

The ophthalmopod is about half the length of the carapace, or a little longer than the rostrum, narrow at the base, and gradually widening until it reaches the ophthalmus, which is slightly broader than the stalk at its distal extremity.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle as long as the ophthalmopod, broad at the base, where it is expanded to contain the otcyst, and armed with a small tooth or point, from whence it is narrow and cylindrical to the extremity; the second joint is about one-third the length of the first and slightly longer than the third, which supports a long and slender flagellum that makes the antennæ equal to two-thirds the length of the animal.

The second pair is longer than the first, being about equal to the length of the animal, and carries a scaphocerite that is as long as the peduncle of the first pair, armed near the distal extremity with a strong tooth, and having the inner margin fringed with long hairs.

The first and second pairs of gnathopoda are so far developed as to assume the character in the adult.

The first pair of pereopoda also resembles that of the adult animal, but has not yet prehensile power developed, and at the base, on the anterior margin, stands a small tubercle that is probably of specific value; a similar process is placed in the same position on the second pair of pereopoda, but is absent from the third. The second and third pairs differ from those in the adult in not terminating in a small chela; the small terminal dactylos is not yet developed, and in its place there are two long terminal hairs. The fourth and fifth pairs are not yet visible, even as buds.

The pleopoda are long, slender, and well advanced in development; the first pair is single-branched and the following pairs are biramose. The terminal pair is long and narrow, fringed with hairs on both sides, but not armed with a tooth on the external margin of the outer plate.

Length, 7 mm. (0.3 in.).

*Habitat.*—The Western Pacific Ocean.

A very closely allied specimen (Pl. LXVII. fig. 5) was taken in the North Pacific, but it differs in having the rostrum shorter, it being scarcely more than one-third the length of the ophthalmopod (5*a*), and in having a small tooth on the outer margin of the outer plate of the rhipidura (5*v*); the second and third pairs of pereopoda exhibit an incipient chela (5*l*). It is probably a later moult, as the animal has arrived at the *Sergestes* stage.

A third specimen was taken, also in the Western Pacific (Pl. LXVII. fig. 6), which differs from the two preceding in not having the rostrum armed with a small tooth on the dorsal surface, but a small elevation or protuberance occupies its place. There is also another variation. In the specimen we have described (fig. 4) there is a small tooth projecting from the outer angle of the orbit. This tooth is still more prominent in the