

Calyptopis Stages (figs. 1, 2, 7, 13-17).—I have only had the opportunity of examining two not very well-preserved specimens in these early larval stages, and have figured both. They were found to represent two successive stages, apparently corresponding to the two last *Calyptopis* stages, as described above of *Nyctiphanes* and *Euphausia*. The length is respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The form of the body in both specimens (figs. 1, 2) is very slender, especially the tail. The carapace is rather large, with evenly arched edges, and forms in front a hood-like expansion, covering the eyes and basal parts of the antennulæ. The tail is distinctly segmented, but in the smaller specimen (fig. 1) the last segment has not yet been defined from the telson, whereas in the other (fig. 2) all the segments are distinct.

The eyes (fig. 7) exhibit a very peculiar form, being oblong-ovate, with the extremity tapering to an obtuse point, on which occur seven distinctly marked lenticular facets of the outer integument. Imbedded within each eye is a dense fascicle of delicate fibres extending well-nigh in the longitudinal axis, and apparently representing the luminous organ.

The antennulæ and antennæ exhibit much the same structure as in the corresponding stages of *Nyctiphanes*, the former organs consisting in both specimens of a triarticulate peduncle and two very small uniarticulate flagella; moreover, in the larger one, the strong spine arising from the basal joint exteriorly has been developed, whereas in the other it is still wanting.

The four pairs of ventral (oral) appendages (figs. 13-16) also present considerable resemblance to those in the *Calyptopis* stages of *Nyctiphanes* and *Euphausia*, though differing in the following particulars:—

The projection jutting out from the mandible (fig. 13) at the base of the masticatory part is remarkably large and spiniform, tapering to a very acute point. The palp, or terminal part, of the first pair of maxillæ (fig. 14) consists of a single joint bearing three bristles only. That of the second pair of maxillæ (fig. 15) is exceedingly small. On the other hand, the exopodite of the maxillipeds (fig. 16) is relatively larger than in the corresponding stages of *Nyctiphanes* and *Euphausia*, projecting considerably beyond the endopodite, and furnished with five strong ciliate setæ, exclusive of a much shorter seta affixed to its base.

The telson (fig. 17) exhibits the usual spathulate form, being conspicuously expanded towards the apex, which is slightly incurved in the middle, with the lateral corners evenly rounded off. It is armed with the same number of spines as in the larvæ of *Euphausia*, viz., two lateral and thirteen terminal, but the spines are slightly different as regards arrangement and relative size. Thus the lateral spines are affixed somewhat anteriorly to the middle, not posterior to it, as in the larvæ of *Euphausia*. Moreover, the terminal spines are rather unequal in size, the median,