

with the figures given by Anton Dohrn¹ and also that figured by Claus,² but each of these authors shows that the external rod is only a branch of the basal joint, which is I presume the second or basal joint, and neither gives the outer foliaceous branch, although Anton Dohrn shows the rudiment of such, unless it be the fragment of a ruptured appendage, and he moreover figures what I believe to be a basepophysis with four small terminal articulations. Claus represents the same organ as being multiarticulate for two-thirds of the entire length, whereas Milne-Edwards figures it as being uniarticulate, which corresponds more nearly with my own observation, since, although I saw indications of there being three, the articulations appear not to have been fully formed, but only defined by the presence of marginal cilia.

The six pairs of pereionic appendages represent the two pairs of gnathopoda and four pairs of pereiopoda; these all correspond in general form, but differ a little in size and ornamentation, they are all six-jointed and have a long basal joint, which carries a long multiarticulate eephysis attached to the distal extremity. All, excepting the first gnathopod and the posterior pereiopod, are furnished with a strong tooth near the middle of the basal joint, as well as with one on the anterior distal angle of all except the posterior pair, and with three or four others on the next succeeding joint (ischium) in all except the first and last pairs of appendages. Now, these tooth-like prominences are too numerous and conspicuous to be overlooked, and since they are not shown by Milne-Edwards on the basis in either of his figures, while he shows them on the ischial joints of all excepting the first and last pairs in his figure in the first-quoted work, and as Claus represents his species as having the appendages smooth throughout, excepting the second pair of gnathopoda, which is armed with a strong tooth on the anterior distal angle of the basis and one on the anterior margin of the ischium of the same pair, I am inclined to believe that it is possible there may be a greater amount of specific separation between the several specimens observed than has generally been supposed, although the instances of variation in what I believe to be specimens of the same species induce me to hesitate until further opportunity may decide.

The branchiæ (fig. 1br) are now beginning to make their appearance in the form of small plumes within sacs attached to the coxa of the second pair of gnathopoda and the first pair of pereiopoda.

The pleopoda are also becoming visible as incipient buds; there is a pair at the postero-lateral angles of each somite excepting the first; that on the sixth somite being already in a well-advanced condition and taking its character as a permanent part of the rhipidura of the adult animal.

In the Western Pacific, north of New Guinea, three other specimens were obtained that are 25 mm. in length. One of these was labelled by Dr. von Willemoes Suhm

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pl. xv. fig. 5.

² *Loc. cit.*, pl. viii. fig. 10.