that from which the designation Schizopoda has been derived. There are, it is true, some few examples of Macrurans in like manner retaining the exopods throughout the adult stage, viz., the anomalous families Ephyridæ and Pasiphaidæ, as also certain of the Penæidea; but in none of those forms do these parts exhibit the strong development peculiar to the Schizopoda, nor do they seem to have any importance as organs of locomotion.

2. As to the oral parts, may be noticed the large size of the mandibular palp, which generally even exceeds in length the body of the mandible itself. The maxillæ, too, also exhibit a rather peculiar appearance, different from what is observed in any true Macruran. It may, however, be remarked, that the oral parts in the Euphausiidæ differ in several respects very materially from those in other Schizopoda.

3. Of the legs, as a rule, only the foremost pair are developed as true gnathopoda, whereas all the others generally exhibit a very uniform structure, none of them being, as is the case in other Podophthalmia, modified to cheliform or prehensile organs. In the Euphausiidæ, too, not only are all the legs as a rule uniform, but even the maxillipeds are quite pediform in structure. The genus *Eucopia* exhibits, it is true, in this respect a very striking anomaly; it appears, however, that the very peculiar structure of the legs in that genus is quite as different from what is typical in the higher Podophthalmia.

4. The mode in which the ova are borne in the females differs essentially from what has been observed in any other known form of Podophthalmia. In those Crustacea, as is well known, the caudal limbs (pleopoda) serve for affixing the roe, whereas in the Schizopoda the ova are invariably placed beneath the trunk, generally enclosed within a pouch, or marsupium, consisting, as in Amphipods and Isopods, of a certain number of lamelliform leaflets, issuing from the bases of the legs. True, in the Euphausiidæ, incubatory lamellæ are wanting; but even here the position of the ova beneath the trunk is precisely the same as in other Schizopoda.

5. The development of most Schizopoda exhibits a very striking resemblance to that of the Isopoda, the young passing within the marsupium of the female through one or more so-called pupa-stages before being hatched. In the Euphausiidæ, however, a totally different mode of development has been discovered, the young of these animals being hatched in a very immature condition, and not attaining, till after an exceedingly complicated free metamorphosis, the form characteristic of the adults.

The Schizopoda occupy, as it were, the most primitive position within the division of the Podophthalmia, being apparently the least modified forms, in which the original characters distinguishing the progenitors of the whole division would seem to exhibit least change. This view derives, too, undeniable confirmation from the fact that a vast number of the higher Podophthalmia (Macrura, Caridea) pass during development through a larval stage—the so-called Mysis-stage—calling to mind in a most striking manner the Schizopod type.