e marsupium containing such larvae is accordingly exceedingly distended, re than twice as deep as in a female with eggs recently laid. The marsupial mellae are exceedingly large; the marsupium covers the whole lower surface the thorax.

Of the sub-family Plakarthriinae, a single small female of Plakarthrium picum (Chilt.) has been examined. The lamellae overlap each other only ry moderately. It contains in my specimen five very large eggs still arly circular; there is plenty of room for their development in the flat rsupium. Judging from the shape and the biology of the animal, this shape the marsupium is scarcely much altered during the development of the ood. The third sub-family, the Sphaerominae, present various modes of velopment of the brood.

The marsupium reaches nearly to the base of abdomen, but its

Of the hemibranchiate Sphaerominae I have seen adult females of eight nera; of two genera, Hemisphaeromima (n. gen.) and Cassidinella (Whitel.), y are unknown, but the former genus is closely allied to Sphaeroma (Bosc); sidinella seems to be only a sub-genus of Cymodoce (Leach) and it is erefore most probable that, as to propagation, they agree respectively h Sphaeroma and Cymodoce. Sphaeroma rugicauda (Leach) is mentioned ve; S. serratum (Fabr.) has the same number of pouches with large slits, l all species of the genus in its restricted sense (see below) probably ree closely with each other. I examined a rather large specimen of S. rratum with the young nearly full-grown, being greyish with black s; I counted ninety one young, which occupied by far the largest part of inner space of thorax and, besides, a good deal of abdomen, as the ernal organs of the body, excepting musculature, were scarcely discernible. the other genera of hemibranchiate Sphaerominae, as in Sphaeroma, the ood is developed in internal pouches; but, nevertheless, various deviating tures are observed. In Cymodoce pilosa (M.-Edw.) five pairs of large ts - first pair between first and second, last pair between fifth and th sternites - are observed; the slits are placed at some distance from mesial line. Of Bregmocerella Grayana (Woodw.) I have seen two females h the marsupium well developed, and the mouth parts metamorphosed as in odoce. One of them has no eggs; on the lower surface of thorax I found e pairs of small, very low sub-cylindrical tubercles placed, as are slits in Cymodoce, at some distance from the mesial line, each tubercle h a minute aperture on the end. In the other female the black eyes a rather small number of young are visible through the quite membranous tral skin, on which it is possible, with some difficulty, to find the e thickenings with their central hole. That these tiny apertures correspond h the slits in Sphaeroma and Cymodoce is certain, but it is difficult to erstand how the eggs can pass in, and quite incomprehensible how the ng are able to pass out through them. I suppose that at the birth of young the skin must split at the apertures, but perhaps some other ource may exist. As mentioned above, the marsupial lamellae are small and from reaching each other at the mesial line in Exosphaeroma (Stebb.), cladus (Miers), and Zuzara (Leach). In a specimen with marsupium, but