this canal, or cylindrical cavity, to within the body of the animal. When a transverse section of the body is made near the mouth, the alimentary canal in the middle of its dorsal surface is found attached to the wall of the body by means of a rather strong band of connective tissue. Towards the hinder extremity of the body this band grows broader still, and then it appears to be perforated by a central cavity. Towards the anterior end of the body the band grows narrower, yet it may be followed up in all transverse parallel sections, as long as these contain a section of the stomach. Those sections which pass through that part of the body contained between the stomach and that stripe of the mantle which unites the two scuta, only show the band of connective tissue as a loose band attached only on one side, viz., on the dorsal internal surface of the body-wall. The two large cavities which were separated from one another by means of this band are now united. An excrescence of this cavity penetrates this part of the body in a direction vertical to the original dorsal surface, and this part of the body-cavity has one of the two sections of the oviducts on each side. It advances considerably towards the original ventral surface of the body, and now meets the two sections of the oviducts on the dorsal aspect; after having described a curve it runs longitudinally close to the rostral surface of the narrow part between the two scuta. The two oviducts are now on that side of the cavity which is directed towards the interior of the mantle-cavity, and in the same place they remain visible in the superior part of the peduncle.

The course of the oviducts through the true body of the Cirripedia can be followed up by making a dissection of it by the aid of needles. To make out its position with regard to the place occupied by the other organs a series of sections serves the purpose still better. In *Scalpellum* transverse sections through the cephalic part of the body show the oviducts on both sides about midway between the intestinal tract and the wall of the body (Pl. VI. fig. 4). It is surrounded on all sides by the connective tissue, and, as a rule, one of the larger cavities of the connective tissue is separated from the duct only by a very narrow strip of the tissue. In *Scalpellum*, as well as in *Lepas* and *Balanus* (the three genera in which the course of the oviducts has been investigated), the oviducts pass beyond the first pair of cirri. They then run upwards, *i.e.*, towards the ventral surface of the body, and bending outwards, *i.e.*, towards the lateral surface of the body, and forwards, they enter what Darwin considers the basal articulation of the first cirrus. In some of the genera (*e.g.*, *Lepas*, *Alepas*) this swelling belongs doubtless to the first cirrus; from analogy we may safely conclude that it belongs also to that pair of extremities in those cases in which (as in *Scalpellum*) no distinct relation to it can be made out. The oviduct enters this articulation at a considerable distance upwards from its base; it now describes a curve for the last time, and leads into the curious sack which Darwin considered an acoustic organ, and which opens by means of a transverse slit-like orifice at the proximal part of the basal articulation.

The structure of the wall of the oviduct may be briefly described as epithelial;