

me to determine that the brephalos when it first leaves the ovum, is in the Megalopa stage, as shown in Pl. XX. fig. 2. The ophthalmopoda are clearly defined as well-developed lobes of conspicuous proportions, as are the two pairs of antennæ.

The mandibles are less conspicuous but distinguishable, and the pereopoda are visible in their position on each side of the folded caudal extremity, which terminates in two rounded lobes, one on each side of a central excavation.

The ovum is about 1.5 mm. in diameter, and perfectly spherical, and not at all suggestive of *Amphion*, which genus Boas<sup>1</sup> thinks may probably be the young of *Willemæsia*.

#### Family HOMARIDÆ.

Cephalon subcylindrical. Carapace anteriorly rostrated, posteriorly produced over the anterior half of the first somite, but not kept down by a pleocleis.

Pleon with somites dorsally overlapping each other.

Pereopoda seven-jointed, anterior three pairs chelate, first pair largest. Rhipidura well-developed, outer ramus having a diæresis.

Mastigobranchiæ large, having a well-developed podobranchial plume attached to all the pereopoda except the posterior pair.

This family consists of the following genera:—*Phoberus*, *Nephropsis*, *Nephrops*, *Homarus*.

#### *Phoberus*, A. Milne-Edwards.

*Phoberus*, A. Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), sér. 6, vol. ii. p. 45, 1881.

Carapace slightly compressed laterally, armed anteriorly with a long and narrow rostrum furnished with lateral teeth. Pleon laterally compressed, coxal plates deep. Rhipidura large and well-developed, outer ramus of the posterior pair of pleopoda having a well-marked diæresis. Telson quadrate, terminal angles slightly rounded off. Eyes small, close together, implanted on short rudimentary ophthalmopoda. First pair of antennæ short, supporting two long and slender subequal flagella. Second pair of antennæ supporting a large and well-developed scaphocerite, of which the outer margin is produced to an acute point.

First pair of pereopoda long, slender, and chelate; second and third pairs also chelate, but slightly shorter and much more slender; fourth pair simple, styliiform; the fifth not chelate, but a polliciform process is produced at the inner distal angle of the propodos.

*Geographical Distribution*.—The specimens in the Challenger collections were taken in the Papuan Seas. Others closely allied have been taken by Alexander Agassiz in the West Indies.

<sup>1</sup> *Zool. Anzeiger*, ii. pp. 256-258.