convexly inwards and backwards to the median line, whence a long and slender spine of like appearance and similarly armed projects upwards and backwards. The long spinous processes, judging from Suhm's drawing, appear to be flexible, and were probably bent or arranged in the positions in which they are represented for the convenience of being placed on the paper.

The pleon is shorter than the carapace and not segmented. It terminates by bifurcating into two narrow, widely separated lobes, each armed with four long, denticulated, terminal spines or processes, and a short smooth one on the inner side at the base pointing obliquely inwards and backwards.

The ocellus is visible between the antennæ, and Suhm says that the ophthalmopoda (*oc*) are visible in an incipient condition to the right and left of the nauplian eye (ocellus).

The first pair of antennæ (a^1) is four-jointed, the terminal joint supporting two long and one shorter ciliated hairs.

The second pair of antennæ (a^2) is biramose, the anterior branch, respresenting the flagellum in the adult, is two-jointed, and supports a scaphocerite, which in this stage is multiarticulate and fringed with ciliated hairs on one side and at the extremity, the outer side being smooth and free from hairs.

The mandibles are visible, and figured in the annexed cut, as well as the first and second pairs of maxilla, at pmx^1 and mx^2, as also the maxilliped mxp, and the first pair of gnathopoda gn^1. The second gnathopod is absent, and all are fringed with long ciliated hairs; posterior to these no appendage is present.

The specimen from which this drawing was taken appears not to have been preserved, and I only know it from Suhm's drawing. It was but little more than half a millimetre in length, and Suhm is most probably correct in believing that it had only recently been hatched, the presence of the yolk-mass clearly demonstrating its immature condition, but the long and plumose cilia are evidence that at least one moult had elapsed after it quitted the ovum. In this stage the ophthalmopoda are not developed, and no appendages are present posterior to the first pair of gnathopoda, and there is no evidence, except the embryonic condition of the ophthalmopoda, that shows any distinction between this Elaphocaris and the Zoea of a Brachyurous Crustacean.

The next stage of which we have any knowledge was taken on the 13th of March, 1875, at or near Station 221, in lat. 0° 40′ N., long. 148° 41′ E., north of the Admiralty Islands in the Pacific. It is labelled "Sergestes zoëa, Elaphocaris" by Willemoes Suhm, and is given on Pl. LXI. fig. 1. It is about 1·5 mm. in length, from the extremity of the rostrum to the middle of the caudal cleft, and evidently belongs to a species different from Suhm's previous specimen, since it has a long spinous rostrum. The ophthalmopoda are well developed, but no appendages posterior to the gnathopoda are present, and even these are in an immature condition.

The carapace is dorsally nearly circular, somewhat pointed posteriorly, and armed