



Scale line represents 1 mm.

TEXT-FIG. 2.—Fig. 4—Subgenital plate with manubrium. *ma*, manubrium; *me*, membrane; 9, ninth abdominal sternum.

The investing membrane of the basal part of the genital organ is thickened and heavily sclerotised in a narrow band around the edge, undoubtedly serving a strengthening function. The ventral surface is also sclerotised. This part of the organ is hollow, the roof consisting solely of the investing membrane, while the floor is occupied by two stout muscle bands with transverse fibres, each extending from the anterior end of the organ to the base of the corresponding penis. Lying in the cavity, which is probably fluid filled, are the ejaculatory ducts and a few large tracheae (Fig. 17). This basal portion of the genitalia is the "apodemal plate" of Snodgrass (1935, 1936, 1957) and Hincks (1956), a term which seems to the writer to be somewhat inappropriate, as "apodeme" is generally applied to a cuticular ingrowth of the body wall. This is not the condition in the basal portion of the genitalia, for the structures noted above lie within it.

The basal portion of each penis is stout and fairly heavily sclerotised, as also is the lateral lobe which is pointed apically and grooved longitudinally on the mesial face (Fig. 1). The mesal lobe is less heavily sclerotised. Both lobes are only very slightly movable. Each penis (including its lobes) is hollow and probably filled with fluid. The cavities within the genital organ are continuous and form a closed system. As mentioned above (p. 205) one or other of the mesal lobes is bent to face forward; this is normally the longer of the two and is partly everted (Fig. 1). It seems a matter of chance which remains straight, for of 32 males of *Anisolabis littorea* examined, 17 had the left lobe straight and 15 the right. This differs from the condition in *Anisolabis maritima* where "the left lobe is turned proximally in the usual condition" (Snodgrass, 1935).