

Moreover, the posterior caudal segments are produced, as in the full-grown animal, at the middle of the posterior margin into distinct dorsal projections, of which that on the third segment is the largest. Finally, the first pair of caudal epimera begin to assume their characteristic form, jutting forth anteriorly as small dentiform projections.

The eyes (fig. 9) have acquired a considerable dilatation in the middle anteriorly, and within this dilatation the first faint trace of the true cornea, with its visual elements and ocular pigment, may be seen; the extremity of the eye being still produced into an obtuse point, containing the provisional visual apparatus described above.

The antennæ have lost their mobility, as in the corresponding stage of *Euphausia*, and are so modified as nearly to agree in their structure with those of the adult animal, the two original natatory branches having respectively been transformed into the scale and the flagellum.

Four pairs of legs have developed, and the gills may be distinctly seen along the sides of the trunk beneath the carapace, increasing in size posteriorly, the anterior pairs being still only bifurcate.

On the tail, all the pleopoda have been fully developed and adapted for swimming.

Also the luminous globules are now all well defined.

The telson has acquired its characteristic slender form, and the largest of the terminal spines (see fig. 20) are easily recognised as representing the subapical spines of the adult animal. The median part of the apex is considerably produced, and its tip is not, as in the former stages, truncate, but juts out as an acute angle. The two outermost spines on each side are still unchanged. In one of the following stages (fig. 21) one pair of the latter has withdrawn to the dorsal face of the telson, constituting the posterior pair of dorsal denticles of the adult animal.

*Post-Larval Stages* (figs. 10-12, 22).—In these stages the animal can easily be recognised as a young *Thysanopoda tricuspidata*, exhibiting, as it does, all the essential characteristics distinctive of that species. It still, however, retains a peculiar remnant of its larval existence. For when viewed from above (fig. 10) the eyes are found to exhibit a most remarkable form, unlike that of the adult animal, being drawn out at the exterior side of the cornea to a mamillar projection, at the tip of which the seven lenticular facets, mentioned above as occurring in the larvæ, form a perfectly circular area, one of the lenses occupying the centre and the other six being placed in a regular circle around it (see also figs. 11, 12). Within this projection the original fascicle of crystalline cones appears with great distinctness, as also the dark pigment deposited at their base. On the other hand, the true cornea, though considerably expanded, is still very imperfectly developed, its areolation being indistinctly marked, and the pigment having a rather diffuse character. In the following stages this part, however, becomes gradually more fully developed, while the mamillar projection is reduced in size and finally disappears altogether.