

2.67 mm. to 2.79 mm.; that is, rather more than one-tenth of a millimetre. All parts appear to have slightly increased in size except the rostrum, which is a little shorter, and the carapace, the width of which has slightly decreased. They may be the young of distinct species, but since both were taken in the Pacific Ocean, they are probably successive stages of the same species.

The great point of interest is the presence of features of the permanent character in the older specimen. The long neck or cervix is for the first time made apparent by means of a deep depression on each side, between the cephalic organs and the oral appendages, and a strong tooth on each side of the oral organs is here distinctly prominent and apparently, from Willemoes Suhm's drawing, relatively more important than in the adult.

The rostrum is still a prominent feature, and projects forwards nearly to the extremity of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ. The tooth on the outer frontal angle is more prominent.

The ophthalmopoda have increased in length, but are not much altered in form, and the ocellus is still visible in the centre above the cerebral mass.

The first pair of antennæ is figured as consisting of three joints, of which the first is long, as in the preceding specimen, the second about one-third the length of the first, and the third longer than the second and terminating acutely as if it were the future flagellum. This probably is divided in the specimen by an articulation that is not immediately distinguishable at the base of the first joint; the future acoustic organ is visible in an incipient condition.

The second pair of antennæ has increased considerably in length, and the scaphocerite has assumed more of the features of the permanent character; the cilia which fringed the inner margin are, however, but few, and very minute and distant.

The carapace has increased but little in length proportionately, but that growth which has taken place is anterior to the oral appendages, thus carrying the antennæ and ophthalmopoda forwards, and commencing the development of that long, neck-like form, which is so peculiar a feature in this genus.

The oral organs do not appear to have undergone any great change, and the pereopoda, which are still four pairs, correspond closely with those of the preceding, all having somewhat increased in length, except the posterior pair, which is relatively smaller than that of the preceding.

The pleon and its appendages appear to be in the same relative proportion of

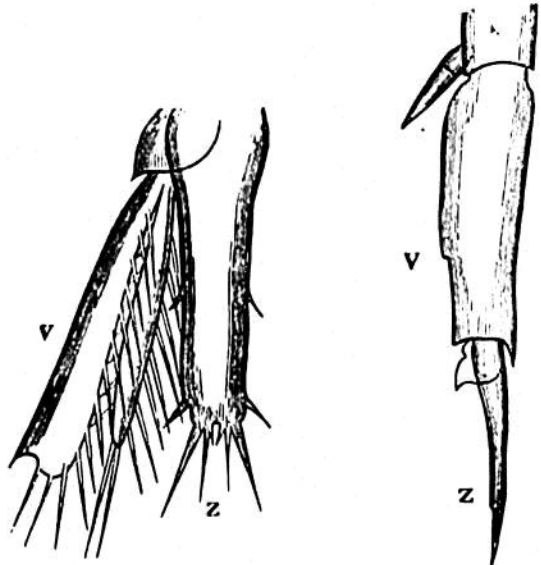


FIG. 62.—“Telson (z) with sixth pleopod (v); seen from above.”

FIG. 63.—v, “Last somite of the pleon with telson attached.”