others, a regular series along the outer edge of the basal part, which appears here a little expanded, thus representing the first rudiment of the lamellar exognath. The terminal joint, or palp, in this stage is now considerably expanded, and assumes a form more in accordance with that of the adult animal, though still provided with only three setæ. In the following stages, however, the number of setæ gradually increases, and the short spiniform bristles, characteristic of the present species, make their appearance, only a single one being at first developed.

The Maxillipeds (figs. 19–22).—In the Calyptopis and Furcilia stages these limbs retain their original structure (see fig. 19) almost unchanged, agreeing precisely with that of the larvæ of *Nyctiphanes*, as described above. In the last Furcilia stage, however, a very slight elongation of the endopodite can be traced, and in the first Cyrtopia stage this part (see fig. 20) has become triarticulate, the middle joint being rather elongate and exhibiting a slight trace of a median constriction, whereas the apical joint is very small. In the last Cyrtopia stage the endopodite (see fig. 21) is still more produced and distinctly four-jointed, and, finally, in the first post-larval stage this part (see fig. 22) has become quite pediform and composed of five distinctly defined joints. The exopodite in the same stage shows an incipient division into two principal parts, viz., the basal and terminal, the division, however, being not yet fully complete.

The Legs (figs. 23–27).—The first trace of these limbs is found in the first Furcilia stage, a pair of small simple processes (fig. 23) then appearing just behind the maxillipeds. These processes, representing the first pair of legs, rapidly increase and give origin, at their outer side, to a small lateral knob, the first appearance of the exopod (see fig. 24). In the intermediate Furcilia stage, represented in Pl. XXIX. fig. 6, the endopod (fig. 25) has already become distinctly articulated and provided with a few small bristles. Moreover, in this stage the luminous globule, imbedded in the coxal joint, is faintly seen, as also the first trace of the corresponding gill. In the last Furcilia stage these legs (fig. 26) are quite pediform, the endopod being rather produced and five-jointed, and in the Cyrtopia stages (fig. 27) they assume more and more the structure characteristic of the adult animal, until, in the first post-larval stage, they merely differ by reason of the somewhat smaller number of marginal bristles.

The second pair of legs are found in the intermediate Furcilia stage, budding forth behind the first in precisely the same manner as that pair; and the following pairs make their appearance successively in the next stages, until, in the first post-larval stage, all the five pairs present in the adult animal are fully developed, the last, however, being still very small.

The Gills (figs. 28–32).—As previously stated, the first trace of these organs occurs as early as the intermediate Furcilia stage described above, but merely as inconspicuous simple knob-like projections at the bases of the budding legs (see fig. 25). In the last