 3 a small part of this skin is figured more strongly magnified with the glands opening into one of the pores. The gland itself (*g*) shows a dense ball of round and nucleated glandular cells. A comparatively wide and very transparent canal extends from the gland to the interior of one of the integumentary cavities (*c*), and a very narrow duct (*d*), which is irregularly rolled up, runs through this wide canal till it reaches the pore at the end of the cavity. When studying a part of the skin of the leg from the interior it is easily seen that three or four of these glandular bodies send their ducts into the same integumentary cavity. From the beautifully developed net-work of nerves and ganglionic plexuses, which extends over the whole inner surface of the integument, distinct nerves are seen arising and penetrating the cavities or innervating the glands.

Finally, I wish still to mention the curious manner in which these glands of the fourth joint of the male open in *Oorhynchus aucklandiæ*, Hoek. A very long cylindrical appendage is inserted on the fourth joint a little behind the middle. The gland opens at the tip of this appendage by means of a very long duct, which shows