

*brachyrhynchus* nor *N. brevicollum* nor *N. hamatum* agree with *N. brevicaudatum* in this regard. Fig. 8 shows a stage in the development of *Nymphon brachyrhynchus*, in which the three first pairs of embryonic appendages are already present. The first pair (the largest) are armed with pincers; the second and third are small, armed with curved hooks and not taking parts of the food-yolk; of the true legs in this stage nothing as yet is to be seen. In figs. 12 and 13 I have figured a larva of *Nymphon brevicollum* showing the three cephalic appendages, the first pair of true legs almost completely developed, the second pair much shorter than the first, and not yet furnished with claws, the third only as a rudimentary process; the fourth pair is totally wanting in this stage. Consequently I believe it is the rule in *Nymphon*, that the three pair of cephalic appendages are developed first of all, the legs appearing afterwards in regular succession.

To return to *Nymphon brevicaudatum*, Miers, in figs. 9 and 10, I have figured embryos within the shell of the egg almost of the same stage; with this difference only, that in fig. 10 the egg is figured as seen from the ventral surface. In fig. 9 also, a part of the dorsal surface being bent over to the ventral side has been drawn. In this last figure it is clearly shown that the dorsal surface of the embryo is at least at the anterior side lined with a shell-like thickening, the proboscis and the first pair of cephalic appendages being at their origin covered by this thickening as by a cap. Near the anterior side of this cap the double supra-oesophageal ganglion is situated, making it evident that in the border of this cap the anterior margin of the cephalic part of the embryo is to be seen; the proboscis being only an azygous excrescence of that part of the ventral surface which surrounds the mouth.

The equatorial section figured in fig. 11 shows the distribution of the nerve ganglia on the ventral surface; the first and second ganglia are smaller and are placed close to each other; the development of the third, fourth, and fifth ganglia is in near relation with that of the corresponding legs; finally, neither the sixth ganglion nor the fourth pair of legs is to be distinguished. In the middle the two halves of every ganglion are placed close to each other, which, as far as I could ascertain, is also the case in earlier stages. Of the longitudinal commissures between the ganglia in this stage, nothing as yet is to be distinguished, and as to the cellular structure of the ganglia, I was only able to trace large cells without any differentiation.

The degree of development the larvæ have reached when leaving the shell of the egg is not the same for all the species of *Nymphon*; so I think it probable that the larva of *Nymphon brevicaudatum*, Miers, does not creep out of the egg before the four true legs are developed, whereas the young of *Nymphon brevicollum* cling to the ovigerous legs of the father as soon as only one of the pairs of true legs has reached its full development, and perhaps even earlier yet. So, when Semper affirms that there occurs a complete metamorphosis in the development of the species of the genus *Nymphon*, two points are to be borne in mind, (1) that this does not affect all the species of *Nymphon* in