used for that purpose, as I found the eggs attached to the bases of the first pair of ambulatory legs."

The definition of the genus is given as in the "Proceedings," 1873. Willemoes Suhm thinks it nearly related to *Phronima*, but as "the genital papilla in *Thaumops* is in the centre of the first thoracic segment, while in *Phronima* it is in the seventh body-segment," and for other reasons, he thinks it cannot form a member of the family Phronimidæ. In mentioning the seventh body-segment of *Phronima*, instead of the fifth, he was probably thinking not of the female but of the male.

Bovallius, 1886, says, "for my part, I am convinced that the specimen first described as Thaumops pellucida, must be ranged as a distinct species, which still may keep its [specific] name. The males described 1875 (l. c.) [Trans. Linn. Soc.] are perhaps identical with Guérin's species and may be placed there, awaiting a closer examination." This point, and others connected with the specific distinctions necessary to be established in this genus, will be more conveniently discussed later on in this Report.

1874. WILLEMOES SUHM, RUDOLPH VON.

Appendix. *On the Male and the Structure of* Thaumops pellucida. Received October 24,—Read December 11, 1873. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the year MDCCCLXXIII. Vol. 163. London, MDCCCLXXIV. pp. 637ff.

Since the preceding paper was read three males had been caught, the largest "103 millims. in length, exceeding in length the large female by 19 millims." "These males differ from the females by the absence of the genital openings at the base of the first segment and of the breeding lamellæ. The two elongate testes begin just behind the cæcum of the stomach, and their vasa deferentia run down to the last segment of the pereion, where they terminate by two simple openings between the last pair of pereiopods." "There is not a trace of a second pair of antennæ, either in the male or in the female. In the former, however, the first pair of antennæ, the five pairs of ambulatory pereiopods, and the caudal appendages are distinguished by the want of the glandular apparatus. In the females these glands cause an enlargement at the top of each of the appendages in question, and this enlargement is of course also wanting in the male." "The mandibles, which at first I thought were entirely wanting, have now been found. They are very much like those of *Phronima*, only shorter and not so elongate as in that animal; the palpus, which is present in the mandibles of the male *Typhidæ*, could not be detected in *Thaumops*. The first maxillæ are also very small, and differ by their shortness from those of *Phronima*, but otherwise show the same characters. The second maxillæ could not be found with certainty; they are either wanting or represented by an organ which I thought was the labium (Plate L. fig. 6, *lab*). This organ arises from the second joint of a very peculiar appendage, which I have interpreted in my first paper as maxillæ (Plate L. fig. 6, *ma*). I am now satisfied, however, that these are the maxillipeds, consisting of three joints. Two of these joints are united together, the first being attached to the oral apparatus, and the second giving rise to a peculiar organ which consists of two chitinous claws united by a thin layer of the same substance, so as to form a sort of plate. I have already mentioned that I am not quite sure whether this is a labium or, as it seems more probable, the result of the displacement and union of the second maxillæ. This organ is situated at the inner side of the maxillipedes, the third joint of which consists of two strongly denticulated and separate claws. The two appendages (Plate XLIX. fig. 1, *mx*) which I first thought act as maxillæ are the gnathopoda of SPENCE