

of the trunk lie close together, at a considerable distance from the preceding ganglia, the commissures being rather long, and also less distant, than are those connecting the preceding ganglia.

The supra-oesophageal or cerebral ganglion is rather large, and exhibits a somewhat elliptical form, its transverse diameter being the larger. On its upper surface, close to the anterior margin, is seen embedded the ocellus, or larval eye; and from each side proceed the greatly developed optic nerves, forming in the interior of the eye-pedicles a large ganglionic tumescence, within which lies immersed the previously mentioned luminous organ. Moreover, from the inferior face of the ganglion originate two pairs of strong nervous trunks, each of which exhibits at the base a conspicuous ganglionic swelling; the one pair passes anteriorly in a direct line to the antennulæ, the other curves out exteriorly, entering the basal portion of the antennæ. The commissures connecting the cerebral ganglion with the first ventral are exceedingly long and at a wide distance apart, encompassing the oesophagus, and are connected together immediately behind it by a thin transverse commissure; each, too, sends off before its union with the mandibular ganglion a slender nerve, which passes apparently to the stomach.

The caudal ganglia are by comparison exceedingly large, slightly exceeding even those of the trunk, and are connected by very long commissures lying close together. As is the case in *Gnathophausia*, and perhaps in most of the Podophthalmia, a pair of slender nerves, exclusive of the strong nerve-trunks originating from the ganglia themselves, extend from the commissures, apparently innervating the musculature of the tail. Furthermore, from the last caudal ganglion originate numerous nerves, most of which enter the caudal fan, innervating its various parts.

*Digestive System* (see Pl. XI. fig. 5).—The oesophagus is very short, ascending perpendicularly to the stomach. Its walls would seem to be strongly chitinised, and are continued into the inner (upper) coating of the anterior and posterior lips. The stomach (*st*) lying, as usual, within the most anterior part of the visceral cavity in front of the cervical groove, exhibits on the whole a similar structure to that in the Mysidæ, being armed, more particularly at the ventral face, with numerous chitinous ridges, beset with delicate bristles. Several strong muscles are attached to the stomach, by means of which its several parts admit of being moved one against the other, thus crushing or bruising the food before it is forced into the intestine. The pyloric section of the stomach has above two small, incurving cæca, and to its inferiorly protruding part is appended the liver (*l*), in the form of two rather large ovoid masses, which are partly united, and consist of a prodigious number of minute cæca, crowded together. The intestine (*i*) has the form of an exceedingly narrow tube passing through the posterior part of the trunk and the whole of the tail, and terminating in a short rectum that opens at the base of the telson through a longitudinal fissure. In the living animal the whole