

Another specimen (Pl. CXLVI. fig. 4) was taken north of New Guinea. It is about the same size as the last, 8 mm., but differs from it in having the first pair of pereopoda with a long and sharp tooth on the middle of the basal joint, and in having the fourth pair of appendages—the second pair of pereopoda—present in an incipient condition.

This new pair is not, like the preceding one, a free appendage, but is enclosed within the dermal tissue each in the form of a long, narrow, and slightly constricted sac, compressed against the ventral surface of the pereion and directed forwards between the preceding pairs.



FIG. 75.—“From the north coast of New Guinea, Feby. 1875. Five-legged larva stage. Maxillipeds omitted; *h, h*, liver first visible; ventral aspect. Nat. size 12 mm. H. $\frac{1}{4}$.” From a drawing by Dr. von Willemoes Suhm. Reduced one-half.

Another specimen (Pl. CXLVI. fig. 5), which was taken at the surface in the Atlantic, off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on April 6, 1873, is 9 mm. long, and corresponds very closely with that of fig. 4, but the second pair of pereopoda exists as a free pendulous organ, although in a saccular condition, in the form of a stalk with two branches, which lie inwards and are directed forwards.

In this Atlantic specimen the small rostral point at the anterior extremity of the carapace, that is common to all the Pacific specimens, is wanting; it probably therefore is the young of *Amphion provocatoris*.

It may be noticed that this specimen also differs in having no tooth on the outer