

The four succeeding pairs of pleopoda are biramose and resemble each other, differing in the male and female in having the first pair furnished with two stylamblydes on the inner margin of the inner branch in the male, and with one in the female, as in all the other pairs. Under a low magnifying power of the microscope the extremity of a stylamblys in either sex, with but few exceptions, is furnished with small, blunt, hook-like points, which Sars has named cincinnuli. They are mostly rudimentary in this group of animals; but in others, as we shall show in the Penæidæ, they efficiently fulfil an important office.

The sixth pair of pleopoda is broad, large, and powerful, and goes to form the outer plates of the rhipidura or tail-fan, which in these animals is a powerful and much used appendage, of which the telson forms the central part.

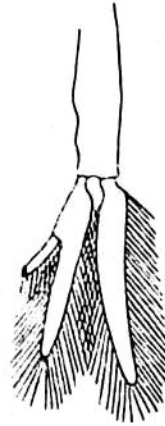


FIG. 26.—Third pair of pleopoda of *Pentacheles euthrix* ♀. From a drawing by Willemoes-Suhm.

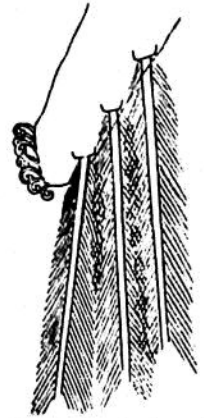


FIG. 27.—Terminal portion of the Stylamblys.

The relation that this animal bears to other forms of recent Crustacea shows that, in its structure and in the depressed character, it lies near the genus *Arctus* of the Scyllaridæ, the chief distinctions being in the form of the second pair of antennæ, and in the direction of the antero-lateral angle of the carapace, which is thrown forwards instead of outwards. After this all resemblance appears to cease; for, with the exception of a modified resemblance of the first and second pairs of the oral appendages (siagnopoda), every appendage essentially differs.

There is an animal which has been alluded to in the present Report (p. 88) under the name of *Synaxes hybridica*,¹ that has much the character of a genus of the Scyllaridæ, but it possesses a long flagellum attached to the second pair of antennæ, which are large powerful organs without any scaphocerite, and are situated beneath the eyes, as in *Polycheles*; but the first pair, instead of being pressed close together as in that species, are forced down to a line horizontally lower than the second pair. The eyes are small but efficiently developed, and are situated in an orbit less perfectly formed than that of any of the Scyllaridæ, and more like that which exists in *Polycheles*, &c.; and is formed, as in that genus, by the anterior projection of the antennal angle of the carapace. All the other features of the animal—the pereopoda, pleopoda, rhipidura, &c.—resemble those of *Arctus*, except that in the female the fifth pair of pereopoda is simple in form, whereas in *Arctus*, and in the Scyllaridæ generally, it is chelate.

A near and interesting connection with *Synaxes* is to be found in the fossil described by Münster,² and reproduced by Woodward in his Chart of Fossil Crustacea, under the name of *Cancrinus clavigei*, from the Upper White Jurassic Limestone of Bavaria.

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. vii. p. 221, pl. xiv.

² Münster, pt. ii. t. 15, fig. 1.