

bifurcates to innervate various setae on the laterodorsal wall of the head. The second, the lateral Nerve, arises from the outer end of the first ganglion and passes laterad and then cephalad, in close connection with a tracheal branch, bending ventrad and innervating certain muscles at their attachment to the ventral wall. In *argenteomaculatus* larvæ, Pl. XI, Fig. 3, the arrangement of this group is closely similar to that just described, but there are, as in many other parts of the nervous system, constant differences. An instance of this occurs in connection with the third ganglion, which has there a direct connection with the caudal part of the brain.

A tracheole crosses the inner face of the 3rd lateral ganglion in *thule* and extends into minute tracheoles which mainly supply the lateral fan-like muscles of the oesophagus, innervated by the 2nd ganglion.

Crossing this tracheole, and extending from the caudal part of the inner face of the 3rd ganglion, is a minute rather elongate ganglion giving threads to the tracheoles entering the brain, Pl. X, Fig. 2.

### The Paired Median Section.

This consists of the so-called Median Nerves of the central system, with their branches, and there seems to be little reason for treating it as separate from the ventral chain. The Median Nerve appears in front of each ganglion of the ventral chain as a very short, subtriangular nerve arising from the connective in the median split immediately in front of the ganglion. In the abdomen each median nerve divides into two transverse nerves which proceed outward at right angles to the ventral chain. Their distribution is shown in Pl. XI, Figs. 2, 4, 5 and 6. A cephalic branch connects with a branch of the posterior nerve of the preceding segment; a basal thread goes to the integument, and the distal portion of the nerve innervates the spiracular muscles in addition to giving one or more connections to the anterior nerve of its segment. The median nerve of the eighth ganglion, which should appear in front of the ninth if that ganglion were separate, has apparently disappeared.

The median nerves in front of the second and third thoracic ganglia give off each two pairs of transverse nerves. The second or posterior pair are really oblique in position and pass latero-caudad, eventually uniting with the median nerve of the succeeding segment. It has already been suggested that the posterior nerves of the abdominal ganglia represent these posterior branches of the thoracic median nerves, which have become fused with the ganglia and lost their original connections. The median nerve in front of the first thoracic ganglion is apparently not always present, but has been demonstrated on some specimens of both *thule* and *argenteomaculatus*. It is simple with very few fine branches and passes cephalad and ventrad to muscles at the base of the mandibles. It is possible that the minute branch, Fig. 2, "sy", represents the caudal branch of the median nerve which has degenerated and become fused with the base of the superficial nerve.