

close to those organs "die seit Cuvier für die Speicheldrüsen gelten." For the rest he does not say what is his own opinion in regard to the nature of these bodies.

I do not think that since the publication of Darwin's Monograph these organs have been investigated; so I was most anxious to study them, and if possible to make out their structure. They occurred in all the genera in which I sought for them; I studied them in greatest detail in the genera *Lepas* and *Scalpellum*.

Near the place where the œsophagus communicates with the stomach, the outer surface of this latter organ is invested with a pair of oval masses; they are placed at rather a considerable distance from one another, one being found at the right, the other at the left hand side of the stomach. Pl. VI. fig. 7 shows their situation in *Lepas anatifera* when seen laterally, fig. 8 when seen from the anterior (dorsal) side. In both figures *Æ.* represents the œsophagus and *G. S.* the supracesophageal ganglion; *p. n.* are the two strong peduncular nerves which start from the supracesophageal ganglion; *oc.* is the curious eye discovered by Leidy, placed close to the surface of the stomach and separated from the external surface of the body by a very darkly pigmented integument and a thick layer of muscles, which are both left out in the figures. The oviducts (*ov*) are also distinct in both figures. They come from the peduncles and for some distance run parallel to the peduncular nerves; a little beyond the eye they are seen to diverge and then may be followed running transversely over or at least close to the surface of the stomach. Dorsally from the oviducts (in fig. 7 beneath them) the most anterior parts of the testis (*t*) can be distinguished. That part of the surface of the stomach which is nearest to the œsophagus is covered all over with rounded and dark-coloured tubercles (*l*) which cause the "disposition mamelonnée" of Martin-Saint-Ange, and which when studied in a transverse section appear to be the arborescent cœca of the surface of the stomach. The internal surface of these cœca is darkly pigmented, and this causes the blackish colour of the rounded swellings at the exterior.

The glandular bodies in figs. 7 and 8 are marked *gl.* They are not always of the same shape and size. Sometimes they are rather regularly oval and compact, having a length of about 4 mm. and a breadth of not quite 2 mm. In other cases, however, finger-shaped excrescences (as observed by Darwin) give the gland a much more irregular appearance. In both cases the surface of the body is uneven owing to the presence of globular swellings; whilst the whole body represents an acinous gland, each of the globules being a distinct acinus.

Before giving a description of the microscopic structure of the gland in *Lepas* I will describe its structure in *Scalpellum*. My best preparations are from *Scalpellum parallelogramma*, Hoek. In this species the gland is relatively small, having a length of little more than one millimetre. It is pyriform; at the narrow extremity it communicates with the interior of the stomach by means of a very narrow duct; at the other extremity its body is rather blunt and rounded. The greatest transverse diameter of the gland in