

series along the abruptly truncate middle part, whereas the six others are arranged, three on either side, along the obliquely rounded lateral corners. Of the latter, the innermost is by far the largest. In the later stage, the telson has become considerably narrower, and the middle part of the apex (fig. 28) has begun to jut forth as a still rather broad projection, truncate at the tip.

*Cyrtopia Stage* (figs. 25, 29).—The transformation of the antennæ clearly distinguishes this stage from the two former as a true *Cyrtopia*. The animal has now attained a length of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and may easily be recognised as a young *Nematoscelis rostrata*. The first pair of legs are considerably elongated and slender, having nearly attained the structure characteristic of the adult animal, and the gills are also more fully developed. All the pleopoda have assumed their definitive form, and the luminous apparatus would also seem to be distinctly developed. The telson closely resembles in form that of the adult animal, but still retains some of the larval spines. The middle projection of its extremity (fig. 29) is considerably produced, but narrowly truncate at the tip; and of the seven original spines, three only remain. Of the three outer spines, the innermost on either side is much larger than the others, and has assumed the character of the subapical spines. In a succeeding stage, the outermost on either side is withdrawn to the dorsal face of the telson, thus constituting the posterior pair of the dorsal denticles of the adult animal, whereas the intermediate spine has altogether disappeared.

#### *Larval Stage of Euphausia sp. (?)*

*First Furcilia Stage* (Pl. XXXI. figs. 30, 31).—I give a figure of this larva, not only because it exhibits an unusual size and a rather peculiar aspect, but also because another stage of precisely the same form has been described at a much earlier date, without, however, having been at that time recognised as a larva of *Euphausia*.

In the second part of his researches on the structure and development of the Arthropoda,<sup>1</sup> Professor Dohrn has given figures and descriptions of several very remarkable larval forms,<sup>2</sup> of which that figured in plate 30, fig. 54 undoubtedly represents a Calyptopis stage of precisely the same form as that treated of here. This larva was met with in the Indian Ocean, and regarded by Professor Dohrn—though with some reservation—as a *Peneuszoëa*. That this assumption is erroneous, and that the larva in question should be comprised under the Euphausiidæ, I feel no doubt whatever in asserting; and, moreover, I think there are reasons for assuming both these larvæ to belong to a large-sized species of the genus *Euphausia*, perhaps that briefly mentioned by the late Dr. v.

<sup>1</sup> *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxi., p. 356, 1871.

<sup>2</sup> I take the present opportunity of stating my conviction that the forms described by the said author as *Cerataspis monstrosa*, Gray, and *Cerataspis longiremis*, n. sp., and considered as adult animals belonging to the Schizopod tribe, are both of them larvæ in the last stage (Mysis stage) of some large forms of *Macrura* of the Homaroid group.