Thus, the pleopoda in the Nebaliidæ undoubtedly agree very closely with the swimming legs in the Copepoda both as to structure and number, whereas their affinity to the pleopoda in the Malacostraca is much more remote. To compare them to the caudal limbs or the so-called saltatory legs in the Amphipoda, as proposed by Professor Claus, is, I think, objectionable, since the latter limbs belong to a different division of the body and more properly answer to the rudimentary caudal limbs in *Nebalia*. As to the mode in which the pleopoda are moved, we find also the greatest resemblance between *Nebalia* and the Copepoda, especially those of the Harpactoid group, the movements being not at all rhythmical nor performed in the same rapid and almost vibratile manner as in the Amphipoda and most Podophthalmia (Euphausiidæ). The two rudimentary caudal limbs in the Nebaliidæ likewise find their homologues in the Copepoda. The first of these pairs are thus evidently homologous with the generally very small and imperfectly developed so-called last thoracic legs in the latter Crustacea, and on closer examination we shall find that also the second pair of these limbs are represented in the Copepoda, though in a very rudimentary state. Thus, on the segment succeeding the so-called last thoracic segment in the latter Crustacea, and generally described as the first abdominal segment, there occur in most of the forms on each side, close to the genital orifice, a small tubercle provided with a few spine-like bristles. This tubercle, more distinct in the males, is undoubtedly the rudiment of a pair of limbs, evidently answering to the second pair of rudimentary caudal limbs in the Nebaliidæ. The succeeding segments in the Copepoda as also in the Nebaliidæ are entirely devoid of any trace of limbs, and in most of the Harpactoidea these segments exhibit a denticulate armature on the hinder edge quite similar to that in the Nebaliidæ. Finally, the caudal rami appended to the last segment in the Nebaliidæ are undoubtedly homologous with the so-called "furca" in the Copepoda, as also with the caudal lamellæ in the Branchipodidæ, being not true limbs but more properly representing a bipartite terminal segment. These terminal appendages in the Nebaliidæ are therefore not at all homologous with the so-called uropoda in the Malacostraca, the latter being true ventral limbs.

Homology of the Internal Organs.—The internal organisation of *Nebalia*, which I have also thoroughly studied in the northern form *Nebalia bipes*, may on the whole be said to be much more advanced than in any other of the known Entomostraca, but I do not find in this respect any closer resemblance to that of the Podophthalmia, whereas it exhibits some points of apparent affinity to that met with in the Amphipoda.

The nervous system seems in fact to differ essentially in structure from that generally met with in the other Branchiopoda by the ganglionic cord being not double but forming a single median series of ganglia, as in most Malacostraca. It must, however, be remembered, that the peculiar double ladder-like ventral cord, though very characteristic of the Branchiopoda, does not form a universal character of these Crustacea. Thus, among the Cladocera we find the nervous system in *Leptodora* wholly dissimilar from