

PLATE II.

<p><i>AM.</i> stands for adductor muscle.</p> <p><i>An.</i> " antennæ.</p> <p><i>C.</i> " cœca attached to cesophagus.</p> <p><i>C I.-C VI.</i> " thoracic appendages.</p> <p><i>CA.</i> " caudal appendage.</p> <p><i>C.gl.</i> " cement-glands.</p> <p><i>E.</i> " the large compound eye.</p> <p><i>e.</i> " the simple eye.</p> <p><i>G I.-G VI.</i> " thoracic ganglia.</p> <p><i>GS.</i> " supracesophageal ganglion.</p> <p><i>GT.</i> " thoracic ganglion.</p>	<p><i>Int.</i> stands for intestine.</p> <p><i>Inv.</i> " invagination dividing the body into a capitulum and peduncle.</p> <p><i>M.</i> " mouth.</p> <p><i>Ma.</i> " mantle.</p> <p><i>Od.</i> " ovarium with oviduct.</p> <p><i>CE.</i> " cesophagus.</p> <p><i>Op.</i> " orifice of the mantle.</p> <p><i>Sh.</i> " shell.</p> <p><i>S or St.</i> " stomach.</p>
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Fig. 1. Cypris-larva of *Lepas australis*, Darwin, sagittal section ; magnified 70 diameters.

Fig. 2. Same larva in a slightly older stage, longitudinal section ; magnified 70 diameters.

Fig. 3. Cypris-larva of *Scalpellum regium* (Wyv. Thoms.), Hoek, which is destined to develop into a male ; magnified 94 diameters.

Fig. 4. Cypris-larva of *Scalpellum triangulare*, Hoek, which is also destined to become a male ; magnified 94 diameters.

Fig. 5. Group of cement-cells with their ducts and pale yolk-elements of the Cypris-larva of *Lepas australis*, Darwin ; magnified 275 diameters.