

but, remarkable as it may seem, this is not the case. Had these West Indian specimens been taken in the eastern seas, we should have been prepared to consider them as being of some known species obtained there, from their resemblance in all important features.

The central eye has become relatively small and appears to be connected with the carapace, or perhaps more correctly speaking is situated behind the somite that carries the ophthalmopoda. The ophthalmopoda, slightly decreasing in their comparative length, are still two-jointed, and are now distinctly attached to a somite that is separated from the carapace. The first pair of antennæ has the two flagella in an embryonic condition varying little from that seen in the last preceding description. The second pair of antennæ has four distinct joints, the three basal are subequal, the fourth is longer than the three preceding, slightly tapering, and commencing at its base to be divided into annuli. Upon the metopal surface of the carapace an ovate foramen exists, the connection of which with the green gland is apparent, and at its side is a second glandular body, smaller and of different structure. Near this, on the wall of the carapace, may be seen the feathery extremity of the long and slender calcified tendon that raises and closes the mandible, to which it is attached on the under side near the upper extremity of the apophysis. The metastoma exists as two circular foliaceous plates, behind which may be seen the two foliaceous branches of the first oral appendages, which as yet are immature. The stomach is becoming visible above and posterior to the oral apparatus, behind which it is mostly hidden. The distance of this from the next succeeding pair of appendages is proportionally less than in the preceding specimens, but even now it is equal to half the distance of the oral apparatus from the frontal margin of the carapace. The next in succession is the small pair that in the preceding specimens corresponds to the anterior angle of the pereion. It now consists of a basal joint, to which are attached a large and a small foliaceous plate. The next succeeding pair of appendages still retains the unbranched pediform character, but is furnished with a strong spine at the extremity of the propodos besides a few less important hairs. This spine is as thick and as long as the dactylos and gives the appendage a chelate appearance, which is probably a specific rather than a developmental character. The three next succeeding pairs retain the same character as in the younger and more early stages. The pleon has increased in length a little, and all the pleopoda are present as pedunculate biramose appendages, agreeing in character with the permanent form, but still immature; the cilia that fringe the margins being yet undeveloped, and a small notch existing where the future stylamblys will be. The posterior pair as yet merely repeats the form, but is larger and has a small prominence on the outer ramus, where the future external tooth will be situated; this is still more prominent in the underlying dermal tissue that is apparent beneath the surface.

The next largest specimen is from the same locality as the preceding, St. Thomas in the West Indies, and is 35 mm. in length. The appendages have very nearly the same relative proportion; the pleon is still short, being only 7 mm., or one-fifth of the