

diameter is about 0.55 mm., its smallest 0.15 mm. I calculated that for *Scalpellum regium* the surface of the lumen of the oviduct was about 0.09 square millimetres, whereas a section of one of the nearly ripe ovarian eggs was not less than 0.28 square millimetres. Therefore, it is either necessary that the walls of the oviducts be very elastic, or that the eggs pass through the oviduct when it is much distended. Perhaps both circumstances favour the passage of the ova.

The number of eggs laid by *Lepas* is immensely larger than by *Scalpellum*. In some of the species of the latter genus it is not even a hundred; in *Lepas anatifera* it amounts, on the contrary, to many thousands and tens of thousands. In accordance therewith, the eggs of *Lepas* are very small; I measured eggs from an egg mass of this species, and their length was only 0.24 mm. The cœca which form the ovary are very narrow and elongate, and contain rows of numerous and relatively small eggs. The ovarian egg when ripe is not so elongate as after its fecundation; I measured eggs in the oviduct, the length of which was only 0.14, their breadth being 0.1 mm. The nuclei of the eggs in the ovary are again nearly circular, and have a diameter of about 0.02 mm.; they may be seen as a rule in the centre of each ovarian egg, and contain a single very distinct nucleolus. In the cœca of younger specimens of this genus, the groups of ovigerms can be very distinctly made out. The number of ovigerms composing such a group in this genus, however, is much larger than in the genus *Scalpellum*; their dimensions do not show any considerable difference.

In *Conchoderma virgatum* the form of the cœca corresponds to that in *Lepas*. The eggs are numerous and small. I do not think it of much use to give any details as to their dimensions.

When comparing young ovarian cœca, such as are observed in the peduncles of younger specimens, with those which are gorged with numerous and larger eggs, one feels convinced that a considerable increase in bulk has taken place. This can only have been brought about by a regular and abundant supply of food. Yet it is not so very easy to understand in what way the nourishment of the peduncle is brought about. The only way is, of course, that the blood—or the fluid which in Cirripedia acts as blood—passes through the narrow band which in the pedunculated Cirripedia runs from the capitulum to the peduncle, at the rostral side near the place where the two scuta meet with their occludent margins. The two strong peduncular (antennal) nerves and the oviducts pass through this narrow commissure; but so does also a rather wide cylindrical tube which has no distinct wall of its own, and therefore is lined only by connective tissue, and which here represents the body-cavity. In those cases in which I found the ovarian eggs ripe or nearly ripe, I always found this canal totally filled up by a delicately granulated mass, which much resembled blood plasma. I therefore think it highly probable that by means of this elongate canal a regular nourishment of the peduncle and the organs placed in it is carried on. In *Scalpellum parallelogramma* I have been successful in tracing