

of Spence Bate), and not the posterior, is the one properly corresponding to the "pleon," its limbs being, in every case, true pleopoda. Moreover, the zoologist who has chosen for his special study the Cladocera or the Ostracoda, would hardly be inclined to apply the term "pleon" either to the middle or the posterior section, but more likely to the anterior (cephalon), to which are attached the only true swimming limbs (antennæ).

Of the limbs belonging to the middle section of the body, Mr. Spence Bate names the two anterior pairs "gnathopoda." This certainly may be quite correct as regards a number of the higher Crustacea, and more especially the Amphipoda, but by no means for all the lower forms, and the term should therefore merely be regarded as an epithet for a peculiar modification of those limbs in a few limited groups, precisely as chelipeds, fossorial legs, prehensile legs, &c.

Even within the restricted group of the Crustacea treated of in the present Report, which belong precisely to the same division (Podophthalmia) as that on which Mr. Spence Bate will report, we find no less than four different cases in point, not one of which would coincide with the proposed terminology. Thus in all known Mysidæ, and among the Lophogastridæ, at least in the genera *Lophogaster* and *Ceratolepis*, only the most anterior pair of these limbs can properly be named "gnathopoda." In the Lophogastrid genus *Gnathophausia*, too, this pair differs so slightly from the succeeding limbs that, in a strict sense, the term "gnathopoda" even here is very inappropriate. Again, in the Euphausiidæ, not only are all the limbs of this section true legs, but even the last pair of limbs belonging to the anterior section (cephalon)—the maxillipeds—have assumed a perfectly pediform structure. On the other hand, in the genus *Eucopia* we find, exclusive of the maxillipeds, no less than three of the succeeding pairs of limbs serving as subsidiary organs for mastication, or, more properly, modified as true gnathopoda.

Moreover, the terms "pleopoda" and "pereopoda" would not seem to be strictly applicable to all Schizopoda. Thus, the limbs of the posterior division ("pleopoda" of Spence Bate) in all female Mysidæ, without exception, and also in some male forms, are found to be so rudimentary as not to serve in any sense as swimming organs, this function being merely restricted to the outer branches (exopods) of the limbs belonging to the middle section of the body ("pereion" of Spence Bate). Nor is generally the structure of the true legs in the Schizopoda such as to make them well adapted for the function of walking, or to serve as true pereopoda; thus, in the Euphausiidæ the delicate structure and very restricted mobility of these limbs make them wholly unfit even to support the body when at the bottom.

Under such circumstances, I have felt some hesitation in adopting for this group of Crustacea the terminology proposed by Mr. Spence Bate, although I fully admit the strict scientific character and exactness of the terms as regards the greater part of the Podophthalmia. For reasons more fully set forth above, I have deemed it advisable to follow