

In the first place, however, I wish to draw special attention to the fact that with regard to *Nymphon brevicaudatum*, Miers, this rule admits of an exception. I examined a species with large genital pores and swollen thighs, and provided with egg-masses on the ovigerous legs. On investigating transverse sections of the thighs, I soon saw that this specimen was a female. So far as I know, this is the first time that an exception to this rule has been observed. In the second place, I wish in a few words to discuss the circumstance that, although eight different species of the genus *Colossendeis* were collected (together represented by thirty-one specimens, and four specimens of *Colossendeis proboscidea*, Sab. (sp.), trawled north of Scotland during the cruise of the "Knight Errant"), none of these are provided with eggs. The number of males, however, is very restricted: there is only one male *Colossendeis leptorhynchus* among nine specimens, there is one male *Colossendeis gigas* among six specimens, one male *Colossendeis megalonyx* among seven, and, finally, one male *Colossendeis brevipes*. On the other hand it is possible that the genus *Colossendeis* is an exception to the rule, and that the males in this genus may not have the gallantry to nurse their babies as the males of the species of other genera are accustomed to do. For, comparing the ovigerous legs of the males with those of the females, a distinct difference is almost always easily observed: those of the males are a great deal stouter, the fifth joint is as a rule swollen towards the extremity, or furnished with a distinct knob, &c.; but in the ovigerous legs of the males of the species of *Colossendeis*, these differences in form and size are never observed. So it is quite possible that they deal differently with their eggs from the species of other genera.

The species provided with eggs are: *Nymphon hamatum*, Hoek; *N. longicoxa*, Hoek; *N. fuscum*, Hoek; *N. brevicollum*, Hoek; *N. brachyrhynchus*, Hoek; *N. brevicaudatum*, Miers; and *Ascorhynchus minutus*, Hoek. Of the latter species there are in all two specimens, and of these one bears eggs. But the development of these eggs is in its last stage, so that I was only able to ascertain the form of the larvæ. The eggs of this species are extremely small, and at the same time numerous.

It consequently happened that my embryological researches were limited to the genus *Nymphon*; in so far not unfavourable, as yet almost nothing has been published on the embryology of this genus.

Full-grown males of the genus *Nymphon* bear the eggs on the fourth and fifth joints of the ovigerous leg, or only on the fifth joint; the curious foliaceous appendages occur on the sixth to the tenth joints of the leg, and have nothing to do with the egg-bearing function of the leg. Yet it is possible that they may be of some use in seizing the eggs when just laid, but, on the other hand it must be observed, that in the genera where these appendages occur, the ovigerous legs of the females are furnished with them as well as those of the males.

The eggs are soldered together and form in the species of *Nymphon* I studied, and