

unequal flagella, the peduncle of which does not reach to the distal extremity of the ophthalmus.

The second pair of antennæ supports a scaphocerite that is a little longer than the ophthalmopod, rounded at the distal extremity, which is fringed with hairs, and has the outer angle armed with a strong tooth; the flagellum is one-third shorter than the scaphocerite.

*Amphion*, Milne-Edwards.

*Amphion*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. Soc. Entom. France, tom. i. p. 336; Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 486.

In 1832, Professor Milne-Edwards, at a meeting of the Entomological Society of Paris, described a pelagic Crustacean of small size, and extremely pellucid, to which he gave the name of *Amphion*, and placed it as a new genus along with another that appeared to correspond much with it, to which Leach had given the name of *Phyllosoma*, in a family to which Milne-Edwards gave the name of Bicurassés, and placed it among the Stomapoda.

The genus *Phyllosoma* has since been demonstrated to be the young and immature form of Crustacea belonging to the families of Palinuridæ and Scyllaridæ, but the position of *Amphion* is still uncertain, its true relation to the adult form not having been hitherto determined.

Although it possesses some general resemblance to *Phyllosoma*, it differs most importantly in structural characters, and belongs to a separate division of the order. The general outline of form is very different. In *Phyllosoma* the carapace is as broad as long and circular in form, and does not cover the pereion, which exists as a second somewhat circular disc posterior to it, whence Milne-Edwards derived the general name for the family.

In *Amphion* the carapace is long and narrow, and covers the pereion from the earliest to the latest stage of its known development.

*Phyllosoma* is known to leave the ovum with five pairs of appendages attached to the pereion, namely, two pairs of gnathopoda and three pairs of pereiopoda; but although *Amphion* has never been procured from the ovum, yet there are specimens in this collection in which the only appendages present besides the ophthalmopoda, antennæ, and oral organs, are the two pairs of gnathopoda, and they are only distinguishable from the Zœa of the Phyllobranchiate prawns by the presence of the sixth pair of pleopoda in an incipient condition. But even here these pleopods are not present as distinct organs, but are in an early state of gemmation, suggesting a progressive development which shows the animal to have existed for some time in a different condition prior to its previous moult. Our youngest specimen is about 5 mm. in length, and it is highly probable that the brephalos appears in the Zœa stage, whereas in *Phyllosoma* the pleon is in an