

Bell, *e.g.*, the commissures between the third and fourth ganglia are the longest; in *Nymphon brachyrhynchus*, however, those between the second and third are the longest. In *Colossendeis* and in *Phoxichilidium pilosum* the relative length is the same as in *Nymphon robustum*. In all the species and genera I observed the commissures between the last two thoracic ganglia to be shorter, often much shorter, than those between the preceding ganglia. The nerves which arise from these ganglia in *Colossendeis* immediately divide into two branches, whereas in *Nymphon* they only separate after having reached the middle of the lateral process at the end of which the leg is inserted. In *Phoxichilidium pilosum* they again divide immediately after leaving the ganglion. The last ganglion has a truncated form; in most of the genera I studied I observed at least a trace of the presence of the small accessory ganglia (abdominal ganglia) which Dohrn observed in *Phoxichilus*, and which I found beautifully developed in a young specimen of *Colossendeis proboscidea*.

Close to the hinder margin of the ganglion two small excrescences arise from its dorsal surface. They are separated from one another by a small space, and as they unite again at a short distance from the ganglion a round area is left between them. In a full-grown specimen of the same species only a single excrescence was observed, arising from the hinder margin, and I observed it of the same form in *Colossendeis megalonyx* and also in *C. leptorhynchus*. I did not observe it in *Nymphon*; but in the species of that genus which I studied (*N. strömii* and *N. robustum*) I always saw two distinct medullary nuclei in the interior of the ganglion placed close to its hinder margin, behind the large medullary masses from which the nerves for the hindmost pair of legs arise.

According to Dohrn, the nerves which arise from this ganglion are two in number, besides the two stout nerves for the hindmost pair of legs. It is extremely difficult to avoid confounding threads of connective tissue, arising from the neurilemma that surrounds this ganglion with nerves. I have, however, distinctly observed that often four different nerves branch off from the ganglion; in *Colossendeis proboscidea*, *e.g.*, two smaller ones are given off more in the middle from the dorsal excrescence, and two stouter ones leave the ganglion nearer to the nerves which innervate the fourth pair of legs. Two pairs of nerves arising from the hinder surface are also present in *C. leptorhynchus*; but, strange enough, only one pair (that arising from the excrescence in the middle of the hinder margin) in *Colossendeis megalonyx*. In the genus *Nymphon* the two nerves which arise from the ganglion leave it as one single nerve, and only afterwards divide into two branches. The same difficulty is experienced in ascertaining the presence of nerves branching from the commissures which unite the different thoracic ganglia. These are present, however, in all the genera, and even in all the species I studied. As a rule, they leave the commissures much nearer to the preceding than to the following ganglion, but often also nearly in the middle of the commissures; between the second and third, between the third and fourth, and between the fourth and fifth thoracic ganglion,