

These bodies represent the first indication of the compound eyes; but neither pigment nor any trace of visual elements have appeared. All that can now be seen within these corpuscles consists of a bunch of densely crowded, glistening posteriorly diverging fibres, easily recognised as representing the peculiar luminous organ that occurs in the pedicles of the eyes of the adult animal.

The antennulæ (fig. 8) still constitute simple, somewhat curved stems, tapering toward the apex, but differ from those in the preceding stage in the apical part being marked off from the remainder as a distinct terminal joint, representing the outer flagellum. This joint juts out interiorly as a small denticle, bearing, moreover, at the tip, three slender bristles, and two translucent sensory appendages of unequal length. Of the inner flagellum, no trace has yet appeared, its place being occupied merely by two bristles springing from the end of the basal section or peduncle.

The antennæ (fig. 9) have the two segments of the basal part more distinctly defined, the distal segment being somewhat shorter than the proximal, and slightly dilated toward the end. The terminal branches, too, appear more fully developed and nearly as long as the basal part. The inner branch is simple cylindrical and non-articulate, bearing at the end four very long ciliated setæ and at the inner edge two smaller ones, the proximal setæ, very short and spiniform. The outer branch, on the other hand, has the apical part rapidly tapering, and divided into several (about five) very short articulations, provided at the inner edge with slender natatory setæ, successively diminishing in length toward the apex.

The anterior lip (see figs. 6 and 10) has become more distinctly marked off from the body-wall, forming a rather large oboval prominence, the posterior edge of which covers over the inner part of the mandibles.

The posterior lip (fig. 11) exhibits quite a normal aspect, its lobes being irregularly rounded and delicately ciliate along the inner edge.

All the three ventral limbs—in the preceding stage but faintly indicated—have now become active organs for conveying food to the mouth; hence they are mobile and armed with bristles and spines (see fig. 6).

The mandibles (see figs. 10, 12) have the inner (masticatory) part expanded in the usual manner, and exhibit, moreover, anteriorly an acute projection arising, it would seem, from the point where, in the Nauplius stage, the mandibular leg originates. Of a palp, on the other hand, no trace whatever can be found. The armature of the cutting edges (see figs. 13, 14) is well developed, though somewhat dissimilar to that in the adult animal, resembling rather the armature found in some Mysidæ. As occurs in the latter, the anterior part is divided into several strong and very closely arranged teeth, forming together two partly superposed portions, which in the two mandibles exhibit a somewhat different shape. Between this dentate part and the molar protuberance occurs a short dentiform projection, and at the base of the latter is affixed on both mandibles a very