

ventrally (fig. 12). Of the several divisions of the body which are distinguished in the adult animal, the anterior or cephalic part is, as above stated, very massive and about as long as the succeeding division or trunk, which exhibits, within the larval cuticle, all its segments well defined. The posterior part of the body, on the other hand, including the pleon and the tail, is still rather imperfectly developed and scarcely longer than the trunk. It consists of only five segments besides the caudal rami, and if the four anterior of these segments be referred to the pleon, the tail will then only be represented by a single segment. The free edges of the developing carapace (fig. 12, *C*) can easily be traced on each side as a curved line extending backwards from the base of the eyes and meeting above at the most anterior part of the trunk. The carapace is thus in this stage chiefly confined to the cephalic part, the greater portion of the trunk being exposed behind it. The rostral plate (*R*) is also readily detected as an obtuse protuberance curving inferiorly in front and not yet marked off from the carapace. The several appendages belonging to the cephalic division are all visible, though still rather imperfectly developed. The eyes (*O*) constitute two rather large recurved prominences, which, however, as yet show no trace of either pigment or visual elements, and are also quite smooth, not as in the adult animal denticulate. The antennulæ ( $\alpha^1$ ) and antennæ ( $\alpha^2$ ) are of a very similar appearance, forming simple digitiform recurved processes projecting freely from beneath the anterior part of the head, the former slightly diverging the latter extending straight backwards along the ventral surface. Between the base of the antennæ a rounded prominence (*L*), still invested by the larval cuticle, is seen, representing the anterior lip. Somewhat posterior to this prominence, three pairs of rather small and closely crowded processes occur, the two anterior pairs exhibiting a slender terminal appendage, distinctly marked off from the proximal part, and somewhat recurved. Of these processes the anterior pair (*M*) represent the mandibles, and their terminal appendage the mandibular palp; the succeeding pair ( $m^1$ ) are the first pair of maxillæ, and their terminal appendage, which is considerably narrower than that of the preceding pair, is easily recognised as the slender recurved palp of these maxillæ; the third pair ( $m^2$ ), finally, are as yet quite simple, conical in form and represent the second pair of maxillæ. On each of the eight segments of the trunk there are a pair of bilobular appendages (*brp*) pointing posteriorly and each partly covering the one succeeding it. These appendages represent the developing branchial legs and are all exactly alike and slightly extended laterally. They are succeeded by three pairs of appendages (*pl*), which are also distinctly bilobular at the tip, but much smaller and quite concealed by the larval cuticle. These appendages are the three anterior pairs of pleopoda. No trace can as yet be detected of either member of the fourth pair of pleopoda, or of the two succeeding pairs of rudimentary caudal limbs. The caudal rami (*ur*) form simple obtusely conical processes, lying within the symmetrically formed bilobular extremity of the larval cuticle and being well defined from the last segment, but as yet without any