

the two branches, originally nearly similar in structure, the outer has assumed the character of an oval scale, fringed along its inner edge and apex with a regular series of slender bristles, whereas the inner branch has retained its cylindrical form, though somewhat produced and divided into a biarticulate peduncle, and a non-articulate, naked, and digitiform, terminal part, forming together the flagellum.

In the next Cyrtopia stage the flagellum becomes still more produced. But not till the first post-larval stage does it assume (fig. 8) its definitive structure, the peduncle being then triarticulate, and the terminal part subdivided into a number of distinctly defined short articulations, furnished with minute bristles.

*The Mandibles* (figs. 10–12).—Also these organs exhibit no change whatever through most of the larval stages, retaining (fig. 10) the peculiar armature of their cutting edges, as described above in the larvæ of *Nyctiphanes*, and also the spiniform projection occurring at the base of the masticatory part anteriorly. Of a palp no trace whatever can be detected previous to the Cyrtopia stages, when a very small and soft knob-like projection first appears on the outer face of the mandibles, at the base of the masticatory part. This process becomes, in the second Cyrtopia stage, somewhat more elongate (see fig. 11), but is still non-articulate and naked. Finally, in the first post-larval stage, the palp (see fig. 12) has become considerably produced, and divided into three distinct articulations, the two outer of which bear each a single bristle. In this and the two preceding stages, moreover, the peculiar supplementary plate of the cutting edge, described above in the larvæ of *Nyctiphanes*, and also occurring in the larvæ of *Euphausia*, would appear to be entirely lost.

*The First Pair of Maxillæ* (figs. 13–15).—The appearance of these maxillæ in the larvæ previous to the Cyrtopia stages (fig. 13) is much the same as that described above in the larvæ of *Nyctiphanes*, with this exception, however, that the palp is distinctly biarticulate. In the Cyrtopia stages, however, the palp becomes uniarticulate, its two original joints being fused together (see fig. 14), and at the same time it assumes a somewhat oval form, still more pronounced in the following stage—the first post-larval (see fig. 15). In the latter stage, too, the true exognath makes its appearance, originating, apart from the larval exognath, in the form of a thin elliptical lamella bearing only a single bristle at the tip. The larval exognath, with its four strong setæ, is still found in this stage beneath the newly formed lamellar exognath, but in the following entirely disappears.

*The Second Pair of Maxillæ* (figs. 16–18).—Also these maxillæ exhibit scarcely any change throughout the true larval stages, their structure (fig. 16) being very similar to that described above in the larvæ of *Nyctiphanes*. The first perceptible alteration is observed in the last Cyrtopia stage, when a new setæ has developed behind that affixed to the end of the basal part exteriorly (see fig. 17). In the succeeding stage (first post-larval) three more setæ are added (see fig. 18), constituting, along with the two