

young animal that very closely resembled the brephalos of the genus *Homarus* under the same condition. I say very closely, but there are some important points of distinction, which may best be appreciated by comparing the following description of the embryo of the present species with that of the young of our common lobster.

The carapace is circular, and extends over the pereion to the last somite. The rostrum is wanting. The eyes are small, almost minute. The first pair of antennæ is two-branched, one ramus being stout, the other slender, and both nearly of one length. The second is also double-branched; one ramus short, the other long; the short ramus represents the permanent scaphocerite of the adult animal, the other the long flagellum, which is twice the length of that of the anterior pair, and reaches to the posterior extremity of the carapace. The mandibles are present, and are approaching their mature form. The incisive blade has scarcely reached its full proportion, which gives to the synhipod a large and somewhat pediform appearance. The three succeeding pairs of oral appendages are visible, and approximating to their adult forms.

The two pairs of gnathopoda are simply pediform, each furnished with a strong basephysis (or branch sprouting from the basal joint). The second pair differs from the first in having the basephysis of the same length as the primary branch, whereas in the first the primary or main branch is shorter than its basephysis.

The first pair of pereopoda has well-developed chelæ; the right and left, being uniform in shape and size, correspond in form with the right or smaller hand in the adult.

The second pair of pereopoda is also chelate, but much smaller in size, and corresponds closely in form with that of the adult. Neither this nor the preceding pair has an ephysis attached. The three posterior pairs of pereopoda are simple, and approximate to the adult character; to these an ephysis is attached, although the branchial appendages are not present on any of the limbs, unless a small bud-like process attached to the coxa of the second pair of gnathopoda may be so interpreted.

The first pair of pleopoda appears to be wanting, as in the adult female. The four following pairs are developed as long double-branched appendages surmounting a long stalk. The inner branch, as in the adult female, carries on the margin a small stylamblys, except on the fourth pair. The posterior pair of pleopoda, which ultimately becomes developed into the large side plates of the rhipidura or fan-like tail, differs from the four preceding pairs in having the branches large and the basal joint short, and in carrying no stylamblys on the margin of the inner branch.

The telson is long and broad, reaching to beyond the posterior pleopoda for about one-half their length.

At the period of my examination the various hairs with which the animal is furnished on the several parts of the body were wanting. Evidence of their existence is present, but as they, until the animal has been hatched, and lives freely in the sea for a few hours, invariably remain enclosed within their respective points of attachment, they