

the arrangement of the spines on the posterior dorsal process of the carapace, are probably due to the more or less perfect display of the specimen; but there is one structurally important part that is essentially different, and demonstrates the specimen to be of a younger stage. For, in our figure of the next stage, as well as in that given by Claus, the two large spinous processes on the frontal margin, one on each side of the rostrum, are projected forwards on a process of the carapace, and the ophthalmopoda are implanted behind them, whereas in the figure given by Suhm the frontal spinous processes are represented as being external and posterior to the ophthalmopoda, and the frontal margin of the carapace does not project; an evidence of its younger condition.

The next stage we know is that given on Pl. LXII. of this Report, and agrees closely with that figured by Claus, which represents the ventral surface, whereas ours gives the dorsal, but the appendages are shown through the transparent integument so as to indicate their relative positions.

It is difficult to believe that this is a further development of the same animal, inasmuch as there are two large spinous processes thrown out at the base of the rostrum and anterior to the ophthalmopoda. Our specimen has two spines less on the telson than are given in Claus's figure, but in all other details they resemble each other, and are probably the young of very closely allied species.

The carapace is nearly circular, with the cephalic region considerably advanced and projecting forwards, and furnished with a central spinous rostrum and two lateral spinous processes. The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace and armed with two lateral spines opposite each other and directed obliquely forwards, and two on the upper surface, in a line one before the other. The lateral spinous processes at the base of the cephalic lobe much resemble those at the lateral margin, and are directed obliquely forwards, and covered with long spines pointing in every direction; I counted fourteen or fifteen on each. The depression formed between the base of these processes and the antero-lateral margin of the carapace, forms the orbital notch in which the ophthalmopod is situated. The lateral spinous processes are opposite each other in a line posterior to the mandibles, each is armed with very long spines, of which I counted fifteen, the one at the apex carrying a small hook at its side, somewhat distant from its apex, and three at the base are on the dorsal surface. The posterior spinous process is long, straight and slender, and reaches beyond the extremity of the telson; it is armed with eight long spines, two of which at the base on each side are directed obliquely upwards and forwards; two a little posterior pass laterally outwards, two on the under side, still more posteriorly, are directed obliquely downwards and forwards, and two from near the same point of origin are directed obliquely downwards and backwards.

The pleon is armed on each side of the posterior margins of the five anterior somites, with a long spine-like tooth passing outwards and probably downwards. The telson is