

margin of the scaphocerite, as there is in fig. 3, but corresponds in this part more nearly with that shown in the younger form of figs. 1 and 4.

In fig. 4 a tooth is shown as standing on the basis of the third appendage; it ought however to be mentioned that this tooth is absent from the leg upon the opposite side of the animal in the same pair.

The next specimen that marks an advance in development is one from the Pacific, in which four pairs of appendages—two gnathopoda and two pereopoda—are well developed. It is 10.5 mm. (0.4 in.) in length, and, as in all the Pacific specimens, the small rostral tooth is visible in the centre of the frontal margin. The rest of the animal corresponds in most of its details with the forms described later, excepting that the telson has lost its foliaceous character and become more robust, it tapers to the extremity, and terminates in two small points as shown in Pl. CXLVII. fig. 1z.

In the month of February 1875, between the Philippine Islands and New Guinea, a specimen (fig. 75) was taken which has five pairs of appendages attached. It is 11 mm. (0.4 in.) long. The appendages are all developed on the same typical plan as in the preceding specimen; the small rostral tooth is present, and the only change beyond the addition of a pair of pereopoda is that the telson has sent out at each point at its extremity two long and slender teeth.

*Amphion reynaudii*, Milne-Edwards (Pl. CXLVII. figs. 1, 2).

*Amphion Reynaudii*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. Soc. Entom. France, tom. i. p. 336, pl. xii. figs. 1-10, 1832.

„ *Reynaudii*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 489, pl. xviii. figs. 8, 9, 1837.

This species was founded upon a specimen taken by M. Reynaud at the surface (*en haute mer*) of the Indian Ocean, and described and figured by Professor Milne-Edwards in the works above quoted. It was about one inch in length, and corresponds closely with the Challenger specimens, which approach it in size, and in the number of the pereopoda, but it appears to be a little more advanced in development, more especially in the condition of the pleopoda, which are present in the form of biramose hairless buds.

The Challenger specimens have six well-developed pairs of appendages attached to the pereion, and like all the specimens taken in the Pacific, have a small rostral tooth attached to the frontal margin of the carapace, but which is hidden in the figure by the projection of the metope. In Milne-Edwards' figures this rostral tooth is not shown, probably owing to its concealment by the metope, or perhaps from the specimen having been examined with only a low power.

In our specimens the frontal margin of the carapace is slightly waved in a line across from side to side, with a minute rostral tooth in the median line; it is continued on each