

The telson assumes, even in the first of the post-larval stages, the form characteristic of the adult animal, the apex (fig. 22) being produced into an acuminate point, armed on either side with three small denticles—the original terminal spines. Moreover, the outer spine, occurring in the last Cyrtopia stage next to the subapical spines, has entirely disappeared.

Development of Nematoscelis rostrata, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXXI. figs. 23–29).

The earlier larval stages of this form would not seem to exhibit any marked peculiarities, and hence I shall only describe three of the later stages, in which the characters of the genus are first discerned. Two of these are Furcilia stages, the third a Cyrtopia stage.

Furcilia Stages (figs. 23, 24, 26–28).—The form of the body in these stages, which measure respectively $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 4 mm. in length, is far from being so slender as in the corresponding stages of *Thysanopoda tricuspidata*, resembling in this respect more closely the Furcilia stages of *Euphausia*.

The carapace has on either side a very strong lateral denticle, projecting from the inferior margin posteriorly to the middle, and is also distinguished by a conspicuous rounded crest, rising from about the middle of the dorsal face. The rostral projection is very large, horizontal and sharply pointed, though broad and flattened at the base, more especially in the earlier stage.

Of legs, two pairs have made their appearance, being, however, in the earlier of the two stages (figs. 23, 26) still very imperfect as to structure, non-articulate, and without bristles. But even in this rudimentary state the peculiar modification of the first pair, so characteristic of the genus, is distinctly recalled, the corresponding buds (fig. 26) being remarkably massive, and exhibiting a most conspicuous S-shaped flexure. In the later stage (fig. 24) both of the two anterior pairs of legs have become articulated, and the first pair now very clearly present the peculiar structure characteristic of the genus *Nematoscelis*, though they are as yet far from having attained their full length. In this stage also some of the gills are seen budding forth behind these legs.

Of the pleopoda, four pairs only have been formed in the earlier of the two stages (fig. 23), and of these the first pair only are differentiated into a basal part and terminal plates, whereas the other three still represent merely simple bud-like processes. In the later stage (fig. 24), on the other hand, all the pleopoda have appeared, and only the last pair retain their original bud-like character, whereas the other pairs are fully developed and adapted for swimming.

The telson in the earlier stage (fig. 27) is still rather broad, and slightly expanded at the apex, with a pair of lateral spines about the middle of its length. The number of terminal spines is that usually met with, viz., thirteen, seven of which form a continuous