

Thus we find that important parts vary, change and disappear, yet the animals possess features that clearly demonstrate they belong to one common division.

Their great nervous system, their manner of fertilisation, their reproduction and, so far as known, their plan of development are similar, and those systemic features which unite the Penæidæ and the Sergestidæ they possess in common with the aberrant Schizopoda.

In some genera the ova are carried in a pouch beneath the ventral surface of the pereion, but this is not a universal characteristic of the group, for in his carefully executed Report on the Schizopoda, Professor Sars has pointed out<sup>1</sup> that, "in the Euphausiidæ incubatory lamellæ are wanting; but even here the position of the ova beneath the trunk is precisely the same as in other Schizopoda," and, it may be added, corresponds with the position of the ova in *Lucifer* as shown by Professor Brooks in his memoir on that genus.<sup>2</sup>

### Tribe Schizopoda.

This name as now applied is much more extended, and bears but little reference to the species for which Latreille originally intended it, most of these having been found to be the early stages of some other forms of more or less known adult Crustacea. The name was consequently withdrawn by its author, and, so far as I am aware, does not appear to have been generally adopted until Claus used it in 1862, and it was not employed in any general classification until 1867, when Sars introduced it into his *Histoire Naturelle de Norvège* and in his recent Report on the Schizopoda of the Challenger Expedition. It will henceforth probably continue to be used as the appellation of this tribe.

Professor Sars says<sup>3</sup> that, in his opinion, "it is more appropriate at present to assign to this group the rank of a distinct tribe or suborder, there being several well-marked characters distinguishing these Crustacea rather sharply from all other known Decapods," but it appears to me that, with the exception of the variable condition of the pereopoda, the several genera do not possess a single character that is not held in common with some genus of the Macrura.

1. The presence of well-developed basecephyses attached to the pereopoda, which Sars calls "natatory branches," is common to many genera, especially in immature forms. It was one of the features that induced Milne-Edwards to place the genus *Oplophorus* among the Penæidea, with which it possesses no other important character in common. These being ecephyses, or branches of the pereopoda, they are incapable of free action to any great extent, independently of the limbs of which they are a part. With the exception of the family Mysidæ, in which the pleopoda in many genera are

<sup>1</sup> Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxxvii. p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 19, 1882.

<sup>3</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 7.