

specimen they are of considerable length, and have apparently assumed the features of the permanent organs.

The ophthalmopoda are shorter, and the scaphocerite differs in form.

*Acanthosoma dorsispinalis* (Pl. LXV. fig. 1).

The specimen from which this figure is taken differs very little as to the stage of its development from that represented in fig. 3, Pl. LXIII., but it differs in several important points of structure.

The carapace, exclusive of the rostrum, is about one-third the length of the body of the animal. The rostrum is nearly as long as the carapace, and thickly fringed with small spines. The postero-dorsal spine is long, robust, slightly curved backwards, and smooth, except for the presence of one small spine on the anterior margin, halfway between the base and apex; the outer antennal spine is slender and spinous; that which surmounts the mandibular area is short and denticulate, and the two lateral marginal spines are strongly serrate.

The pleon is dorsally armed with long spines which, including that on the sixth somite, are furnished with smaller spines both on the anterior and posterior margins. The postero-lateral angles of the second and three following somites are also produced into compound spines, of which the anterior is the largest and the posterior the smallest, that of the sixth somite being reduced to a simple, narrow, sharp, spine-like tooth.

The telson is short and curved upwards at the posterior extremity.

The ophthalmopoda are scarcely more than half the length of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ is as long as the rostrum, and terminally biramose, the two branches being short and single-jointed; the basal joint, which represents the three joints of the permanent peduncle, exists now as only one, while at the base the lateral enlargement to receive the otocyst is visible, and determined by a small, broad tooth.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagella broken off, but the terminal joint of the peduncle is preserved, as well as the scaphocerite, which is long, narrow, and armed with a small tooth on the outer and smooth side at a short distance from the apical extremity, which, as well as the inner margin, is fringed with hairs.

The oral appendages I have not examined, but the gnathopoda and pereopoda are fairly advanced, although as yet devoid of hairs.

The five anterior pairs of pleopoda are undeveloped, but each somite in the ventral median line is produced into a long, stout, anteriorly curved, sharp-pointed tooth; the sixth somite has no such ventral tooth, and has the pleopoda fully developed, the outer plate being furnished with a strong tooth near the middle of the outer margin, the rest being fringed with long slender hairs.