the centre of the egg, and in the second place, rounded groups of very small ovigerms, forming together what the Germans call the "Keimlager." One or two of these ovigerms are often slightly larger than the rest, and these will be the first to develop into ovarian eggs after those which are already mature are evacuated.

In a ripe or nearly ripe ovarian egg of *Scalpellum vulgare* which had a diameter of 0·3 mm., a nucleus of 0·036 mm was present, having a nucleolus of 0·009 mm. The nuclei of the cells placed along the wall of the ovary are oval and measure about 0·01 by 0·005 mm.; the small ovigerms are nearly circular and have a diameter of about 0·013 mm. Their nuclei, of course, are a great deal smaller than those of the ripe ovarian eggs. One of the ovigerms was considerably larger; it was rounded oval, its diameters being 0·03 and 0·023 mm.; its nucleus was about 0·012 mm. A ripe ovarian egg of *Scalpellum vulgare* is filled with a coarsely granulated vitelline mass (Pl. VI. figs. 1*A*, 2*x*). Between the larger granules, which in the microscopical preparations appear like vesicles, a much more delicately granulated mass of plasma is here and there visible; sometimes a layer of this is placed in the centre round the nucleus. The wall of the ovarian egg seems to be a very thin and structureless membrane, and neither in the case of *Scalpellum*, nor of any of the other genera observed, was a follicular epithelium present. The mature ovarian eggs of *Scalpellum regium* are about 0·6 mm. in diameter. They are very coarsely granulated; they do not quite fill the interior of the ovarian cœca, but between them, and also between each egg and the wall of the cœcum, a layer of a much more delicately granulated mass of plasma is visible (Pl. VI. fig. 3). Here the ovigerms form groups of little cells, the dimensions of which nearly correspond to those of *Scalpellum vulgare*. In one of these groups I counted about 20 of these ovigerms. Here again one of these ovigerms was developed into a young ovarian egg. The wall of the cœca shows the same cellular elements as in *Scalpellum vulgare*; its outer surface is formed by a distinct membrana propria, which may be composed of stronger fibres of connective tissue, but which often looked as if composed of circular muscular fibres. The wall of the oviducts, however, did not show the same stronger outer wall; it is composed of a distinct epithelium and a very narrow or thin membrana propria.

Whereas in *Scalpellum vulgare* each oviduct gives off a cœcum only once, and this cœcum, which starts from the oviduct at the superior extremity of the peduncle, divides again and again, the oviduct in *Scalpellum regium* penetrates into the interior of the peduncle for about one-third of its whole length. In different places each oviduct in this species gives off cœca, and these form together so voluminous a mass that the peduncle is filled with it up to its inferior extremity.

The oviduct of *Scalpellum vulgare* appears in a transverse section as an exceedingly narrow slit, and 0·2 mm. in length. The oviduct of *Scalpellum regium* (Pl. V. figs. 8 and 9), in a transverse section shows an irregularly folded wall; its largest