

arising from the bottom of the incurvation being very small, whereas the three following on either side increase in size successively. Of the three outer spines, occupying the lateral corners, the innermost is by far the largest, projecting considerably beyond the others.

The uropoda, wanting in the smaller specimen, were distinctly developed in the other (fig. 17), though still rather small.

Furcilia Stages (figs. 3-5, 18, 19).—There are several successive stages in the collection, of which I have figured two, having a length respectively of 4.20 mm. and 5.00 mm. They all are distinguished by an exceedingly slender form and a distinctly marked median bend of the tail.

The carapace has lost the hood-like expansion characteristic of the Calyptopis stages, the frontal margin being deeply emarginate on either side, so as to allow of the eyes projecting freely, and juts out in the middle as a narrow horizontal rostral projection, which in the earlier stage (figs. 3, 4) is truncate at the tip. The inferior margins of the carapace are, moreover, armed posteriorly to the middle with a strong denticle.

The eyes exhibit nearly the same appearance as in the Calyptopis stages, being, however, a trifle more tumid in the middle, and also distinctly pedunculated and mobile. In the latter of the two stages figured here a densely crowded fascicle of visual elements (crystalline cones), enveloped at the base by a dark pigment, has appeared within the extremity of the eye (fig. 8), corresponding, as to number, to the seven lenticular corpuscles mentioned above as occupying the tip of the eye. As will appear from the following development, this is quite a provisional visual apparatus, the true cornea not being developed till a much later period.

In the younger of the two specimens figured here (figs. 3, 4) no trace either of the legs or of the pleopods has yet appeared, the limbs being precisely the same as in the Calyptopis stages. On the other hand, in the somewhat older specimen represented (fig. 5), the budding anterior legs, as also the first trace of the gills, may be distinctly seen behind the maxillipeds. Moreover, on each of the three anterior caudal segments a pair of pleopoda have appeared, but very small, immobile, and without bristles.

The telson (figs. 18, 19) has become rather narrow, scarcely at all expanded at the extremity, which is at first rounded off (fig. 18), without any trace of the original median incurvation. The seven median spines form a continuous row occupying the most prominent part of the extremity, which becomes gradually more prominent (fig. 19), and at length juts forth as a median process on either side of which the large innermost one of the outer spines projects.

Cyrtopia Stage (figs. 6, 9, 20, 21).—In this stage the animal has a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 mm., and already exhibits certain characters indicating its parentage. Thus, the carapace presents above, at some distance posterior to the rostral projection, a small knob-like prominence as a trace of the peculiar flattened spine characteristic of the adult animal.