

PLATE IV.

<p><i>an.</i> stands for anus.</p> <p><i>c.</i> " chitinous wall of the peduncle.</p> <p><i>ca.</i> " caudal appendages.</p> <p><i>cf.</i> " connective tissue fibres.</p> <p><i>ct.</i> " connective tissue nuclei.</p> <p><i>cg.</i> " cement-glands.</p> <p><i>g-g'-g''</i> " first and second thoracic ganglion.</p> <p><i>g.a.</i> " female genital aperture.</p> <p><i>gl.</i> " glands of unknown function.</p> <p><i>gt.</i> " thoracic ganglion.</p> <p><i>i.</i> " intestine.</p>	<p><i>mf.</i> stands for muscular fibres.</p> <p><i>n.</i> " nuclei of the chitinous epithelium.</p> <p><i>p.</i> " penis.</p> <p><i>s. or st.</i> " stomach.</p> <p><i>t.</i> " testis.</p> <p><i>th.</i> " thorax.</p> <p><i>vd.</i> " vas deferens.</p> <p><i>vs.</i> " vesicula seminalis.</p> <p><i>x.</i> " widened portions of the oviducts near the genital aperture.</p> <p><i>I.-VI.</i> " first to sixth cirrus.</p>
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Figs. 1-7. Anatomy of the male of *Scalpellum regium* (Wyv. Thoms.), Hoek.

Fig. 1. Transverse section through a male of *Scalpellum regium*, which is in a young stage; stomach filled almost entirely with nutritive yolk.

Fig. 2. Section passing through the vesicula seminalis and a narrow portion of the testis.

Fig. 3. Section passing through a younger male at the level of the cement-glands.

Figs. 1-3 magnified 94 diameters.

Fig. 4. Section through one of the cement-glands; magnified 275 diameters.

Fig. 5. Section of the wall of a male; magnified 575 diameters.

Fig. 6. Muscular fibres; magnified 575 diameters.

Fig. 7. Supposed blood-corpuscles; magnified 575 diameters.

Figs. 8a-8f. Six out of a series of transverse sections through the body of *Scalpellum calanoides*, Hoek; magnified 41 diameters.

Fig. 9. Part of a section through the body of *Scalpellum parallelogramma*, Hoek, at the base of the first pair of cirri; magnified 26 diameters.

Fig. 10. Part of a section through the body of *Scalpellum nymphocola*, Hoek; magnified 41 diameters.