shaft, and a broad oval exopodite or scale, but no flagellum, and the three-jointed shaft of the first antenna carries two short unjointed terminal pouches. The eye stalks are very long, slender, and transverse, and the eyes broad at the rounded conical end. The long slender rostrum is about half ($\frac{18}{35}$) as long as the carapace, and the distance from its base to its tip is about equal to the distance from its base to the tip of the labrum. The carapace widens posteriorly, and its width between the bases of the antero-lateral spines is more than half ($\frac{18}{29}$) of its width between the bases of the postero-lateral spines. Its lateral edges are straight, and would if prolonged meet at the tip of the rostrum. The carapace and rostrum make up considerably more than half $\frac{54}{100}$ of the total length, and the posterior edge of the carapace, which is nearly transverse, lies on the posterior edge of the sixth thoracic somite, while the tips of the divergent postero-lateral spines are in the plane of the anterior end of the second abdominal somite. The telson is oval and its length is a little ($\frac{17}{15}$) greater than its width. The lateral marginal spines are about midway between the anterior and posterior ends of the telson; the space between them and the intermediate is a little shorter than the space between the intermediate and the submedian. There are seven small teeth between the intermediate and the submedian, and the distance between the submedians is $\frac{85}{1000}$ of the total length. There are only three small spines on the outer edge of the carapace at this stage, and they are all behind the middle.

Larva No. 3, $9\frac{18}{100}$ mm. long, is shown in Pl. V. fig. 3. The fifth abdominal somite is now distinct, but much shorter than those in front of it, and its appendages are perfectly formed but small and without the appendix interna. The thoracic somites and appendages are like those of No. 2. The antennæ are like those of No 2, except that the two flagella of the first antenna are divided each into three joints. The rounded conical end of the eye is broader than in the previous stage, and there have been important changes in the relative length of the carapace and hind body. The rostrum is less than half ($\frac{17}{37}$) as long as the carapace, and the distance from its base to its tip is only $\frac{16}{19}$ of the distance from its base to the tip of the labrum. The carapace still has the same general shape, and its lateral edges are straight, with three spines on the posterior half, but its width between the bases of the postero-lateral spines is relatively less, and the width between the bases of antero-laterals is to that between the postero-laterals as 15 to 31, or about 1 to 2. In most other respects this larva is very similar to No. 2.

Larva No. 4 is shown in Pl. IV. fig. 5. It may possibly belong to a different species, as it has only one spine on the lateral edge of the carapace, but if distinct it must belong to some very closely related species, as there are no essential differences in the measurements. The third, fourth, and fifth thoracic somites are shortened and crowded together, and their appendages have appeared as bud-like outgrowths, while the appendages of the sixth, seventh, and eighth thoracic somites are also represented by similar but much smaller buds. The sixth abdominal somite has not yet been separated