

*The internal organs* I have not succeeded in isolating by dissection, owing to the small size of this form. In the previously mentioned specimen, rendered pellucid by preparation in Canada balsam, and represented on Pl. I. fig. 1, the intestine can, however, be easily traced running through the axis of the body and terminating in a strongly muscular rectum, which traverses the last caudal segment (see also Pl. II. fig. 10). At the sides of the intestine the ovaries (Pl. I. fig. 1, *Ov*) appear very distinctly, owing to their being rather more opaque than the surrounding parts. They have the form of two very elongate and narrow tubes running through the whole trunk and pleon, and, moreover, projecting anteriorly to some extent within the cephalic part and posteriorly almost reaching to the end of the second segment of the tail. They were each filled by only a single series of ovarial ova, each with a very distinct germinal vesicle in the centre.

The musculature of the body may also be rather distinctly traced in the specimen. Thus, in the cephalic part several strong muscular bundles are seen passing from the dorsal side to the several appendages belonging to that division, and in the succeeding part of the body, besides the muscles moving the respective limbs, there is another group of very powerful muscles running parallel to the axis, and by the aid of which the body admits of being moved in relation to the cephalic part or to the carapace, as does also the tail upon the pleon. Of these muscles the dorsal, or extensores, are the more numerous, passing from the one segment to the other and apparently forming several layers, whereas the ventral musculature is chiefly restricted to two strong muscles running backwards beneath the intestine, and in the tail dividing into separate bundles for each segment. The heart, distinctly visible in living animals from its rapid pulsations, quite escapes attention in dead specimens owing to its very thin and pellucid walls, and the nervous system, as also the cæca of the intestine are very difficult to see even in fresh specimens. That all these parts on the whole may agree with those in *Nebalia*, I cannot but believe, as these two genera are otherwise very nearly related.

*Development.*—As above stated, some of the specimens in the collection were laden with eggs and embryos. On Pl. II. figs. 11, 12, I have represented one of the embryonic stages in a ventral and lateral aspect, having found it somewhat different from the corresponding stage of *Nebalia*, as figured by Metschnikoff. The length of this embryo is nearly 1 mm. As may be seen, it is still provided with the so-called larval cuticle, forming a pellucid homogeneous sheath investing the greater part of the body, and terminating in a slightly bilobed extremity. The anterior part of the body, constituting the cephalic division, is very considerably dilated, almost globular, and to a great extent filled up with the remainder of the yolk, whereas the succeeding part gradually tapers posteriorly. The latter does not exhibit any trace of the strong dorsal curvature found in the corresponding stage of *Nebalia*, according to the statement of Metschnikoff, but is quite straight, or with the terminal part even slightly curved