In some genera of the Schizopoda, which are aberrant Macrura, the inner branch is furnished with an otolith, similar to that which we find in the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ in some of the Phyllobranchiata. The analogy that it bears to the first pair is moreover apparent in the filamentary character it assumes in *Tanais* and *Apseudes*, in the latter of which it exhibits the unusual feature of two filamentose branches, which is the normal condition of the Macrural antennæ.

The Telson.—The terminal or twenty-first somite—the seventh somite of the pleon—undergoes considerable degrees of modification throughout the several families of the Macrura.

In most genera the telson appears to be useful as being the resting-place of the sphincter muscles that surround the terminal extremity of the alimentary canal, which is capable of being controlled by them. It is also useful in directing and steering the animal in its passage through the water, and appears to be longest in those species that possess the greatest power of rapid movement.

All these animals possess the power of doubling up the posterior somites against the ventral surface of the pleon, and then, by boldly striking out, dart to a considerable distance.

In some genera, or even families, the telson is posteriorly rounded, as in the Astacidæ; in others it is anteriorly hard and calcareous and posteriorly soft and membranous, as in the Synaxidea, a circumstance that is suggestive of a distinct relationship of the two parts, the anterior which carries the anus belonging to the normal somite, while the posterior portion represents its appendages. This idea is still more strongly suggested in the genus *Cheiroplatea*, where the separation of the posterior from the anterior division is clearly defined by a distinct membranous articulation, and the posterior portion is divided into two lateral lobes.

In *Glyphocrangon* the telson is not only a long and slender appendage but it is one that from its character and power must be a formidable weapon of offence. It is developed in the form of a long, slightly curved, triangular bayonet, grooved along the upper surface, and capable of being firmly fixed or unlocked at will.

The contraction of the extensor muscle forces the ball-like portion at its anterior dorsal margin beneath the frontal surface of the preceding somite, and draws the dorsal process at the base of the telson into contact with the vertical margins at the posterior extremity of the sixth somite, and by the same action the lateral bolts are forced against the curved margin of the projecting lateral process on each side; by these means the telson is so securely locked in position that it is difficult to dislodge it when so fixed (Fig. XV.). To add to its power as a weapon of offence the sixth somite is attached to the fifth by a similarly formed articulation, which is also easily capable of being locked in position, and the fifth somite is united with the fourth by a modification of the same