

where in reality a pancreatic or a chyle-producing gland should be spoken of, has proved to be very important. Weber, however, tries to demonstrate that in the Crustaceans which he studied the digestive glands are built up of two kinds of glandular cells, and therefore are at the same time liver and pancreas, both modified so as to be accommodated to the organisation of the Crustacean body. Now no doubt is left that the glands of the Cirripedia are built up of *one* kind of cells only, and I think we can safely admit that these belong rather to the pancreatic than to the hepatic type. Whether the excrescences of the wall of the stomach (which are very strongly developed in *Lepas* and which are coated in the interior by a cylindrical epithelium with very small cells,¹ the nuclei of which are almost entirely hidden by a dark-brownish pigment) represent a kind of liver, I cannot undertake to say. It is indeed a curious fact—one, however, observed by Darwin thirty years ago—that these excrescences are large and well developed in some genera (*Lepas*, *Conchoderma*), and almost totally wanting in others (*Scalpellum*).

¹ The height of these cells is 0·03 mm., their breadth only 0·006 mm.