

remarkable alteration in the armature, most of the spines observed in the larval telson at length wholly disappearing, and a few only being left to acquire the peculiar form characteristic of those in the adult animal.

In the earliest Calyptopis stage described above, the telson (fig. 36) is not yet defined from the last caudal segment. It constitutes a broad spatulate plate, constricted a little posteriorly to the middle, and armed on either side with a strong lateral spine. The end is somewhat expanded and broadly truncate, and its terminal edge fringed with a row of thirteen strong ciliated spines. Of these, the median is very small, the three succeeding ones on either side being somewhat larger and uniform in size. The three outermost spines on either side, occupying the rounded lateral corners, are much stronger than the rest, and the middle one by far the largest, projecting considerably beyond the others.

In the last Calyptopis stage the telson (fig. 37) is distinctly defined from the last caudal segment by a well-marked suture, and at its base the uropoda have developed. The form and armature of the telson do not, however, differ materially from those in the preceding stage.

In the first Furcilia stage the telson (fig. 38) has become somewhat narrower in proportion to its length, and the median of the terminal spines has attained the size of those succeeding it on either side, all forming together an uninterrupted row of seven uniform and comparatively short spines occupying the median part of the terminal edge.

In the intermediate Furcilia stage the telson (fig. 39) is considerably narrower than in the preceding stages, though still somewhat expanded towards the end, which has assumed a broadly rounded form, the middle part, bearing the seven small spines, being somewhat protruded. Of the three outer spines, the innermost has become remarkably strong, though still shorter than the middle one, and the cilia at its inner edge are coarser and more dentiform.

In the last Furcilia stage the telson (fig. 40) is almost linear, being scarcely at all expanded at the end. The middle part of the extremity protrudes considerably, being, however, still truncate at the tip, and bearing the original number of spines (seven), which are very small and densely crowded together. Of the outer spines, the innermost has still more increased in size, being almost as long as the middle one and much thicker, whereas the outermost spine has diminished in size.

In the first Cyrtopia stage the telson (fig. 41) is very narrow, linear, and the middle part of the extremity juts forth as a conical process, bearing at its narrow truncate tip only three spines, four of the original ones having disappeared. The innermost of the outer spines, on either side, is now very large and sharpened at the inner, strongly denticulate edge, as also distinctly projecting beyond the others.

In the last Cyrtopia stage the telson (fig. 42) has nearly assumed its definitive form, being somewhat incrassate at the base and slightly tapering towards the apex,