

were, an evenly arched clypeiform shield, that covers about the whole of the body, except a small obtusely conical part jutting out behind, and representing the rudimentary tail. It constitutes in the greater part of its extent the immediate wall of the body, being free only in its marginal zone, where it forms merely a slight fold, covering at the sides the bases of the budding limbs back to the oral opening.

Of the compound eyes, no trace whatever can be detected. Only a small spot of black pigment is observed anteriorly on the median line, and somewhat ventrally, representing the simple larval eye, or ocellus, which, as stated above, also occurs in the adult animal between the insertion of the compound eyes.

Posterior to the ocellus, and between the points of insertion of the antennæ, may be seen inferiorly a rather large carneous prominence, continuous anteriorly with the front part of the body, whereas, posteriorly, it ends as a free, arcuate edge. This prominence represents the anterior lip, arching partly over the oral aperture.

The posterior lip, on the other hand, is in this stage quite rudimentary, forming simply two slight transverse prominences (see fig. 3), which do not as yet mark off the oral aperture posteriorly, but lie at a considerable distance behind it, between the budding maxillæ.

Of limbs, only two pairs occur fully developed, representing the antennulæ and antennæ, both of which, but especially the latter, serve as natatory organs.

The antennulæ spring from the ventral face of the body at a short distance from its anterior extremity, and point, as a rule, straight forward. They consist of a slender non-articulate stem, about half the length of the body, curving slightly outward at the extremity, which tapers to an obtuse point and bears a few slender setæ, one of which is rather elongate.

The antennæ, originating at a short distance posterior to the antennulæ, are exceedingly mobile, and constitute the chief locomotive organs, by the powerful strokes of which the little animal is rapidly propelled through the water. They are of nearly the same length as the antennulæ, but rather dissimilar in structure, consisting of an indistinctly biarticulate and somewhat curved basal part, or stem, from the end of which spring two narrow cylindrical branches of equal size, provided at the tip with several slender and delicately ciliated setæ.

In addition to the parts described above, occur, along the ventral face of the body, four pairs of rounded transverse prominences, arranged symmetrically on either side, and separated in the middle by a narrow interstice. These prominences, very soft in consistence, and densely cellular in structure, represent the first traces of as many limbs, viz., the mandibles, the two pairs of maxillæ, and the maxillipeds. None of them, however, exhibit as yet the slightest trace of segmentation, or any armature of spines or bristles, forming merely simple buds of the body-wall.

The anterior pair of these buds, the mandibles, lie immediately behind the points of