He supposed it to be a male, but he figures the anterior pair of pleopoda as biramose, which does not correspond with my observation as to the permanent character of this appendage in the male.

Length, entire,	25	mm. (1 in.).
„ of carapace,	16	„
„ of pleon,	9	„
„ of third somite of pleon,	1·5	„
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	2	„
„ of telson,	2·5	„

This specimen retains all the features described in previous specimens, but it has in addition a seventh pair of pereionic appendages, that only differs from Suhm's figure in being shorter, but it is considerably longer and in a more developed condition than that represented in Claus' figure of a similar stage. These appendages, as seen in fig. 2*o*—the fifth pair of pereiopoda,—differ from all the preceding in being smaller, and in not having an ecphysis attached to the basisal joint; moreover, they appear to be seven-jointed, whereas all the preceding legs consist of six joints only. It has a branchial plume similar to those belonging to the other pereiopoda, but smaller, and like them attached to the lateral walls of the pereion rather than to the coxal joint, they are therefore pleurobranchiæ, and may be tabulated as follows :—

	h	i	k	l	m	n	o
Pleurobranchiæ,	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podobranchiæ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The pleopoda now appear as biramose appendages, of which both stalk and branches are short and flat, but as yet they are not fringed with hairs, the inner ramus has a stylamblys attached to each successive pair, excepting the posterior, which forms the lateral plates of the rhipidura and is fringed with long hairs.

The telson is tapering and terminates in two small teeth that approach each other at their apices.

The ophthalmopoda are less elongated, and the first pair of antennæ has the flagella a little more tapering, but the peduncle is not more distinctly articulated, while the second pair is apparently not advanced from those seen in fig. 2.

The nervous system appears to be more concentrated, the central ganglia being in a firmer condition, each group consisting of two ganglia, separate from each other from the second gnathopod to the fourth and probably the fifth pair of pereiopoda.

The oral appendages, closely packed together and well developed, stand halfway between the frontal margin and the first pair of gnathopoda.