As regards the limbs, the antennulæ, the antennæ, the mandibles, the two pairs of maxillæ, and the maxillipeds are nearly of the same appearance as in the preceding stage. Now, however, the first trace of two additional pairs of limbs have made their appearance, the one occurring immediately behind the maxillipeds and representing the first pair of legs, the other placed on the first caudal segment and representing the first pair of pleopoda. Meanwhile, both have still the character of simple, non-articulate, conical processes, without exhibiting the slightest trace of bristles or any other form of armature. Moreover, the uropoda have increased somewhat in size, and the terminal plates have become distinctly defined from the basal part, and furnished at the tip with a few slender setæ. The length of the larva in this stage is 2·65 mm.

Intermediate Furcilia Stage (fig. 6).—In this stage the carapace has lost its posterior spiniform projection, and the frontal plate has become narrower and more pointed. The two additional limbs mentioned above, and forming, in the preceding stage, merely simple non-articulate processes, have become more fully developed, being distinctly articulate and provided with a few setæ, and the first pair of pleopoda are even, in living specimens, found to act as swimming organs. In addition, several other budding limbs may be observed, viz., immediately posterior to the newly formed first pair of legs, the first trace of the following (second) pair of legs, and on each of the four medial caudal segments a pair of small conical processes, representing the corresponding pleopoda. Moreover, three of the luminous globules have made their appearance, viz., the foremost pair on the trunk, lying within the coxal joints of the first pair of legs, and the most anterior of the odd globules belonging to the tail. The telson and uropoda, finally, have slightly altered in form, the former being now somewhat narrower, and the latter a trifle more produced. Length of the larva 3·20 mm.

Last Furcilia Stage (fig. 7).—In this stage all the pleopoda have become developed, and act in the living animal as true swimming organs. On the trunk the second pair of legs have become articulated, though they are still much smaller than the first, and behind it a few minute bud-like projections may be seen, apparently representing two additional pairs of legs, besides the first trace of the gills. The antennæ until now have retained their original form and function unaltered, acting as powerful natatory organs, but in some specimens belonging to this stage the long plumose setæ are found to be partly obliterated, thus proving their original function as swimming organs to be nearly finished. The frontal plate of the carapace has lost its marginal dentition, and is very narrow, assuming accordingly a form more in relation with that of the adult animal. Length of the body 3·60 mm.

First Cyrtopia Stage (fig. 8).—The character distinguishing most prominently this stage from those preceding it, is the total change in structure and function of the antennæ. These limbs now cease entirely to act as swimming organs, and hence have lost their great mobility, being now invariably extended forwards, and not, as in the