

light on the morphological value of different parts of the animal. The male is only known in one species (*Nebalia geoffroyi*), in which it is but little more slender than the female, and has the first pair of antennæ only slightly larger and the second pair much longer than

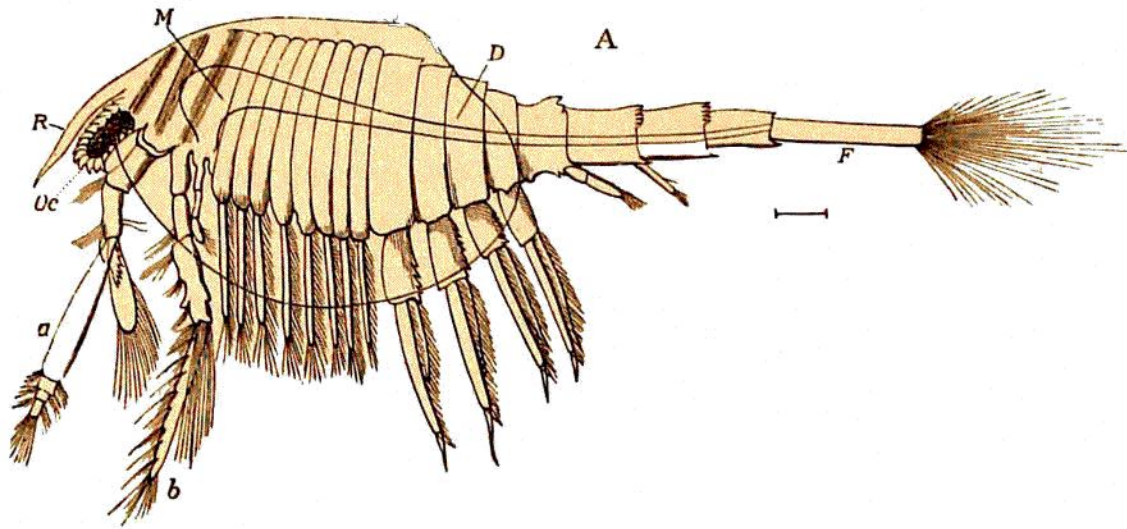


FIG. 63, A.—Female of *Nebalia (Paranebalia) longipes*, Suhl., magnified about 20 diameters, from a drawing by von Suhl. *a*, first antenna; *b*, second antenna; *Oc*, eye; *R*, rostrum; *M*, stomach; *D*, intestine; *F*, furcal process.

is the case in the female. In this Bermudian *Nebalia (Paranebalia)*, which differs in many ways from any *Nebalia* hitherto known, the male is only half the size of the female, and has the first pair of antennæ changed into strong prehensile organs, whilst the second pair

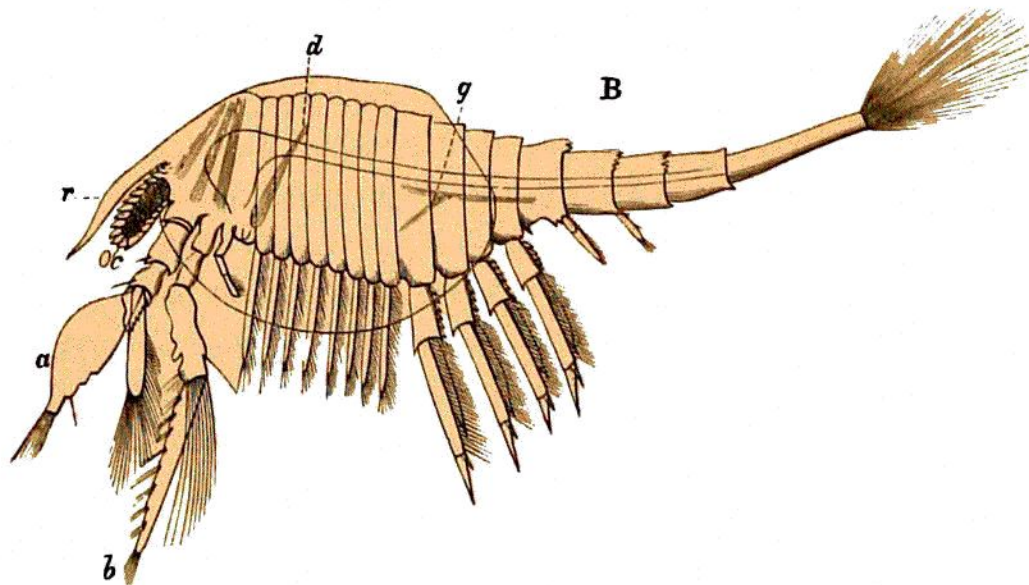


FIG. 63, B.—Male of the same, magnified about 35 diameters. Letters as in A. *d*, palp of the first maxilla ("Putzfuss," Claus); *g*, ductus ejaculatorius.

does not differ from that of the female. In both cases the genital opening is at the base of the eighth pair of pectoral limbs. These differences in the males of the two species are so considerable that, according to the principles adopted for the classification of other groups, for example the Copepods, it would be necessary to make another genus of this