

considerably advanced in development, and are with the second pair of antennæ the only appendages that demonstrate the Zoea to be of Macrurous origin. They consist of a short basal joint and two unequally long, membranous branches directed outwards, downwards and forwards, and implanted at a distance from the terminal portion of the forked telson, which is not defined from the preceding somite.

Length, 2 mm. (0·08 in.).

*Habitat*.—South Atlantic, March 1 to 4, 1876; lat. 32° S., long. 45° W.; between Monte Video and Tristan da Cunha.

This is as far as we are able to trace the changes in the *Elaphocaris* of the same or of closely allied species.

*Elaphocaris crassus*, Willemoes Suhm, MS. (Pl. LXI. fig. 4).

This is another specimen which has been found in the Pacific. It differs in form in certain parts, particularly in the character of the spiny processes, which appear to show that it belongs to another, but in all probability more or less closely allied genus.

The carapace dorsally is nearly circular; the anterior central extremity is produced to a long rostrum, about two-thirds the length of the carapace; it is straight and tapers to a point, having the margins fringed with short sharp spinules. On each side of the base of the rostrum there is a long, curved, anteriorly-directed, spinous process, smooth on the inner side and armed on the outer with six long spines. The lateral spinous processes consist of one long central spine, armed towards the apex with small denticulations, while near the base there stand two anterior and three posterior long, blunt, and rather flexible spines. On the posterior margin of the carapace on each side of the pleon is a broad lobe or tubercle crowned with five or six long, blunt-pointed, finger-like, subflexible spines, but in the median line there is no spinous process as in other species.

The pereion in this specimen is developed and exposed posteriorly to the carapace.

The pleon has the five anterior somites subequal, and armed on each side with a long, slender, sharp spine.

The telson is large, bilobed, and armed with seven very long semiflexible spines. The most anterior is the smallest and most slender, and stands on each side not far from the posterior pair of pleopoda. The five succeeding are very long, flexible, and slender, and beyond these on the inner side is the last, that points diagonally backwards and inwards.

The ophthalmopoda are fungiform, the ophthalmus being much broader than the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) is single-branched, four-jointed, and free from hairs, except the terminal joint, which is tipped with two long hairs and subapically with two short ones.