The uropoda (see Pl. VIII. fig. 15) are very slender and about as long as the five posterior caudal segments taken together. The scape is remarkably elongate, and provided at the inner edge with a great number of ciliated denticles, somewhat unequal in size. The branches exhibit a structure similar to that in the female, but the number of denticles occurring along the inner edge of the inner branch is far greater, being no less than twenty-seven, besides the terminal spine.

Nervous System.—In dissecting two specimens of this species, a male and a female, I succeeded in isolating the greater part of the ventral ganglionic cord, and have figured the most anterior part of this cord of the female specimen (Pl. VII. fig. 13), and the succeeding part from the male specimen (Pl. VIII. fig. 5). The central part of the nervous system in all Cumacea consists, besides the supraœsophageal ganglion or brain (visible in Pl. VIII. fig. 1), of sixteen ganglia, ten of which belong to the anterior division, and the six others to the tail. Of the former the three anterior (Pl. VII. fig. 13), innervating the oral parts, are closely crowded together and almost confluent, whereas the remaining seven ganglia (see Pl. VIII. fig. 5), belonging to the trunk, are widely separated and connected by rather long double commissures. The three posterior of these ganglia are, however, somewhat closer together than the four preceding, and the last ganglion is also a little smaller. Between each pair of the commissures connecting the six anterior ganglia of the trunk there is also a narrow median cord, which at first sight has the appearance of another central commissure connecting the ganglia. On closer examination, however, this part is found to consist of a continuous vessel running along the dorsal surface of that part of the nervous cord, to which it is partly connected, and apparently representing the ventral artery. The caudal ganglia (*ibid.*) are far less developed and only slightly dilated, whereas the commissures are very long and slender. All the ganglia consist of two well-marked symmetrical halves and give origin on each side to two or three strong nerve-trunks, which soon ramify and enter the corresponding limbs. Another rather large nerve-trunk is seen to issue from the commissures themselves, and seems to innervate the musculature of the corresponding segment. The mandibles together with their complex muscles are innervated by two strong nerves issuing from the oral commissures at their junction with the ventral cord (see Pl. VII. fig. 13), each nerve dividing successively into a great number of diverging branches (partly visible in Pl. VIII. fig. 1).

Development.—As above stated, the female specimen dissected had the marsupial pouch filled with embryos. These were all in the same rather early stage of development (Pl. VII. figs. 14–17), merely forming rounded saccular bodies, lined by a thin pellucid cuticle (the egg-membrane). On a closer examination several of the limbs were found in their first stage of development, as rounded buds along the strongly curved ventral surface. On the opposite side a slight sinus occurs, indicating the dorsal curvature characteristic of the Cumacean embryos (fig. 14). The