

The animal has not increased in length. The carapace seen vertically is less circular than in fig. 43, and is furnished with a rostrum as long as the carapace. The ocellus is still present and the ophthalmopoda are longer and more club-shaped. The first pair of antennæ is three-jointed, and the second has a multiarticulate scaphocerite. The oral appendages and gnathopoda appear to be in the same relative stages as in the previous specimen, but the pereion has three pairs of appendages existing in a biramose saccular condition. The two following somites are developed, but exhibit no appearance of future appendages.

The pleon has the postero-lateral angles of each somite developed into long spines, but only the posterior possesses a pair of appendages, and these are biramose and in a saccular condition.

The telson exists as in the previous figure and corresponds with that of Claus's specimen, but the animal differs from the most advanced stage of the latter author in having a long rostrum to the carapace, and in having only three pairs of incipient pereopoda instead of five. Claus's animal, moreover, has the postero-lateral spines attached only to the fifth somite, whereas Suhm's species has them attached to each somite of the pleon.

The next figure (fig. 45) (E) in the series is still more advanced, as shown by the following notes of the author:—

“E. The caudal appendages are further advanced, and five pairs of pereopoda have become visible. The carapace has on each side in front one large spine.

“The eyes are large.

“The inner antennæ four-jointed.

“According to the specimen the increase is just 2·3 mm.

“Pacific Ocean. 18° lat.

“Carapace,	0·8 mm.
Pleon,	1·2 ”
Rostrum,	0·3 ”
Diameter of carapace,	0·56 ”
Length of ophthalmopoda,	0·35 ”
Width of ophthalmopoda,	0·17 ” ”

In this figure the carapace is seen to have thrown out a long spine or tooth on each side at the fronto-lateral angle, and the rostrum still retains its great length.

The ocellus still continues visible, and the ophthalmopoda are longer and more clavate.

The first pair of antennæ is four-jointed, the first joint being much the longest; the second and third are short and subequal, while the fourth, which represents the future flagellum, is slightly longer than the third and tipped with three or four hairs.

The second pair of antennæ has the basal joint long and robust, the scaphocerite has lost the multiarticulate character shown in figs. 43 and 44, and has become single-