

*The Third Pleopoda.*—The third pair of pleopoda likewise exhibits some of the characteristics of those preceding, but in many genera, and more especially in those in which the anterior pairs depart less from the common type, it differs but little from those that follow. This and the following two are the chief egg-carriers in the Trichobranchiata and Phyllobranchiata, although in some genera they may be found on the second, and in *Stenopus* a few ova are attached to the first pair.

*The Fourth and Fifth Pleopoda.*—These pairs are generally only broad and leaf-like appendages.

*The Sixth Pleopoda.*—The sixth pair of pleopoda is the only feature that is invariably constant, existing in a more or less perfect form throughout the whole of the Macrura.

Its articulation with the somite differs from the preceding by the reduction of the large coxal plate to a rudimentary condition, and in its being placed at the posterolateral angles. The basal joint, instead of being long as in those anterior to it, is short, and the terminal branches are generally broad and leaf-like, but in some instances slender and style-like, as may be seen in *Thalassina* (Pl. III.), in *Cheiroplatea* (Pl. I. fig. v.v), and in other aberrant forms through the Anomura, where it may be seen in a rudimentary condition in the cancriform genera.

In the course of development it is the first appendage present of those that belong to the pleon, and it appears almost simultaneously with the antennæ, while the pereopoda are yet in an incipient condition, and the other pleopoda are visible only as immature buds.

The basis, or peduncular joint, is short, and the two branches generally bear a strong resemblance to each other, although each of them possesses features peculiar to itself. The inner branch is generally the more flexible, and has the two margins similar and fringed with hairs, whereas the outer is generally slightly longer than the inner; the outer margin is smooth and strengthened by a strong rib, and is ciliated with hairs on the inner side and distal extremity only; it is divided by a diæresis, or transverse line of articulation. This feature is one that is very general in the Macrura, being present, so far as my experience teaches me, in each division, and absent only in the genera that belong to the families Palinuridæ, Scyllaridæ, and Eryonidæ.

In the Dendrobranchiata the diæresis is, I believe, universally present; but in some genera, as *Benthescymus* and *Gennadas*, it is imperfect in character, although, even in these, a small bundle of muscular tissue occupies the position where the line of diæresis should be (Pl. LV. fig. 1r), thus demonstrating by its presence that previously there existed an articulation between the two parts; the muscles, ceasing to be of use, have gradually diminished in size and value. This pair of appendages bears a considerable analogy to the second pair of antennæ, the outer branch representing the scaphocerite; and to add to this comparison we find in the Atyidæ that the scaphocerite is furnished with a diæresis of similar character.