



TEXT-FIG. 2.—Fig. 2—Female genital segments of *Anisolabis littorea* (White) (subgenital plate removed). *a*, anus; *af*, anterior flap; *f*, free flap; *fo*, forceps; *g*, genital chamber; *m*, median oviduct; *mp*, metapygidium; *p*, sclerotised patch; *pf*, posterior flap; *ph*, phragma; *py*, pygidium; *r*, reniform sclerotisation; *sa*, spermathecal aperture; *si*, eighth abdominal spiracle; *tr*, transverse ridge; *VIII*, eighth abdominal tergum; *IX*, ninth abdominal tergum; *X*, tenth abdominal tergum; *8*, eighth abdominal sternum; *9*, ninth abdominal sternum; *10*, tenth abdominal sternum. Scale line represents 1 mm.

lie behind it, but only those of direct concern here will be considered. In the present study the genital chamber is regarded as the vestibule to the median oviduct, opening off the cavity above the subgenital plate. This arrangement is slightly different from that figured by Nel (1929) for *Foricula auricularia* where the gonopore is situated on the anterior line of folding of the membrane behind the subgenital plate. Nel regards the whole long cavity above the subgenital plate as the genital chamber.

The gonopore and genital chamber of *Anisolabis littorea* apparently occupy a segmental position with respect to the eighth tergum, but appear to be in front of the eighth sternum. However, because of the compression of the genital segments it is manifestly unwise to be emphatic on this point and probably best to follow Nel (1929) and regard the gonopore as opening between the seventh and eighth segments.

Behind the genital chamber is a short transverse ridge of unknown function. Posterior to this ridge and between the edges of the tenth tergum, is a line of four narrow patches of sclerotisation. In some specimens the outer patch on each