the limits of the cells are never very distinct, and their height is inconsiderable; the contents of the cell are a nucleus about 0·005 mm. in diameter and quite clear protoplasm. A very thin membrana propria covers the outer surface of the oviduct.

The way in which the oviduct corresponds with the sack in the basal articulation of the first cirrus in *Scalpellum* is different from *Lepas*. In *Scalpellum vulgare* (Pl. VI. fig. 10), and *Scalpellum parallelogramma*, the oviduct, once arrived in the basal articulation, expands so as to form a kind of funnel, which with its wide opening embraces a large portion of the curious sack which opens at the base of the swelling. The wall of this funnel closely resembles that of the oviduct. In some of my preparations the funnel is placed exactly opposite to the genital opening, in others it is attached to the sack in a more oblique direction. The curious sack, in *Scalpellum*, communicates with the genital opening by means of a long duct, the length of which equals and sometimes even surpasses that of the sack itself. At the other extremity the sack is open also and its wall round about the opening turned outward, the opening of the funnel closing exactly on the margin of the part which is turned out. In one of my series of preparations of *Scalpellum vulgare* the funnel-shaped widening of the oviduct is in close relation with a bag of connective tissue surrounding the whole sack, so that it may be traced up to where the sack goes over into the duct; at first it was my opinion that the eggs passing through the oviduct and the funnel arrived in this bag and then passed into the duct by a lateral opening situated beneath the sack, without entering the curious sack at all; but I failed to make out the existence of this opening, and since I afterwards observed the direct transition of the oviduct into the curious sack in the genus *Lepas* (Pl. VI. fig. 11), I have given up this supposition, which I must confess was rather hazardous.

The structure of the cells which compose the wall of the curious sack is that of a high cylindrical epithelium. In *Scalpellum vulgare* their dimensions are 0·02 by 0·006 mm.; each cell has a very distinct oval nucleus which, in the full-grown specimens, measures 0·006 by 0·005 mm., and which is seated very close to the free extremity of the cell. The outer surface of the sack is lined by a membrana propria with very flat nuclei. The shape of the sack in *Scalpellum* is that of a pear, the part which communicates with the duct being as a rule narrower than the other extremity. In *Scalpellum vulgare* the duct shows a small swelling near the place where it communicates with the sack, and the length of the duct is exactly equal to that of the curious sack. The wall of the duct has the same structure as the outer wall of the body, as an inflected part of which it must be necessarily considered. The limits of the cells which compose it are not distinct, its nuclei are relatively oval and large, their longest diameter being 0·009 mm. The surface of the duct is covered by a thin chitinous cuticle.

In none of the species of the genus *Scalpellum* in which I investigated this curious sack did I find it empty (*Scalpellum vulgare*, *Scalpellum parallelogramma*, *Scalpellum nymphocola*, *Scalpellum regium*, and *Scalpellum balanoides* have been investigated by means of