

The second pair of siagnopoda is four-lobed, each lobe distally decreasing in size, and furnished on the inner margin with a series of simple spine-like hairs, three ciliated spine-like hairs and one small and simple; the basal lobe is broader than the middle one but narrower than the distal, and is furnished with four straight, spine-like, ciliated hairs; at the posterior margin, corresponding in position with the middle lobe, is a short but broad ephysis connected near the middle by a short pedicle, and furnished at either extremity with a series of simple hairs, that become ciliated in the adult stage.

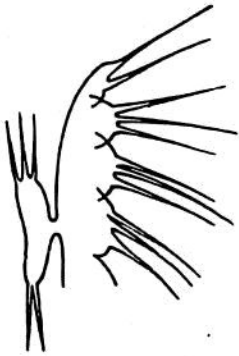


FIG. 67.—Second siagnopod or maxilla.

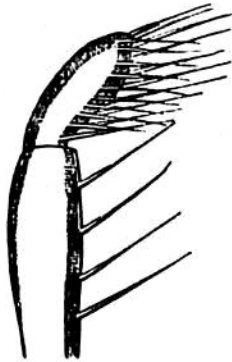


FIG. 68.—Third siagnopod or first maxilliped.

The third pair of siagnopoda, or first maxillipeds, is biarticulate, the distal joint being fringed on the inner surface with two rows of simple hairs, and the basal with a few solitary hairs of the same character; this organ approximates to that of the adult, but it is more slender.

The first pair of gnathopoda is six-jointed, the several joints being subequal, the terminal one being broader and reflexed upon the preceding; the inner margin of each joint is fringed with simple hairs, the basal joints sparsely, the distal copiously.



FIG. 69.—First gnathopod.

The second pair of gnathopoda is longer than the first, it has no ephysis and consists of six joints fringed with a series of hairs.

The pereopoda are reduced to three pairs, the fourth not being reproduced in this stage; none of those present is furnished with an ephysis, and in general aspect, though not perfectly in detail, they assume the appearance of those of the adult stage. The first pair consists of four joints, of which the basal is the longest. The second pair is much longer than the second gnathopod, and consists of four joints. The third pair is about the same length as the second, and consists of five joints, of which the terminal is short and rudimentary, and probably becomes in the adult the minute rudimentary dactylos

of the microscopic chela.

Each somite of the pleon is armed with a prominent tooth projecting from the lateral margins.

The pleopoda are all single-branched and biarticulate, the four posterior supporting at the distal extremity of the basal joint a small bud-like process, that ultimately develops into the future secondary ramus. The posterior pair of pleopoda together with the telson is developed into a well-formed rhipidura, that bears a close resemblance to that of the adult, the only immature feature being the greater proportion which the