

peculiar narrow plate, somewhat expanded at the extremity, and having the apical edge finely denticulate. This plate (fig. 15), wanting entirely in the adult animal, would appear to be movably connected with the mandible, since it is very easily disengaged.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 16) exhibit all the parts observed in the adult animal, though they are of a somewhat dissimilar form and armature. Of the two masticatory lobes, the inner lobe is linguiform, and furnished with eight strong ciliate bristles, whereas the outer is truncate at the extremity, and armed with only two thick, digitiform spines ciliate at the tip, exclusive of a simple bristle originating between the spines. The terminal joint or palp is oval, not constricted at the base, and provided with six bristles, three of which spring from the tip, and three from the inner edge. The exognath is very small, forming only a minute knob-like projection furnished with four strong ciliate setæ, one very long and reflexed, whereas the three others are directed anteriorly.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 17) present a more deviating appearance, being rather narrow, with the inner edge divided into five small rounded lobes, provided with long ciliate setæ. The terminal joint is lamellar, and oblong in form, and bears at the rounded tip four curved setæ. Of a distinct exognath no trace can be found, the outer edge of the basal part being not in the least expanded, and furnished only at the distal part with a single ciliate bristle.

The maxillipeds (fig. 18) are in appearance totally different from those in the adult animal, having more properly the character of maxillæ than of legs. They consist of a rather broad and flattened basal part, divided into two distinct segments, and of two short terminal branches, the inner representing the endopodite, the outer the exopodite. The two segments of the basal part (the coxal and basal joints) have their inner edges somewhat expanded and setiferous, four slender ciliate setæ springing from the proximal segment, and four shorter ones from the distal. Moreover, a minute spine occurs between the two outermost setæ of the distal segment. The endopodite scarcely exceeds half the length of the basal part, and consists of two well-defined joints; the proximal is broader than long, and bears at the inner edge a short spine and a ciliate bristle, whereas the distal joint is ovate, and provided at the tip with four slender curving setæ. The exopodite is about the same size as the endopodite, but consists of only a single oblong joint, bearing four slender apical setæ. Of an epipodite, no trace whatever can be detected.

No other limbs are as yet developed, and, with the exception of the antennulæ and antennæ, they all serve, as true oral organs, for conveying food to the mouth.

Second Calyptopis Stage (figs. 20–22).—In this stage the larva has a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and is chiefly distinguished (see fig. 20) by a more perfect development of the tail, which has now fully attained the length of the carapace, and is also divided into seven distinct segments. The last of these, representing the telson (fig. 22), is somewhat spatulate at the end, and exhibits along the edge an armature similar to that in the preceding stage, except only that an additional spine has appeared in the middle of the apical edge, and